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Korean Affairs Report

DPRK MILITARY STRUCTURE

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N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

ARMED FORCES STRUCTURE, MAKE-UP DISCUSSED

Political Structures

Tokyo GUNJI KENKYU in Japanese Mar 86 pp 196-205

[Article by Kin Motoyoshi, a research specialist in North Korean affairs]

[Text] The North is constantly watching the South and seeks unification of the Korean peninsula. Because of this the North Korean military, although divided into an Army, Navy, and Air Force, has no naval or Air Force staff, and the staff of the People's Army, which is mainly a land force, has overall operational command of the entire military!

The Special System of the North Korean People's Army

In discussing the North Korean military, it is expeditious to begin by considering the special nature of its military structure. This is not to say that the North Korean military has a unique structure not found in any other state, but it is more than a little different from the military in liberal states.

As in other countries, the North Korean military consists of an Army, Navy, and Air Force. It is known collectively as the People's Army of the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea.

Land forces form the main military strength of the People's Army. The Navy and Air Force have no independent military staffs, and all military operations are under the command of the general staff of the People's Army, which is made up mainly of land forces. The general staff is the sole conduit between the military and the supreme commander. The hierarchy, from top to bottom, is: State → the Workers Party of Korea, Central Military Committee → Military Affairs Department → the general staff → the respective headquarters of the land, sea, and air forces.

Separate and independent from this, as organizations directly under the chief of the general staff of the People's Army, are the Military Police Bureau, the Political Security Bureau, the Military Tribunal Bureau, the Military Prosecution Bureau, and the General Rear Services Bureau, and this includes the General Political Affairs Bureau. This system of a General Political

Affairs Bureau plays an important role in making the People's Army the personal Army of Kim Il-song; it also serves to prevent coups.

The General Staff, Which Ordered the Rangoon Terrorist Bombing

Under the general staff are 14 bureaus including the Operations Bureau, Kim Il-song Military University, Kanggon Officer Candidate School, and Non-Commissioned Officers School. Let us present the names and functions of the various bureaus.

Operations Bureau: In charge of all operational areas relating to military action, including general operational planning for the regular land, sea, and air forces as well as for paramilitary organizations like the Workers and Peasants Red Guard and the Pacification Unit, the drafting and issuing of operational orders, the preparation of operational statistics for the military forces, and responsibility for the composition of units and for military record-keeping.

Military Training Bureau: Carries out duties relating to education and training as well as military review of the People's Army, and has overall charge of military education and training, including education and training in military schools; also in charge of planning technical training for the military and planning training for the Workers and Peasants Red Guard and the Pacification Unit, and compiles military histories based on materials recorded by the Operations Bureau.

Military Mobilization Bureau: In charge of military recruiting, drafting, and discharge; generally having the functions of a military staff, it calls up reserve forces in accordance with the conscription requirements of the Military Reserves Bureau as issued to the Military Mobilization Bureau of each region or town; it is also in charge of call-ups of members of the Workers and Peasants Red Guard, which includes persons who have been discharged from the military.

Weapons Bureau: Carries out development and research of weapons of various types and is in charge of administering supply-and-demand planning for all types of weapons and munitions for the various military branches, in accordance with the supply-and-demand plans of the military commands.

Enlisted Personnel Bureau: In charge of all personnel matters with regard to military members, including issuing call-ups to the Military Mobilization Bureau based on the manpower requirements of the military, and classifying and assigning personnel to the different military units.

Classified Documents Bureau: Does general planning and inspection concerning security, including the classification, storage, encryption, and decryption of all militarily secret documents.

Reconnaissance Bureau: In charge of collecting intelligence reports and special duty involving armed actions against the South. Special naval strike units like the Special 8th Corps and units 907, 198, and 448 are under the Reconnaissance Bureau. The focus of these important duties is the collection of military intelligence of all sorts, the assassination and kidnapping of key people, taking people North, and destroying important state facilities as well as strategic targets and basic industrial facilities. This bureau was behind the terrorist bombing in Rangoon.

Military Engineer Bureau: Carries out duties such as the construction of military facilities needed for military operations, logistics, and the construction of obstacles and laying of land mines; has under it an independent sappers unit and oversees a sappers petty officers school.

Cadre Personnel Bureau: Just as the Enlisted Personnel Bureau is in charge of all personnel affairs relating to enlisted personnel, this bureau has jurisdiction over all personnel affairs relating to officers, including promotions and keeping records and statistics.

Telecommunications Command Bureau: In charge of running and supervising radio and over-wire telecommunications of the military services, administration of military radio, and monitoring telecommunications traffic.

Geological Bureau: Its duties include research in topography and meteorology, the making of maps for military use, and weather forecasts.

Inspection Bureau: Carries out all military-related supervisory duties, including ascertaining the state of morale in the Army, Navy, and Air Force as well as in paramilitary organizations such as the Pacification Unit, the Workers and Peasants Red Guard, the People's Guard, and the Red Youth Guards.

Military Publications Bureau: Publishes and distributes all periodical and non-periodical materials and books needed by the military services; regarding Kim Il-song Military University, Kanggon Officer Candidate School, and Non-Commissioned Officers School, see below.

The role of the General Political Affairs Bureau is immense.

The General Political Affairs Bureau is also part of a separate chain of command: Workers Party Central Committee → Party Secretariat Military Department → People's Army Party Committee → General Political Affairs Bureau. But since the same person, O Chin-u, is chairman of the People's Army Party Committee, chairman of the General Political Affairs Bureau, vice-chairman of the Central People's Committee National Defense Committee, and minister of the People's Armed Forces Ministry, in substance the General Political Affairs Bureau is directly under the minister of the People's Armed Forces Ministry.

The military of a liberal state has no counterpart to this military organization known as the General Political Affairs Bureau. It may be said that the military is a political organization as well as a fighting force, and in running the military, political judgment always takes precedence over military judgment. Let us now consider the departments within the General Political Affairs Bureau and their functions.

The General Political Affairs Bureau has 11 divisions and four departments.

Organizational and Planning Division: Has the duty of doing overall organizational planning of all activities to be carried out by the General Political Bureau and has planning functions for guiding the carrying out the bureau's activities.

Party Organization Division: In charge of all organizational affairs, including the expansion and inspection of party organization activities in the People's Army.

Socialist Working Youth League Guidance Division: Organizes, guides, and supervises Socialist Labor Youth League activities within the military.

Propaganda and Education Division: Organizes and guides political thought education and propaganda activities within the military.

Cultural Division: In charge of strategic psychological warfare; conducts psychological warfare activities within the military.

Special Political Division: In charge of planning and executing all activities for realizing the party's line and political policies within the military.

Inspection Division: Performs inspections regarding all party activities within the military.

Information Division: Organizes and carries out activities relating to news reporting and public information in the military.

Cadre Division: In charge of all personnel affairs relating to political officers in the military.

Special Operation Division: Commonly called Unit 563, this department's duties in peacetime include making contact with South Korean soldiers, kidnappings, planning border crossings into the South, making loudspeaker broadcasts in the demilitarized zone, and distributing publications, and in wartime its duties include carrying out measures regarding the populace in occupied territory, uncovering reactionary elements, and assessing the strength of the South Korean side.

People's Army Publishing Co.: Has duties concerning the issuance and publication of printed matter and books regarding the military.

People's Army Newspaper Co.: Its duties are the editing and issuance of the People's Army newspaper.

2-8 Film Studio: Its duties are to produce military-related films and distribute them to the various branches of the military and their subordinate units.

2-8 Athletic Corps: Trains and manages professional athletic teams within the military and arranges their appearance in meets of various sorts.

People's Army Concert Corps: As an entertainment troupe within the military, holds public performances for the benefit of various military units.

The Rear Area Services Bureau, the General Manager of Military Support Organizations

Next as a system for supplying needed military materials is the General Rear Area Services Bureau. Since this too is unique to the North Korean military, let us describe it. The General Rear Area Services Bureau has one headquarters and four bureaus.

General Real Area Services Bureau Headquarters: The headquarters consists of an organization and planning section, a military training section, an inspection section, a transport section, a telecommunications section, an administrative section, a secret affairs section, an officers section, an enlisted personnel section, an external affairs section, a political section, and a political security section. Each section has as its duty both general administration relating to the Rear Area Services Bureau and personnel and training regarding behind-the-lines military affairs.

Organization and Planning Bureau: Consists of an operations and procurement department, a procurement coordination department, a stockpiles coordination department, a supply coordination department, a relief coordination department, and a security planning department; its duties are planning and coordination relating to operations, procurement, supply, relief, and security.

Food Administration Bureau: Includes a procurement and supply department and a food stockpiling department and is responsible for supply-and-demand administration for the various branches of the military and for military food storage.

Clothing Bureau: Consists of a procurement department, repair department, supply department, and clothing storage department and is in charge of manufacturing, storing, repairing, and supplying clothing for the various branches of the military.

Fuel Bureau: Consists of a procurement office and a fuel agency; its duties are supply and demand and storage of fuels required by the various branches of the military.

Transportation Bureau: Consists of a procurement department, a storage department, a repair department, and a department for training soldiers to operate trains; in charge of supplying, repairing, and maintaining various kinds of military transportation and training soldiers in train operation.

Construction Bureau: Consists of an organization and planning department, an administrative staff department, a technical department, an administration department, and 24 construction battalions; in charge of all duties in the field of construction, including military facilities and buildings.

Road Management Bureau: Consists of a construction department, a storage department, a traffic administration department, and three independent military road administration units; in charge of the construction, administration, and repair of roads for military operations.

Military Physicians Bureau: Consists of a staff, a central hospital, four behind-the-lines hospitals, and frontline field hospitals; in charge of general administration of military medical treatment and medical treatment; guides and has jurisdiction over military physicians schools and military hospitals of various grades.

Veterinary Bureau: Consists of a staff, a veterinary hospital, a veterinary officer school, and an equestrian training brigade; responsible for raising, breeding, and administering military animals and for training veterinary officers.

Finance Bureau: Consists of a budget planning department, a payroll department, and an inspection department; has general administrative responsibility for military-related financial affairs and accounting.

Military Equipment Production Bureau: Consists of an organization and planning department and an inspection department; responsible for overall production of and production planning for material and supplies needed by the branches of the military.

Transport Bureau: Consists of a road department, railroad department, and water transport department as well as a dozen or so transport battalions; bears general responsibility for military transport and administers and runs independent transport units.

Military Industry Bureau: Consists of an organization and planning department, an administration department, and an inspection department; responsible for the sale of various necessities deemed needed in or outside the military, and for running and administering the sale and supply of rations to military families.

Building Administration Bureau: Consists of a facilities department, a materials department, and a storage department; responsible for the repair and maintenance of all military buildings.

Four Paramilitary Organizations

Besides the above, North Korea also has a system of paramilitary organizations. These include the Pacification Unit, which serves as reserve manpower for the land-based forces, and the Workers and Peasants Red Guard and the Red Youth Guards, which both serve as a militia. In peacetime they are under the party Secretariat Military Department. In addition, the Public Security Department and, under it, the People's Security Force are each under the jurisdiction of the party Secretariat Military Department.

Let us discuss each of these.

The Pacification Unit, Which Forms 20 Divisions in 24 Hours

The Pacification Unit: This paramilitary organization is composed principally of 20- to 30-year-old veterans employed at factories and places of business of grade 3 or above. Analagous to how the regular Army is organized, they are organized into divisions, regiments, battalions, and companies according to the size of the factory or place of business where they work. The commanders of each grade or echelon as well as the staff are active-duty officers, and a division is part of the Rear Area Services corps. The chain of command involves dual control by the relevant party committee and the People's Armed Forces Ministry.

In peacetime their duty is to defend the area behind the lines, but in wartime when a mobilization order is issued, they immediately are incorporated into the regular Army at the grade they had when on active duty and are assigned combat duty. They presently number 260,000 and will form 20 divisions within 24 hours of a mobilization order.

Even able-bodied old folks are in the Workers and Peasants Red Guard.

The Workers and Peasants Red Guard: This organization is made up of workers, peasants, and students between the ages of 15 and 45. Generally, at places of work most young people belong to the Pacification Unit where they work, while in more rural areas most belong to the Workers and Peasants Red Guard. Analagous to how the regular Army is organized, there is a Worker and Peasant Red Guard command under the Military Department of the party Secretariat, with the Worker and Peasant Red Guard organized into division strength for provinces and cities directly administered by the central government, regiment strength for cities, wards (within Pyongyang), and counties; battalion strength for villages, and echelon and platoon strength for settlements and individual workplaces. Each grade of Worker and Peasant Red Guard is under the command and supervision of the party military committee for the province, directly administered city, city ward, or county.

Women aged 18-30 are also members of the Workers and Peasants Red Guard. They receive training mainly in small arms, anti-aircraft machine guns, and first aid and relief work.

The basic mission prescribed for the Workers and Peasants Red Guard is to "protect with our lives the party Central Committee led by the Great Leader Kim Il-song, to defend at every guardpost of socialist-building, unconditionally and to the last, the line and policies put forth by the Great Leader, staunchly to defend the socialist fatherland and the spoils of the revolution from the encroachments of enemies, and to struggle for the unification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution." In peacetime this organization handles local defense, such as anti-aircraft defense. In wartime it is mobilized as a reserve force to provide defense behind the lines, provide escort support for shipments of material, and perform other duties, or even to be assigned to the regular Army. Its total membership is said to be 1.7-2 million.

The Workers and Peasants Red Guard officially has an age limit, but in practice even able-bodied persons of advanced age receive training in shooting a rifle and the like. Such scenes are seen all the time on North Korean television for domestic consumption. This is because, in accordance with the teachings of Kim Il-song that "Life begins anew at 60," and "The flow of the revolution must continue to blossom," idleness is not permitted. Thus it is possible that the true membership of the Workers and Peasants Red Guard exceeds 2.5 million.

The Red Youth Guards, Where Even Children Are Part of the Regular Military Forces

The Red Youth Guards: This organization consists of male and female students in the fifth and sixth grade of upper middle school of each village (14-16 years old) who are organized into company-grade echelons. Normally they are under the command of the party Secretariat Military Department, but at times of training mobilization they are placed under the Education Committee of the State Administration Council.

The duty of the Red Youth Guards is, literally, to defend to the death the higher ruling strata of North Korea. At the same time, a principal duty they are constantly given is to expose and extirpate "counterrevolutionary elements" hidden in North Korean society. Their training for improvement of fighting ability as a bodyguard for the rulers is strict and thorough. Every year they live in barracks for 2 months while undergoing training, and they are said to be good small-arms marksmen.

Upon reaching the age of 16 one is conscripted into the military, but by that time a member has already completed a considerable amount of basic training, and 6 months after entering the military he is promoted to "private 1st class," with a gold stripe in his bright red badge of rank. Thus the Red Youth Guards serve as a support corps or last-ditch corps which can replenish the lower officer crops in times of grave emergency. This is nothing but North Korea's unique system for totally exploiting the purity of children. There have been many tragedies in which a child, not even actually knowing just what a "counterrevolutionary element" is, has come to the conclusion that his parents must be "counterrevolutionary" and has turned them in. It is a measure of the success of education beginning with nursery school that there exists no conversation or life with emotional ties between parents and children.

The People's Guard, the Military Force of the Public Security Department

The People's Guard is under the jurisdiction of the Fifth Guard Bureau of the Public Security Department (state police) of the State Administration Council. Low-ranking soldiers are selected from among the conscripts in the regular Army, given basic training for 3 or 4 months at the New Soldiers Training Center of the Public Security Department, then deployed. Officers are selected from among junior officers in the Guard and receive regular training at the People's Guard Officers School. There are the Railroad Guard, Coast Guard, Border Guard, Island Guard, Local Guard, Factory Guard, Pyongyang Special City Regiment, and Surrender District Regiment. The People's Guard stems from the 38 Guard, which was disbanded following the Korean conflict. It began in about 1959, formed for the purpose of strengthening the guarding of various coastal regions, borders, and islands using certain personnel drafted from younger veterans who serve on a 15-day rotation system.

Army Before Country; the People's Army, a Tool of Aggression

It is well known that the regular Army was founded (8 February 1948) even before the North Korean Government was (9 September 1948). Thus the purpose of the North Korean Armed Forces is not to protect the state but rather, being based on proletarian internationalism, to wage war to bring about a revolution.

Put more simply, this is an Army which was organized for a purpose unlike that of any other Army in the world: to start a war on the Korean peninsula and bring Communist revolution to the whole land. In other words, since it was founded the People's Army of North Korea has been organized solely as a tool for unifying the Korean peninsula under the Red Banner.

This orientation of the North Korean Armed Forces exclusively toward the purpose of aggression can be traced back to Stalin's view of war: "War is to be avoided, but war is unavoidable and a revolution is accompanied by war; war brings the revolution." These words of Stalin led Kim Il-song to the odd principle that an aggressive military corps is to be created prior to the birth of the state.

In order to bring the military under his complete personal control, and freely use it as a tool of aggression, Kim Il-song formed a political organization within the military. This is the ultimate system for monitoring and controlling the military.

The Fettering Political Organization Within the Military

The People's Army of North Korea is not the only military which incorporates within it a political organization. Political sections also exist within the military in the Soviet Union and other Communist states. Having a political organization within a military first began in 1918 when the Soviet Red Army was founded as the armed force of the Communist Party; this first established the principle that the party organization shall exercise its influence on the military.

Since the organization of the North Korean military was patterned after that of the Soviet Union, it is not surprising that it should incorporate political structures; it would be odd if it did not. Article 46 of the rules of the Korean Workers Party extols the Korean People's Army as "the revolutionary armed force of the Korean Workers Party," and makes it clear that the military is subordinate to the party. Regarding the importance of political activities within the People's Army, Kim Il-song stresses that they are "important activities, part of the basic course which the party adheres to," and the authorities of the political organization within the People's Army is immensely strong and firm. Even the head of a corps or division cannot issue a single order or directive without the consent of a political-officer adjutant; this of course also applies to regiments, battalions, and companies.

There are three political pillars in the military. The first is the chain of command running party Central Committee → Military Committee → General Political Affairs Bureau → corps party committee → division party committee → regiment party committee → battalion first-class party committee → company party cell committee → platoon party group. Another chain of command runs: General Political Affairs Bureau → political deputy commander → political deputy division commander → political deputy regiment commander → political deputy battalion commander → political deputy company commander → platoon leader. The last chain of command is: General Political Affairs Bureau → Socialist Labor Youth League Central Committee → Socialist Labor Youth League People's Committee → Socialist Labor Youth League corps league committee → Socialist Labor Youth League regiment league committee → Socialist Labor Youth League battalion league committee → Socialist Labor Youth League company league first committee → Socialist Labor Youth League platoon league group.

As can be seen from this, all three chains of command lead up to the General Political Affairs Bureau, which keeps close watch over them all. In addition, there are the secretary organizations in the party Secretariat hierarchy. All these organizations form an intricate, hamstringing web.

The Military Party Committees, Which Control, Supervise, and Even Draft Operations

Political activities within the military are conducted under the leadership of the People's Army party committees, which are directly under the party Central Committee. This is in accordance with Chapter 7, Article 47 of the party rules adopted at the Fourth Party Congress in October 1961: "Korean People's Army Army party committees shall be organized, comprising party organizations of the various grades and units within the Korean People's Army and including the party organization of the Korean People's Army itself."

The military party is directly under the Central Party Secretariat, and the chairman of the People's Army Party Committee is also the head of the People's Army General Political Affairs Bureau. Under the People's Army Party Committee are party committees from the division to the platoon level, and they carry out activities in accordance with "the rules of the Workers Party and directives and regulations ratified by the party Central Committee."

The duties of the military party include: 1) deciding the military and policy directions of the party; 2) drafting of all military operations and training planning within the military as well as leadership, control, and monitoring; and 3) personnel administration in accordance with the goals of the party.

The Political Department, a Workers Party Organization Within the Military

Since the founding of the People's Army political activities were under the jurisdiction of the Culture Department, until the end of 1960, when it was reorganized into the Political Department. Later, at the Fourth Party Congress, the General Political Bureau was established within the People's Army and the activities of the existing Political Department were further strengthened.

Article 51 of the Korean Workers Party rules assigns to the Political Department the function of actually carrying out political activities within the military; it states, "the General Political Affairs Bureau and the political organizations under it shall organize and carry out party political activities as executive organs of the relevant party committee." The Political Department, which is a political executive organ, carries out, supervises, and monitors, through the military party committee and Socialist Labor Youth League committee in each military unit, the political activities decided upon by the military party committees, according to the rules of the central party and the directives and regulations ratified by the party Central Committee.

The duties of the Political Department include: 1) the carrying out and execution of matters decided upon by the party committees; 2) the study and dissemination of Communist theory; 3) political thought education; 4) ascertaining the thought trends of military personnel; 5) propaganda activities; and 6) psychological warfare.

The Powerful Political Officers and Party Secretary's Organizations

At the fourth plenary session of the fourth military party meeting in January 1969 North Korea introduced a system of political committees whereby, to build up a system of thought following only Kim Il-song, political secretaries selected by the Central Party Secretariat are assigned to military units of the various sizes and generally supervise military affairs, including both military and political matters. Secretaries sent from the party, i.e., political committee members, are assigned to units from the People's Armed Forces Department to brigade-size units, including independent brigades. For smaller units, a political deputy commander is dispatched as a leader to carry out these duties.

A political officer must ratify and sign all orders and instructions having to do with military operations and has tremendous power and influence within the military.

The secretary organizations consist of the party Secretariat in the central party, the Secretariat in the People's Armed Forces Department, the responsible secretaries in the corps, political committee members in units on the division and regiment level, and political leaders in units on the battalion and company level; all these political officers are directly sent from and assigned by the central party.

Their duties include: 1) political activities for realizing the policies of the party; 2) the establishment solely of Kim Il-song thought; 3) monitoring of military activities in general; 4) coordination and supervision of political and party activities; 5) ratification of orders and plans; and 6) preventing the formation of cliques within the military.

Socialist Working Youth League: the Driving Organization for Ideological Armament Within the Military

On 16 January 1946 North Korea formed the Democratic Youth League as a means for strengthening party organization and as an organization for bringing non-party members under the sway of the party's leadership. Its greatest duty was devotedly to carry on the struggle for political, economic, and cultural development. Its activities within the military were done as part of the Cultural Department, but at the Fifth Congress on 16 May 1964 its name was changed to the "Socialist Working Youth League" and new by-laws were adopted. As a "Communist mass organization," it is a reserve unit in the party's struggle, a relief squad in the building of Communism. Its basic nature is to arm North Korean youth with the ideology system of the party and get them to defend unconditionally and carry out the line and policies of the party and, through the study of Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Kim Il-song, foster socialist patriotism and a spirit of proletarian internationalism and build socialism and communism better and faster.

The basic organization of the Socialist Working Youth League is the first-grade group, which is the fighting unit which directly carries out the party policies and higher-grade league decisions. A first-grade group is prescribed for all units having three members or more. Thus the Socialist Labor Youth League is organized even within the People's Army and carries out activities in accordance with written guidelines ratified by the league's central committee and the directives of the Korean People's Army General Political Bureau.

As an organization for bringing non-party members within the military under the sway of the party's leadership, its role within the military is as an auxiliary organ of the party for unifying the daily life of all military personnel with the activities of ardent party members, and it is an organization for controlling the thought of military personnel and encouraging the carrying out of military duties, through publicizing the party line and policies and through thought education.

The organization of the Socialist Working Youth League is similar to that of the party. Its most basic fighting units, the first-grade groups, are set up in companies, with smaller groups set up in platoons and squads, and Socialist Labor Youth League committees set up in units of battalion size and greater. Pursuant to the regulation that the league organization within the military shall carry out its activities under the guidance of the party committee and political organization, it is subject to the direction and supervision of the relevant party committee and political organization.

The principal duties of the Socialist Labor Youth League within the military are: 1) promoting the building of socialism and communism; 2) unconditionally defending and accomplishing the line and policies of the party; 3) arming the military with the sole thought system of Kim Il-song; 4) studying Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Kim Il-song; and 5) providing leadership for devotedly leading a military life as a revolutionary warrior.

Distrust of the People's Army Movements: Kim Chong-il's System of 3-Channel 3-Day Reports

Beginning in about spring 1983, North Korea promulgated through the entire military a system of "3-channel 3-day reports" to enable Kim Chong-il to receive accurate reports about everything happening in the military, correctly ascertain military movements, and control the independent action of the military. The "three channels" refers to three lines of communication: 1) via the political department; 2) via the military staff; and 3) via the command structure. The "3-day reports" refers to planning, deciding, and reporting anticipated actions 3 days in advance, with regard to: 1) troop bodies of platoon strength or more outside the division's district; 2) movement of heavy weapons such as tanks or armored vehicles outside their district; and 3) the out-of-district movement of heavy firepower from mortars on up to missiles.

But since then more detailed reports have come to be required; now even movements within the assigned district must be reported. If the reports received from a political officer, a staff officer, and a command officer concerning an undertaking do not completely agree, Kim Chong-il will not give his permission. When the three-channel reports do not agree, the reason for the discrepancy is rectified. Since this causes trouble, the officers in the three channels of reporting confer with each other beforehand to confirm the general outline of what they will report, but occasionally an officer breaks his promise and writes something else in his report. That is, sometimes a "channel" will betray the other channels to score points, and there are many "political lines."

For example, in order to make it easier to obtain Kim Chong-il's permission, it might be agreed that the movement of two companies of troops will be reported as the movement of one company. The reports filed along the three channels must all be the same, but the "channel" which breaks its promise can steal a march on the others.

Kim Chong-il's Army

Tokyo GUNJI KENKYU in Japanese Apr 86 pp 200-209

[Article by Kin Motoyoshi, a research specialist in North Korean affairs]

[Text] Led by the father-and-son supreme commanders Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, the uniquely structured North Korean military is forging ahead, gaining strength day by day.

The Corps is Organized for Attack

As we read in previous article, the organizational structure of the North Korean People's Army consists of the headquarters of eight corps and one special corp, as well as the Navy, Air Force, artillery, mechanized, guided missile, and capital defense commands, all directly under the general staff. The special organizational structure is such that these various command headquarters have no direct liaison with each other but must communicate, when necessary, via the general staff.

We also explained that there are naval, air, artillery, and other command headquarters and that the land forces have none. The Army has no command headquarters, and the various corps are separately under the direct command of the general staff.

This, of course, is a military organization which puts the entire military directly in the grasp of Kim Il-song. There is a system of corps without a single army, but the military was not always thus structured. Until 1970 there was an Army headquarters under the general staff, and there were five "mass armies": the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, and 7th, plus 19 divisions, 5 brigades, and 1 regiment.

It is generally thought that an Army system is better for the offense while a corps system is better for the defense. But in the case of the People's Army, there is another meaning behind the fact that the various corps are directly connected to Kim Il-song. In a nondespotic country a corps is necessarily defensive, but a corps under the direct command of a dictator is extremely advantageous for offensive purposes. Even without needing to talk about the size of an Army and of a corps, Kim Il-song's intent may be gleaned from observing that in responding to a direct order, a corps moves into action much more quickly than mass armies, for which orders must pass through the Army commands. As we explained last time, it should be remembered that the North Korean People's Army was founded for the purpose of aggression.

We have already stated that in the present military structure there are, under the command of the chief of the general staff, eight forward and rear corps, the Special 8th Corps, the artillery command, the mechanized command, the naval command, the Air Force command, the capital defense command, and the guided missile command; the eight corps and the Special 8th Corps, the artillery command, the mechanized command, the capital defense command, and the guided missile command are all, needless to say, land forces.

A corps is the largest unit in which combat and support units cooperate as a basic tactical command. Under a corps are infantry divisions, brigades, mechanized divisions, light infantry brigades, and rifle brigades.

The mission of the Special 8th Corps includes joint operations with the regular Army, nonconventional guerrilla warfare, and commando operations. Under the Special 8th Corps are special brigades.

Under the artillery command are anti-aircraft artillery divisions, women's anti-aircraft machinegun brigades, anti-aircraft artillery brigades, artillery battalions, and SSM battalions. The guided missile command used to have SAM brigades, which beginning in 1976 have been transferred to the Air Force, being replaced by additional deployment of SSM; in addition, the guided missile command has technical support unit repair facilities.

The Navy has under the Naval Command the Eastern Sea Fleet Command and the Western Sea Fleet Command, both of which have fleets under them.

The Air Force has under the Air Force Command fighter divisions, bomber divisions, and air transport divisions, as well as radar, telecommunications, and construction regiments and air bases.

The Ever Stronger Land Forces

Today's North Korean land forces include, besides the above corps and commands, education and guidance units, direct command units, and military schools of various grades.

Under the 8 corps are 35 infantry divisions, 3 mechanized divisions, and 2 armored divisions, plus, as combat units, 5 armored brigades, 4 infantry brigades, 2 independent armored regiments, and 5 independent infantry regiments.

Under the Special 8th Corps are 4 reconnaissance brigades, 8 light infantry brigades, 23 special brigades, 3 amphibious brigades, and 5 air battalions.

According to recent estimates of the U.S. military, the total strength of the land forces of the North Korean People's Army has been increased to 740,000-880,000.

These figures differ somewhat from the MILITARY BALANCE figures, but information from U.S. military sources show independent figures. Which figures are the more accurate is open to debate, but in this article we will use the latter figures. In MILITARY BALANCE the number of infantry divisions was reduced from 35 to 34, but at present it is hardly thought that North Korean military manpower has been cut. Other differences with the MILITARY BALANCE figures can be found, but we would like to accept them for the above reason.

The land forces of the North Korean People's Army have several peculiarities which may be said to be organizational characteristics. For one, its tactical units are independent. The basic tactical units of an infantry division are the infantry regiment, mortar regiment, artillery regiment, anti-aircraft artillery regiment, armored battalion, and anti-tank artillery battalion. Such a mix of units makes possible independent fast-maneuvering support operations with the kind of firepower which each unit has.

These firepower support units continue to be strengthened. Measures are being taken to improve performance and maneuverability by replacing tank engines with higher-horsepower engines, interchanging self-propelled guns with tanks, and replacing towed field guns and howitzers with new models of self-propelled cannon.

Another notable feature of the land forces is their anti-tank reserve units. As the name indicates, these are anti-tank combat units. In infantry divisions and regiments anti-tank mobile reserve units including sapper units needed for obstacle laying and other military engineering support are organized for each field gun, anti-tank gun, or self-propelled gun and placed under its command. These anti-tank reserve units are highly mobile and are considered swift in performing their anti-tank defense duties.

These anti-tank reserve units are normally kept in reserve in the second echelon region. Their mission is determined by whatever means of defense are permitted by the state of the battle and the topography when enemy tanks appear. Infantry unit joint support operations are possible for support when necessary. The anti-tank reserve units can conduct operations making full use of their mobility and are sometimes deployed as division combat units for special operations such as counterattack against, surrounding of, and widening breaches in enemy tank dispositions.

Infantry divisions incorporate under their command artillery units in order to unify the means of firepower support under one command and carry out effective firepower support operations, but such units are composed without regard to the type or caliber of their equipment. This too is a support unit of unique nature.

A Corps With the Manpower of Eight Divisions

A corps of course has a command headquarters which bears general responsibility for the corps' performance. Under the direct command of a crops command headquarters are 3 or 4 infantry divisions, mechanized divisions, armored divisions, independent infantry brigades, rifle brigades, artillery regiments, 160 mm mortar regiments, 200/240 mm rocket launcher regiments, 37/85 mm anti-aircraft artillery regiments, 100 mm anti-tank battalions, telecommunications regiments, chemical battalions, sapper regiments, dirigible reconnaissance battalions, military hospitals, and, for infantry divisions, units assigned from the Special 8th Corps and the People's Guard. The total regimental strength actually under command of a corps is equivalent to about eight divisions per corps.

An artillery regiment has command companies, 130 mm artillery battalions, and 152 mm artillery battalions. A sapper regiment has river-crossing sapper battalions, construction battalions, and technical sapper battalions.

The command structure of a corps is roughly similar from corps commander to regiment commander. Under the corps commander are military, political, home-front, and artillery deputy corps commanders, but down to the level of regiment commander there is exactly the same system of deputies under the commanding officer in each grade. The command structure in a corp consists of a staff and political staff plus safety leaders and supply platoons, and in all grades the staff has a chief of staff.

The basic strategic unit of a corp is an infantry division, which needless to say is a composite unit of combat and support components. In order to perform its assigned duties effectively, an infantry division is supported by artillery, armored, sapper, telecommunications, and chemical units from the corp and effectively utilizes these units in carrying out its duties. An infantry division consists of a command headquarters, three infantry regiments, an artillery regiment, a 120 mm mortar regiment, an anti-aircraft regiment, an armored battalion, a self-propelled artillery battalion, an anti-tank artillery battalion, a sapper battalion, a telecommunications battalion, a chemical battalion, and, as attached units, a light infantry battalion and four to six People's Guard companies.

As we have explained earlier, even brigades have anti-tank mobile reserve units, organized in the same way as with a division, for defending against attack from massed enemy tanks, but their size can be expanded depending on the battle situation and other circumstances. An infantry brigade consists of three infantry regiments and, supporting it, a 120 mm mortar regiment, a 122 mm artillery battalion, and a chemical company. Below this level, infantry regiments and infantry battalions have a similar makeup.

Composition of the Tank-Oriented Mechanized Headquarters

What explains the special nature of the North Korean military system are the mechanized headquarters and the artillery headquarters behind them. Except for the armored units which the infantry divisions of each corp have under them, the mechanized headquarters are military units in the tank classification. Under the commander of a headquarters are a political department and a staff as well as, directly under the commander, a command, an armored division, an armored brigade, a tank repair station, a tank pacification station, and a tank school.

An armored division has a command, a mechanized infantry battalion, an armored regiment, a reconnaissance battalion, an artillery regiment, an anti-aircraft artillery battalion, a sapper battalion, a telecommunications battalion, a technical battalion, and a chemical company. Also, an artillery regiment contains a command company, an artillery battalion, and a mortar battalion, and a technical battalion contains a repair company, a rolling stock repair company, and a technical company.

A staff has five sections--operations, weapons, the ranks, training, and officers (commissioned officer personnel affairs)--and is directly attached to each unit under the command of an armored division.

North Korea is thought to have a total of about 3,000 tanks, of which about 300 are estimated to be in operation.

For North Korea, for which oil is as precious as blood and for which oil conservation is a national policy, it would be a lavish waste of fuel to run 1 to 2,000 tanks for training in peacetime. But in order to mobilize all 3,000 tanks in wartime, arithmetic shows that a minimum of 12,000 trained tank soldiers must be available. But sufficient skills can hardly be acquired when only 300 tanks are available for training 3,000 crews, even on a rotation basis.

In addition, North Korea is presently upgrading the power of its tank engines, but it is clear that higher-horsepower engines consume more oil. On top of this, in September 1985 North Korea's only ocean-going tanker, the Sonbong, was bombed and sunk by an Iraqi plane while berthed at Kharg Island to take on oil. The oil shortage is serious, and because of it both the Air Force and Navy are thought to be faced with a considerable dilemma concerning insufficient training.

Composition of the Artillery Headquarters, Whose Main Duty Is Air Defense

The main duty of the artillery headquarters is air defense. Under it are a command, an anti-aircraft artillery division, an anti-aircraft artillery brigade, a women's anti-aircraft machinegun brigade, an independent anti-aircraft artillery regiment, 120 mm, 150 mm, and 130 mm artillery battalions, a 130 mm coastal artillery battalion, a Frog surface-to-surface missile battalion, a weapons depot, an ammunition depot, and, as educational organizations, a general artillery school and an artillery petty officers school. Under the general artillery school are 76.2 mm and 122 mm artillery battalions, an anti-aircraft artillery battalion, a mortar battalion, and an AT [anti-tank] company.

An anti-aircraft division has a command company as its command, and has 57 mm, 85 mm, and 130 mm anti-aircraft artillery regiments. A 100 mm anti-aircraft artillery regiment has a command company and an anti-aircraft artillery company, and under it are a reconnaissance platoon, radar platoon, wired platoon, and wireless platoon.

Strong air defense is the bitter lesson of the Korean conflict, when nothing could be done about the air superiority held by the allied Air Force. The artillery headquarters is independent of the corps in order to have a highly mobile air defense.

The total number of anti-aircraft guns deployed throughout the country is said to be about 8,000, but these are towed artillery. The main weapon of women's anti-aircraft machinegun brigades is the four-shot mounted machinegun, but anti-aircraft cannon and machineguns are also mounted on trailers and trucks. Keeping ZSU-23-4 and ZSU-57-2 self-propelled anti-aircraft guns and SAM-7 surface-to-air missiles separate, the number of these anti-aircraft machineguns presently cannot be ascertained with accuracy. Since the majority of the women members of the Workers and Peasants Red Guard are organized into anti-aircraft machinegun battalions, it may be estimated that this anti-aircraft firepower must number more than 10,000 guns.

Special Units

When we speak of North Korean special units, what immediately comes to mind is the Special 8th Corps. But there are other units besides this which are also called special units. One of them is the Reconnaissance Bureau under the general staff, as well as seagoing special units, light infantry brigades, and the 595th unit, which is under the supervision of the party liaison department.

These are under the People's Armed Forces Ministry, but in substance they are under the command of the party Secretariat's secretary for the South. It gets a bit complicated, but the Special 8th Corps, the seagoing special units, and the light infantry brigades are all under the command of the Reconnaissance Bureau, and the seagoing special units are under the command of the Special 8th Corps. Moreover, the light infantry brigades are part of the Special 8th Corps.

The party liaison department trains agents who specialize in underground party activities. Besides the 695th unit under the liaison department, seven or eight escort units have the job of spy activities and training for operations against the South, and the Reconnaissance Bureau specializes in guerrilla warfare and trains agents. The dirty work of nonconventional warfare and sabotage is the job of the special units under the Reconnaissance Bureau.

The Special 8th Corps was formed in January 1969 by amalgamating the 124th unit, which had been founded in 1967 and had been strengthened, and the 17 air transport parachute reconnaissance brigades under a new military strategy of "applying the legitimacy of modern warfare and revolutionary warfare."

Since 1973 North Korea has increased the strengthen of the Special 8th Corps to five brigades, and the light infantry regiments which were created then have been beefed up to two brigades per corps.

The Special 8th Corps has a command under the corp commander, and a telecommunications company, security company, dirigible reconnaissance company, sapper company, medical company, and transport company. Making up the Special 8th Corps are a light infantry brigade, air infiltration brigade, forward, coast amphibious brigade, reconnaissance brigade, light infantry battalion, duty support company, telecommunications company, sapper platoon, and security platoon. The light infantry battalion has a command and a light infantry company, reconnaissance company, and mortar company. In addition, it seems to have attached to it an air battalion and a special battalion, but this cannot be ascertained with certainty. In every brigade there is an education battalion for each regiment, and the training seems to be very arduous, but the soldiers are content and loyal because the pay and other benefits are good and belonging to the Special 8th Corps makes them part of an elite. Thus when members of the Special 8th Corps slip into South Korea, they become living lethal weapons rather than human beings. They are the world's most dogmatic soldiers, or even the world's most dogmatic creatures. The same is true for the members of the Reconnaissance Bureau.

Militia Organizations

Last time we briefly spoke of the Workers and Peasants Red Guard and the People's Guard. Let us now discuss their organization in somewhat more detail. Although an explanation is hardly necessary any more, North Korea imposes a policy of full mobilization of its entire populace based on the premise of all-out war in order to achieve its basic goal of unification under Communism by force of arms, and because of this, the people are thought of as nothing more than a source of armed might. This is demonstrated by the existence of, besides the regular Army, the militia organizations of the Workers and Peasants Red Guard and the Red Youth Guards, as well as the reserve forces of the Pacification Unit and the People's Guard.

The organization, operation, and mobilization of the militias is done by the party Central Committee Military Department, while the Central People's Committee National Defense Committee has charge of the regular Army and Pacification Unit under the People's Armed Forces Department as well as the People's Guard under the Public Security Department.

The Workers and Peasants Red Guard is organized, through the party organization, on a regional administrative and workplace level, taking into account the peculiarities of the local region and population. In the case of a general place of business, most younger people belong to the Pacification Unit where they work, while in more outlying areas most of them are members of the Workers and Peasants Red Guard. In addition, 18- to 35-year-old women also belong to the Workers and Peasants Red Guard.

The organization of the Workers and Peasants Red Guard is similar to that of the regular Army. In almost all cases a party chairman is appointed as the commander on each level, and either a military department or a military mobilization and Socialist Labor Youth Command is appointed for medium-size units. The Workers and Peasants Red Guard in a farming village is normally organized as the job demands.

Appointed as the head of a regiment is usually the district party chairman or district party organizing committee vice chairman. A battalion usually consists of three companies, but a large one may consist of four. A company is made up of three to four platoons, and a platoon is made up of three to six squads.

On the regimental level, the commander of the regiment has under him a political deputy regimental commander, a military deputy regimental commander, a deputy rear area regimental commander, and a safety department head. The political deputy regimental commander is the vice chairman of the district party committee in charge of propaganda and is responsible for regimental party activities, Socialist Labor Youth activities, and propaganda. Ranking under him are the regimental party chairman, regimental Socialist Labor Youth chairman, and regimental agitators. The post of the safety department head is occupied by the head of the district party safety department or the Public Security Department safety department head; he monitors the thought trends of the members of the regiment.

The district military mobilization department head serves as the military deputy regimental commander. Under his command is a telecommunications company headed by the district communications department, with about 25 communications personnel and radio operators, coding personnel, and wired-communications personnel.

The military department company commander is appointed from among village party officials, and platoon leaders are appointed from among local cell committee chairmen and farm co-op foremen with ample military experience.

The deputy rear service regimental commander is the district people's committee chairman, and the district people's committee is responsible for rear service support. During training his place is filled by the district vice chairman for industry, who commands sanitation and disinfection companies. Serving as head of the sanitation company is either the district people's hospital director or sanitation station head, and the company is made up of physicians, nurses, sanitation station directors who are not company commanders, and district public health workers. Especially in rear area service companies, all parts of the district people's committee are mobilized.

The regimental chief of staff is the head of the district party military department or the head of the district military mobilization department; operations and training staff are appointed from among capable former officers. In addition there are a staff secretary and telecommunications company, with a battalion under them.

Under the battalion commander are a political deputy battalion commander, a military deputy battalion commander, a chief of staff, three to four companies, a telecommunications company, a sanitation company, and a supply company. Under the company commander are a political deputy company commander, a sanitation platoon (each platoon consists of 3-6 squads of 9-12 persons each), and 3-4 platoons (30-40 persons).

At every university student Workers and Peasant Guard regiments are organized. The head of the school is the supreme commander within the university, and political deputy deans, faculty heads, professors, Socialist Labor Youth officials, and Public Security Department heads within the university are appointed as commanders on various levels, as with Workers and Peasants Red Guard units made up of workers. A peculiarity of student units of the Workers and Peasants Red Guard is that they are classified militarily according to academic subject matter. For example, infantry units are at Kim Il-song University, Pyongyang Light Industry University, Pyongyang Music University, and Pyongyang Acting and Film University, military engineering at Pyongyang Construction University, telecommunications at Kumch'aek Industrial University's electrical engineering department, military medicine at medical universities, chemistry at Hungnam Chemical Industry University, naval military at Wonsan Fishery University.

The Reserve Troops

The Pacification Corps is under the four Rear Services corps and consists mostly of infantry. It is said to be able to form 20 divisions within 24 hours of issuance of orders in an emergency. Its leaders and key personnel are active-duty military members assigned to duty with it. The membership of the Pacification Corps consists of able-bodied, party-minded people selected from among 20- to 40-year-old persons who have previously served in the military.

They are organized in units by place of business: a company for a third-class place of business with 500 or more employees, a battalion for a second-class place of business with 2,000 or more employees, a regiment for a first-class place of business with 3,000 or more employees, and either a brigade or a division for a special-class place of business, depending on its special nature and how many employees it has.

For the Pacification Unit at universities, a school is organized into a regiment, an academic department into a battalion, a faculty into a company, and a class into a platoon. Officers for specialized branches of the service can be trained through courses which take into account one's major course of study. The equilibrium with the student Workers and Peasants Red Guard is not certain.

In the Pacification Unit, four regiments make up a division. A regiment has, under the regimental commander, political, military, artillery, and deputy rear area services commanders as well as a chief of staff. A regiment is called a pacification regiment, but in substance it is an infantry regiment and consists of five infantry battalions, a guard company, a telecommunications company, a 7.6 mm machinegun company, and a 120 mm mortar company. A battalion is made up of three infantry companies, a guard platoon, a telecommunications platoon, and a 7.6 mm machinegun platoon. A company has under it three platoons, and a platoon has under it three squads.

We mentioned something of the makeup of the People's Guard in the last article. It is under the Public Security Department, and under the command of the Guard Bureau are the Pyongyang Special City Guard Brigade, the Kaesong District Guard Regiment, the Border Guard (about 500 regions), the Coast Guard (about 67 regions), the Island Guard (462 regions), the Factory Guard (100 regions), the Local Guard (100 regions), the Pyongyang Railroad Guard, the Anju Railroad Guard, the Hamhung Railroad Guard, the Ch'ongjin Railroad Guard, and the Kanggye Railroad Guard. As its name indicates, the People's Guard is a paramilitary security organization. It is even assigned as military-related guard units, and in an emergency it becomes a military force under the department to which it is assigned.

Deployment of Land Forces

The main units of the North Korean land forces are classified into "commitment units" deployed in the "forward" regions along the demilitarized zone, and the "reserve unit" dispersed behind them in the strategic reserve area.

From the defense organization standpoint, the land forces are deployed in three zones in a three-echelon formation for commitment to battle and replenishment of forces: the front-line zone along the demilitarized zone, the second-line zone between Pyongyang and Wonsan and, further in the interior, the home-front zone.

In the forward zone are 20 divisions under 4 corps in which combat and support units of all types are deployed, as well as an independent aviation brigade; the total strength deployed here is more than 300,000 men. As is well known, the disposition of the corps from east to west is: 1st Corps, 5th Corps, 2d Corps, and 4th Corps, each defending its own bases.

All along the front these units build underground-structure positions and form a powerful network of firepower with firearms and guns of all types. The underground positions are able to accommodate company-size units and supplies, making it possible to continue limited independent combat even under conditions of local nuclear warfare.

The building up of this zone of emplacements began shortly after the truce. By about 1962 the first stage of construction was finished, and that same year saw completion of the second line of defense from Anbyon in Kangwon Province to Suanni, Hwanghae Pukdo following the December decision of the Fourth Workers Party Congress fifth plenary session that there shall be a policy of nationwide fortification.

The forward positions are not just company-size cave emplacements; almost all field guns and tanks are in cave emplacements too. All along the truce line there are being built various kinds of obstacles; this activity is known as "emplacing the six heavy obstacles," which refers to hidden tank-trap pits, boulders, anti-personnel and anti-tank minefields, noise-making obstacles (such as laying out empty cans and dried-out branches which will make a sound when troops pass over them), barren sand fields which will reveal the footprints of any troops which pass through them, and high-voltage barbed-wire entanglements. These obstacles are every 1-2 km north of the military demarcation line.

Recently such obstacle fields have been strengthened, more defensive fence lines and anti-tank obstacles have been added, and much cave emplacement construction work has been done, including Y-shaped field gun emplacements within the demilitarized zone.

As to the attack capability of these military forces, it is estimated that 10 or more infantry divisions led by tank are ready at a moment's notice to stream into the region within a stone's throw of Seoul, and that more reinforcement and support units can follow in a short time. Thus a surprise attack by the North Korean Army can be judged to be a large-unit blitzkrieg.

In other words, an armored division can mass tanks and armored vehicles as near to Seoul as possible, with most of the artillery's firepower positioned in the front-line area. Hidden artillery emplacements in well-built trenches can, at the start of hostilities before the attack by artillery troops, provide effective support without harming attacking friendly forces.

Seoul can also be directly attacked by Frog surface-to-surface missiles and new self-propelled models of cannon positioned along the truce line.

In addition, sapper regiments specializing in river-crossing operations have the capacity to support, by mobilizing all their river-crossing equipment, division-size river-crossings, and if multiple river-crossing regiments go into action, the main attacking units can strike quickly, and river-crossing operations by several regiments in other regions can easily be supported.

And when needed the light infantry of the Special 8th Corps, which has two brigades per division, can infiltrate in the rear of the South Korean Army and open a second front, causing confusion in the South Korean ranks and making possible a mass attack like a great, raging wave. The light infantry battalions attached to the attacking divisions can carry out independent guerrilla operations separate from the divisions' main body, thereby supporting and further facilitating the attack.

Meanwhile, by feigning large-scale mobilization drills the four divisions of rear area services units, which during peacetime are deployed along the second line between Pyongyang and Wonsan and along the seacoast in the east and west, can easily make a disguised move to the front. Even without resorting to such subterfuge, reinforcement troops can get to the front in no more than 7 days on foot, or in 3 days by vehicle.

The emphasis of training in the land forces of North Korea has been no cooperation between the combat arms, outdoor mobilization, and joint exercises, and efforts are being made to mechanize equipment and make it self-propelled. More emphasis is being placed on upgrading the blitzkrieg capability of mechanized units and on tactical training especially for breaking tough fortified zones. In particular, much time is being given to training for conquering flooded rice-field regions during summer.

So that the momentum of an attack will not be lost because of rivers, and in order to make elaborate river-crossing operations unnecessary, stress is being laid on river crossing by force and on training for speedy execution of operations. To this end, soldiers are undergoing more swimming training, and ways are being sought to make armored vehicles amphibious.

Kim Chong-il is the de-factor commander of the army. And since he is in fact called the "supreme commander" of the People's Army, that is how the soldiers of the People's Army think of him. This is confirmed by the testimony of Major Sin Chung-ch'ol (captain in the People's Army at the time of his defection), and (a 23-year-old People's Guard corporal attached to the 5th Corps), who defected with much flurry on 3 January 1986, said the same thing in a press conference. As one would expect from the "3-channel 3-day" reporting system we spoke of in the last article, the movements of the Army are controlled by organizations directly under Kim Chong-il.

Our common sense might tell us that having two supreme commanders can only lead to confusion, but this seems not to be a matter of much concern in North Korea. "The troops of Kim Chong-il" is beginning to be said instead of "the troops of Kim Il-song."

It is extremely dangerous that a young personality with no war experience should hold the actual power over an army. We can only hope that ideology will not take precedence over the danger of the destruction of a people.

Military Strength

Tokyo GUNJI KENKYU in Japanese May 86 pp 186-193

[Article by Kin Motoyoshi, a research specialist in North Korean affairs]

[Excerpts] The mystery-shrouded North Korean Navy and Air Force. "Phantom submarines" secreted away in grottos are a hidden threat, and despite a fuel shortage, care is being taken to introduce new-model warplanes!

Three New Mechanized Corps

In our last articles we gave a brief explanation of the land forces, but we must give some supplementary explanation concerning the makeup of crops. In the last article we discussed in specifics the buildup of land forces, especially the buildup in heavy equipment, but since this data was based on information available up to 1983, there was no information for explaining concretely what changes have taken place in the makeup of the land forces, which continue to be strengthened.

But according to MILITARY BALANCE published by the British Institute for Strategic Studies, which was released at the end of 1985, it has come to light that a large-scale North Korean reorganization of corps has been reported; three new mechanized corps have appeared, and these, combined with the previous eight corps in all branches of the military, bring total strength up to 11 corps. It cannot be ascertained from the report in MILITARY BALANCE whether the additional three mechanized corps are under the mechanized command or, like the other eight corps, are independent corps directly under the general staff. Their names would seem to indicate the latter.

For the past several years MILITARY BALANCE has been reporting the number of tanks and armored personnel carriers at 2,965 give or take 1,000, with approximately 4,000 combat armored vehicles. But the figures released last year put the number of tanks at 3,565 and armored vehicles (including combat vehicles and personnel carriers) at 1,100, for a total of 4,665. That is, between the figures in MILITARY BALANCE in 1984-85 and those in 1985-86 there is a total difference of 700 vehicles.

This is considered due to the policy of armored buildup which began in about 1982, though the amount of increase seems somewhat small for the formation of three additional corps of mechanized units. In any case, some time will be needed to ascertain the nature and scale of the reorganized corps and the additional mechanized corps.

Regarding the Special 8th Corps it is of some interest that MILITARY BALANCE 1985-86 reports specifically as special units what in previous years it treated as a general corps, calling them "Reconnaissance Bureau special units" and placing their strength at 22 special operations brigades totaling 80,000 men. But what is of some note here is that this is not a corps but 22 brigades, with a strength assessed not at 100,000 men but 80,000 men. They include three commando regiments, four reconnaissance regiments, one river-crossing regiment, three amphibious battalions, and five airborne battalions. Here again, it will take time to confirm this information.

Last summer newspapers also reported the additional formation of mechanized corps, but it is not at all surprising that North Korea is escalating its buildup of military power as long as the true purpose of North Korea's basic principle of unification is, contrary to their slogan of "peaceful unification," armed unification or revolutionary unification supported by armed might. But now that South Korea, with the Olympics coming up, is in the international spotlight, North Korea needs some sort of a pretext for exercising its military power and invading the South. The eyes of the world would not permit a heedless blitzkrieg invasion as in the time of disturbances in South Korea. But North Korea is a ruled collective which operates on moral principles far removed from what is elsewhere taken for granted, and if it calculates that the odds for victory are good enough, it is capable of invading the South regardless of world opinion. If it takes the South Korean peninsula in a sweeping conquest, then "might makes right," and the world will acknowledge the victor. That is why they have their sights set on the withdrawal of the American troops now stationed in South Korea, which are far superior in the total military force than the South Korean defense forces. The idea is to watchfully wait till the time is ripe. We should recognize that here lies the purpose behind North Korea's policy of military buildup upon military buildup.

Naval Forces: Phantom Submarines Enshrined in Grottos

The North Korean Navy is under the direct command of the chief of the general staff. The naval command has under it the East Sea Fleet Command and the West Sea Fleet Command. The East Sea Fleet Command is in Wonsan and has command bases in Wonsan and in Ch'aho the West Sea Fleet Command is in Namp'o and has command bases in Namp'o and in Sagap.

Under the command of the chief of the naval command are a chief of staff, political department deputy commander, navigation department deputy commander, technology department deputy commander, and home-front deputy commander.

The staff departments under the command of the chief of staff are an operations department, training department, telecommunications department, radar department, seacoast artillery department, reconnaissance department, officers department, enlisted men department, finance department, artillery department, chemical department, records and documents department, and cryptography department.

The deputy political department commander has under his command political department, safety department, organizational department, propaganda and incitement department, and Socialist Labor Youth League department.

The deputy navigation department commander has under him a waterway department, meteorology department, and sea chart compilation department, and the deputy technology department commander has under him an organization and planning department, vessel construction guidance department, material supply department, and a technology department.

The deputy Rear Service commander has under him departments for organization and planning, food, clothing, buildings, fuel oil, transport, harbor and port facilities, subsidiary work, and ship fittings, as well as a military physician department.

Each base command and each naval squadron is organized nearly identically to the way this command is organized.

Taking a look at the organization of each fleet command, the Wonsan base under the East Sea Fleet Command has three guard squadrons, a missile guard squadron, a minesweeping formation, one or two torpedo squadrons, and a storage squadron.

At its other base at Ch'aho are three guard squadrons, a submarine squadron, an antisub squadron, and a storage squadron, as well as a coastal defense missile unit separately under the fleet command.

Under the West Sea Fleet Command are, at the Namhang Iagru base, two guard squadrons, a missile guard squadron, a submarine squadron, two torpedo squadrons, a coastal defense missile unit, and a storage squadron, as well as a coastal defense missile unit and two radar bases. At its other base in Sagap it has two guard squadrons and a storage squadron.

Directly attached to the naval command are Navy University, Navy Central Hospital, Naval Officers School, the Naval Technical Training School, and Naval Petty Officers School. Navy Central Hospital has a training squadron and scientific laboratory.

The foregoing is a general explanation of the organization of the Navy, but matters concerning detached bases cannot be accurately ascertained. Also, we give no figures here; for the various types of vessels and equipment the reader is referred to the figures in MILITARY BALANCE. Moreover, missile boats introduced from China last year and submarines and destroyers (said to be 19 vessels) built by North Korea itself are unconfirmed.

North Korea is said to have 21 submarines at present, but they have never been shown, so that they are called "phantom submarines." It is an unconfirmed submarine fleet. It is said that 8 of these 21 submarines are old Soviet or Chinese ships while the rest were all made in North Korea. It is widely known that powerful Japanese-made diesel engines are being imported into North Korea by triangular trade via Hong Kong, but it is not known whether these engines are intended for submarines or for tanks.

Different Strategy and Tactics for East and West Sea

The main force of North Korean Navy, including submarines, missiles, high-speed boats, and escort ships, is deployed in the East Sea, which is given far higher priority than the West Sea. This is because: 1) the depth of the East Sea makes submarine operations easier, and joint exercises with the Soviet Pacific fleet are possible; 2) ocean currents in the East Sea make mine warfare a possibility; 3) there is the favorable condition that the difference between high and low tide is small; 4) the coast in the east is favorable for landings along the coast of South Korea; 5) rapid measures can be taken against South Korean and Japanese fishing boats.

But recently more naval vessels of all kinds are being deployed in the West Sea as well, gradually building up the capacity for independent operations and conducting blockade and large-scale landing operations against South Korea's five islands in the West Sea and, in an emergency, against Kyonggi Bay and Asan Bay.

A special feature of the North Korean Navy is that its guard squadrons are geographically dispersed. In particular, more than one-fifth of the entire warship strength is at Changjon on the East Sea, a base near the truce line, and at Sagap on the West Sea. These seem to be deployed near the truce line in order to respond rapidly to the South Korean Navy, since these are ships of about 100 tons with a small operational radius.

The Wonsan base, the Ch'aho base, and the coastal defense missile units are under the East Sea Fleet Command, and the Wonsan base is a mother base with support facilities. Under it are the Wonsan guard unit, a minesweeping squadron, and two torpedo squadrons. Apart from this, Changjon which lies directly north of the truce line, and Taeho, which lies at the northern end of Hamhung Bay, each have one squadron. And as detached bases there are Kugjibung base and Hodu base.

Under the command of the Ch'aho base is the Ch'aho antisub base, and on Mayangdo is a submarine base that serves as a mother base. In addition there are guard squadrons at Sinjio, Kimch'aek, Ch'ongjin, and elsewhere. Detached bases are Sinch'ang base and Najin Base.

Under the West Sea Fleet Command are Namp'o base and Sagap base as well as coastal defense missile units; the mother base with support facilities is Namp'o base. At this base are a submarine squadron, the Namp'o guard squadron, and a missile guard squadron. Also, Ch'odo base, Bip'agap base, and Kwangyangni base, which are all detached bases, each have one torpedo squadron, and Tasari base has one guard squadron. Moreover, Namp'o base and Kado base near Sinoeju are each a special radar base.

North Korean submarines carry torpedos and mines and have the capacity for torpedo attacks on large South Korean naval vessels and for mining important ports and bays.

The high-speed missile boats are equipped with Soviet-made Styx missiles having a range of 46 km, and in addition there are torpedo boats, patrol boats, landing craft, and gunboats. They have the capability for landing infiltration and firepower support on both the east and west coasts.

North Korean-made moored mines, influence mines, surface naval vessels, submarines, and aircraft can conduct both offensive and defensive mine warfare simultaneously.

With radar installations in 40 locations, North Korea can monitor its entire territorial waters. In particular, covering the West Sea is a string of radar installations from Haeju to Changsangap Cape. This is thought to be because of the South Korean Army stationed on the nearby West Sea five islands and because this area was a base for South Korean guerrillas at the time of Korean War.

North Korean coastal defense units are building over 1,000 coastal gun platforms along both the eastern and western coasts, presumably in readiness for an invasion by the South Korean Army. Almost all of them are in cave emplacements facing outward to sea and are disguised with camouflage netting so as to be hardly distinguishable from the sea; Japanese trading ships which sail north along the coast do not notice them at all.

North Korea has more than 10 subterranean naval ship refuge bunkers as well as underwater refuge bunkers for submarines. These shelters are caves dug out at the foot of mountains in deep coastal waters. It is said that at a detached base in Namaeri in Kasonggun a hole has been made into a rock wall to form a large tunnel for hiding warships. On Mayangdo in particular there are many underwater tunnels for submarines. There has been talk that several years ago, when members from the Chosoren in Japan visited North Korea they toured a submarine base where ground underneath the coast was made into water channels. Underground there was, besides a shipbuilding dock, a large factory in operation. The location is not certain, but it is thought to be either the Mayangdo base or the Namp'o submarine base on the western coast. It is just the same as the underwater base that appears in animated cartoons on television.

The emphasis of North Korean naval training, besides more and larger submarines, missile boats, and landing craft, is on training for attacking naval ships, training for cutting off supply lines, joint naval-air exercises, and training for quick and forceful landings.

Air Force: Fuel-Shortage Cuts Flight Training Hours

The air force command has five fighter plane divisions, one bomber division, one transport plane division, a bombing and reconnaissance brigade, transport brigade, helicopter regiment, radar regiment, searchlight regiment, telecommunications regiment, construction regiment, and navigation control regiment as well as an aviation college and civil aviation bureau. Directly under the commander of the air force are a chief of staff, deputy political commander, deputy flight commander, deputy engineering commander, deputy Rear Services commander, deputy air defense commander, and a command guidance office and investigation and trial office.

Under the chief of staff are a flight training department, operations department, reconnaissance department, meteorology department, enlisted men department, officers department, secret affairs department, weapons department, telecommunications department, finance department, guard company, military physician department, and firefighting units.

Under the deputy political commander are a political department and a safety department; the political department has an organization section, propaganda section, and lecture section, while the safety department has an investigation section, safety section, information section, and cryptology office.

The deputy flight commander has a tactical-firing department, piloting guidance department, and navigation and bombing guidance department, and the deputy engineering commander has a technology department, aircraft repair station, automobile repair factory, and sanitation gas (referring to oxygen?) department.

The structure of the command of each flight division is nearly identical to that of the air force command; they have a chief of staff and various deputy commanders who are very similar in function. What all the flight divisions have in common organizationally are a flight regiment, divisional repair facilities, radar company, searchlight company, telecommunications company, and military bases.

A flight regiment has four flight battalions and a maintenance operations company, anti-aircraft company, and color guard squad. A maintenance operations company can complete the repair of an aircraft for which it is responsible within 25-50 hours. The anti-aircraft company is responsible for air defense on the base. The color guard squad is in charge of keeping and guarding the military flag.

A flight battalion has three flight companies and, under a deputy engineering battalion commander who also serves as an engineering company commander, an engine group, static electricity group, radio group, and weapons group.

Each base has a chief of staff, political deputy base commander, Rear Area Services deputy base commander, and safety department commander organized under the base commander almost the same as above. A base has a guard company, transport company, telecommunications platoon, sapper platoon, fuel oil supply station, material supply station, weather station, military physician's clinic, nursery, and shop for military personnel.

The North Korean Air Force exercises centralized control over all air operations. In early 1960 the civilian aviation bureau was put under the air force command in order to improve mobilization and air transport capacity, as by military use of civilian transport aircraft.

The civilian aviation bureau has, under its bureau chief, deputy bureau chiefs of various sorts: political, operations, engineering, and Rear Area Services. The bureau commands an international group, mobile leadership group, repair stations, and Rear Area Services companies. In normal times they run civilian aviation, but since organizationally they are part of the Air Force Command, in an emergency they swing into action for air transport operations for military forces and supplies.

As explained above, the North Korean Air Force has jurisdiction over all aviation. Thus all airports may be thought of as military airports. North Korea has about 70 airports, counting both large and small ones. It is noteworthy that many airports, even some large ones, use roads as runways. Let us discuss Air Force bases and airports in more detail.

Normally an international flight for Pyongyang will land at Pyongyang Airport, which is located at the eastern edge of the city, in a place called Mirimdong, Sadonggu; the runway runs east and west. Passengers hardly ever catch sight of a military aircraft because military craft avoid this airport when it is being used for international flights.

Within a 60 km radius of the capital city Pyongyang are 11 aircraft bases of various sizes. Among them are three which have long runways: Pukch'ang in Pukch'anggun, P'yongan Namdo 60 km north-northeast of Pyongyang, 13 km south-southwest of Sunch'on and the hot springs village of Appu (means "before")

25 km northwest of Namp'o. Among the other large bases in the capital region, the one with the longest runway (4 km) is Sunan base. The airport where long ago the Yodogo was forced to land was this base, which is even equipped with jet engine starters. This base too seems to be used as an international airport for Pyongyang. There is a large base which uses as a runway, the Sunan-Appu north highway, which adjoins this Sunan base to its north, and a large base which, 20 km to the northeast, uses as a runway the Pyong-Ui highway at a point 10 km south of the Sunch'on base. The MiG 23's which have just been furnished by the Soviet Union are thought to be stationed somewhere among these six bases.

Besides these, there is another large base near Hwanghaeup, Hwanghae Pukdo 40 km south of Pyongyang. The small airports in the capital region (seen as probably used for connections) include an airport (presently unusable) 10 km west of the Sunan base which uses the Pyong-Ui west highway as a runway, an airport in Kangdongup which is adjacent to and east-northeast of Pyongyang, and an airport in an area of Pyongyang known as Sangwonup which likewise uses a highway for a runway.

Other airports in P'yongan Namdo are the large base at Kaech'on, a small airport (presently unusable) which uses the Kaech'on northwest highway as a runway, and a small airport at Maengsanup. The bases and small airports in each provinces are as follows:

P'yongan Pukdo: Bases in Sinuiju, Kusongsi Pangyon, and Taesanup, T'aesangun, and small airports at Pangyon Highway, T'aesan Northwest (unusable), Sonch'ongun Southwest, and Unsangun Sanguonri.

Hwanghae Pukdo: Three large bases, at Hwangju, Kogsan, and Kogsan South Highway, and three small airports, at Tanhung and elsewhere.

Hwanghae Namdo: Two large bases, at Guwairu and T'aet'an, and four small airports, at Haeju and elsewhere.

Kangwondo: Two large bases, at Wonsan and Saep'ogun, Hyonri, and, besides a small airport in T'ongch'ongun, Kuupri which was completed in 1983, nine small airports, including two which are unusable.

Hamgyong Namdo: Two large bases, at Hamhungsi Toksan and Chongp'yonggun, Sondok, and three small highway airports, at Sinhung and elsewhere.

Hamkyong Pukdo: One large base, at Oranggun, Haemunri, and six small airports, the northernmost of which is at Ch'ongjin.

Yanggando: One large airport, at Samjiyonsinmusong, and three small airports, at Hyesan and elsewhere.

But there are of course no airports in the important military equipment industrial area of Kanggyesi, nor in Chagangdo which is strange. Or are there perhaps airports which are completely hidden? The base at the most northerly latitude is Sinmusong base, at the foot of Mt Paekdu.

The "Chuche" Spirit: More MiG's

In accordance with the four great military policies, most of the facilities at North Korean Air Force bases are underground or in caves deep in the mountains, making them indistinguishable from the air. Is what seems to be a small airport really a large Air Force base? The same applies to naval bases, but North Korean camouflage efforts are on a grand scale.

Last year the Soviet Union, in a 180-degree reversal of its heretofore stubborn refusal to accede to Kim Il-song's demands, supplied MiG 23's to North Korea. It was thought that during last year 40-50 planes would probably be delivered; until then there were no more than 26 planes, but almost all estimates expect that ultimately it will surely be 50 planes.

By letting Soviet fighter-bombers overfly North Korean airspace and allowing them to land at North Korean Air Force bases, North Korea is receiving large supplies of MiG 23's, is receiving SAM 3 missiles, and is being promised material and technical assistance in construction planning for nuclear power generation stations. Thanks to selling the Soviet Union on the "chuche spirit," North Korea is rapidly increasing its military power and has obtained advanced technology such as nuclear technology. The fact that North Korea underwent a military transformation as soon as Gorbachev came to power is considered highly significant and must not be taken lightly. Taking it lightly would be a fatal mistake. This is a warning not just to South Korea but to Japan and the United States as well.

The deployment of MiG 23's to North Korea has subtly altered the balance in air power between North and South Korea. The only fighter South Korea has that can oppose the MiG 23 is the F-16, but its orders for F-16A's and F-16B's total 35 planes and at the moment only a fraction of them are deployed.

But for North Korea the MiG 23 may, if not handled right, turn out to be of no practical use, because of the fuel shortage problem which we explained when discussing land forces. The scarcity of fuel seems to have made training hours insufficient for aircraft as well as for tank exercises. Judging from the total number of aircraft which North Korea is thought to have, more aircraft need to be kept in the air over North Korea constantly. Despite this, North Korea is thought to do only one-fifth of the training done in other countries.

It is widely known that two MiG 23's seem to have collided over North Korea last fall, but a lack of training makes such mishaps unavoidable. It is thought that North Korean pilots have gone to Africa and the Middle East ostensible to render assistance and have returned having practiced piloting MiG 23's. Neverthess, training still seems to be extremely inadequate.

Personnel Management

Tokyo GUNJI KENKYU in Japanese Jun 86 pp 188-195

[All articles are written by Kin Motoyoshi, a research specialist in North Korean affairs]

[Text] Military service in the North Korean People's Army is officially for 3 and 1/2 years in the Army, 4 years in the Navy, and 4 years in the Air Force, but actually it lasts for more than 10 years: watching for a chance to invade the South.

The People's Army "Bird in a Cage" Personnel Management

In the North Korean military, personnel management can be cited as a system for ensuring constant subservience to Kim Il-song and the party. Personnel affairs in the North Korean military adhere strictly to the basic policies of the party, and this is based on the dictum of Kim Il-song: "The decisive element in the makeup of armed forces is people, and the thought and consciousness of military personnel play a decisive role in the fighting might of a military unit. The party must therefore have full authority and control in military personnel affairs."

The practical effect of this is that the right of personnel management over military personnel is exercised through an organization of political officers within the military. As we mentioned briefly in an earlier article, a distinction is made between the leadership class of officer and the rank-and-file class of enlisted men, and this distinction is maintained in classification, assignments, promotions, personnel records, and statistics.

Individual personnel changes in the military are controlled as much as possible. Officers are reassigned only when a reshuffling of personnel is unavoidable, such as when someone becomes incapable of performing his duty because of an accident or the like, when a vacancy occurs due to someone being discharged from the military, when someone's party-mindedness is weak, when personnel adjustments must be made because a unit is being created or disbanded, or when someone is sent away for long-term education.

Personnel reshuffling among enlisted men is done only in circumstances such as when the relieving of frontline units by rear area services units is unavoidable, when due to an accident a soldier is unable to perform his duties, when one is transferred to a special unit as essential personnel, when a unit is created or disbanded, when personnel reshuffling is necessary due to the reorganization of a unit, or when personnel are sent away for various types of education.

Thus both officers and enlisted men usually serve in the same unit from beginning to end; it is extremely rare to be transferred to another unit from the unit one originally was assigned to. This is why People's Army officers and listed men who have defected from North Korea to South Korea speak of serving in the same unit for about 10 years.

This system is of great significance. When some circumstance arises within a People's Army unit, the unit must respond to it on its own. This usually makes units very clannish and resistant to the introduction of methods of other units. This nature developed a-posteriori because of the extreme limits on personnel reassignments, but the party has its own reasons for keeping personnel reassignments to a minimum.

From the party's standpoint, transferring an officer or enlisted man to another unit would give him an opportunity to compare his new unit with his old one. It is not desirable for those in the People's Army to know too much about things which do not concern them. Someone who is repeatedly transferred from unit to unit will not only come to know the internal affairs of each unit but will also become widely known, developing personal friendships and a large number of personal contacts. Such a man is a great danger to the party, which cannot allow that anyone should know too much about various matters and have friends and comrades that the party does not know about.

Strictly limiting personal contacts will prevent this, and in North Korea, where everything is under the control of the Workers Party, keeping people's personal contacts to a minimum can be done successfully as a powerful party policy. Indeed this might be called "bird in a cage" personnel management.

This policy of the party does not apply just to the People's Army; it extends to all workplaces in North Korea as well. Like in the People's Army, one cannot keep changing jobs. A fellow worker is not a friend with whom to share one's joys and sorrows, but a rival who will pull you down whenever he gets the chance. It's "today you, tomorrow me," and unless one forces a colleague to self-criticism every time something happens, one will not be safe oneself. That is the policy of the Workers Party.

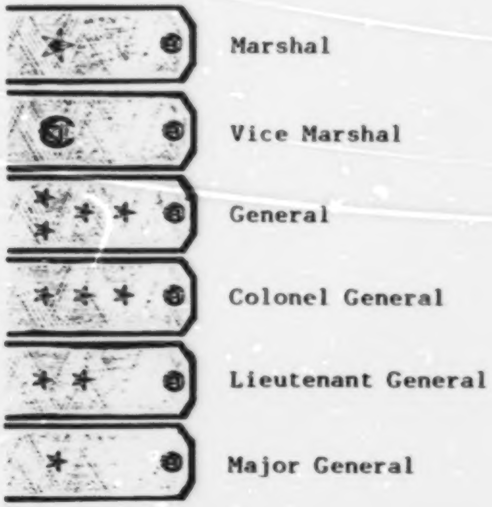
Automatic Promotions Till One Reaches One's Limit

The system of ranks in the People's Army of North Korea is different from that of Japan or South Korea in both officer class and petty officer and enlisted man class. Up to the general class there are four ranks each of officers and petty officers, two ranks of enlisted men, and even two ranks of marshals. Under a Supreme People's Assembly order promulgated 31 December 1952 in the midst of the Korean conflict, military ranks are called "military designations" and the general grade is called "general ranking officer class."

From the top, the rank designations are marshal, vice marshal, general, colonel general, lieutenant general, and major general; as in the ranks of generals, there are field grade officer ranks for colonels and captains: a field grade officer ranks go up to senior colonel, and a junior grade officer ranks start from junior lieutenant and to captain. Senior enlisted personnel ranks are master sergeant, senior sergeant, sergeant, and corporal. The enlisted ranks are private 1st class and private. A senior sergeant is also called a "chief petty officer." Kim Il-song is the sole marshal, and at present the vice marshal is O Chin-u.

Generals serve in such posts as head of the People's Armed Forces Department, chief of the general staff, and head of the General Political Affairs Bureau; at present there are 14 generals on active duty. Colonel generals serve in such posts as head of a frontline corps or assistant chief of the People's Armed Forces Department. Lieutenant generals serve in such posts as head of a Rear Area Services corps, head of a People's Armed Forces bureau, or head of a general staff bureau. Major generals serve in such posts as division commander, general staff officer, or deputy corps commander. Colonels serve in such posts as deputy division commander, division chief of staff, or corps staff officer. Senior colonels serve in such posts as regiment commander or division operations section chief. Lieutenant colonels serve in such posts as deputy regiment commander, head of an independent battalion, head of a regiment staff section, or division staff officer. Majors serve in such posts as battalion commander, People's Guard company commander, or regiment staff officer. Captains serve in such posts as deputy battalion commander, commander of an independent company, battalion chief of staff, or regiment staff section chief. Captains serve in such posts as company commander or battalion staff officer. Senior lieutenants serve in such posts as deputy company commander. Lieutenants serve in such posts as platoon commander or deputy company commander. Master sergeants serve as chief petty officers, but they are different from warrant officers. A senior sergeant serves as a deputy platoon commander, a sergeant as a squad commander, and a corporal as a deputy squad commander.

North Korean Army Rank Insignias:



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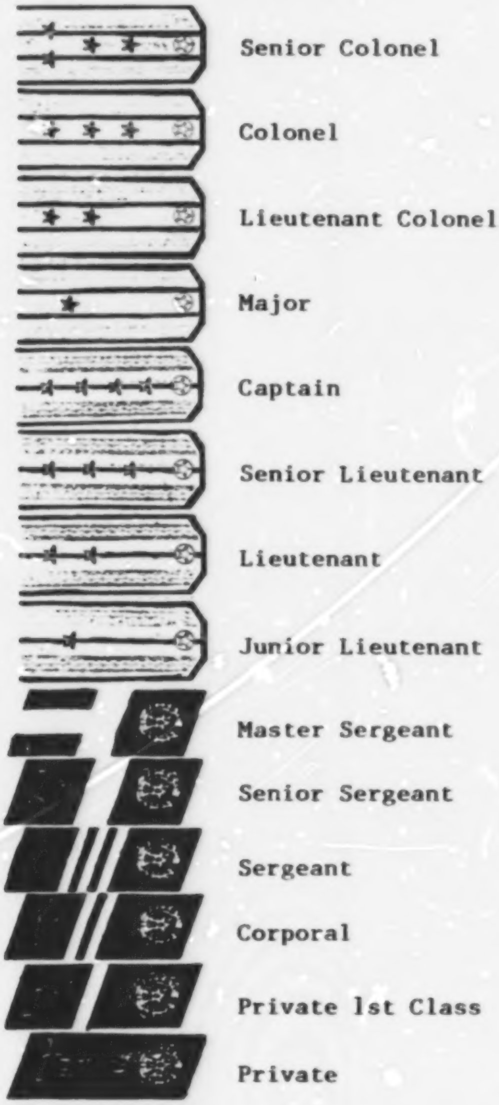

Senior Colonel
Colonel
Lieutenant Colonel
Major
Captain
Senior Lieutenant
Lieutenant
Junior Lieutenant
Master Sergeant
Senior Sergeant
Sergeant
Corporal
Private 1st Class
Private

High-ranking officers, of the rank senior lieutenant on up, are strictly investigated, and then given either command or staff duty. In order to be assigned to command duty one must: 1) have both political and military knowledge; 2) have a record of having successfully commanded a unit; 3) be capable of educating and commanding his own staff; 4) be capable of understanding and commanding Rear Area Services work and political activities; and 5) take an interest in the welfare of his subordinates.

In order to be assigned to staff duty one must: 1) be an expert with a high level of general and military knowledge; 2) have experience in staff operations; 3) have a keen intellect and organizational ingenuity; and 4) be loyal and of good conduct. One deemed to fail to meet any of these qualifications is passed over for promotion and is eventually discharged from the military upon reaching retirement age.

The officer promotion system adopts a method which also uses the rank system of military designations and duties and is strongly influenced by the party's personnel management policies. Authority to decide on promotions is given to the Officer Council, and because of this party members tend to be given priority in personnel matters. Matters considered when deciding upon a promotion include length of service, service record, one's family background, one's military and party life, and how well one has obeyed regulations. In the promotion of officers, personnel are reassigned due to discharge from the service, transfer to other duties, or death, and when a vacancy occurs higher up in the military organization, capable people are assigned to higher-ranking vacant posts, and promotion recommendations are made through the chain of command. After an examination of documents by the People's Armed Forces Department General Staff Officers Bureau, the consent of the General Political Bureau is obtained and a People's Armed Forces Department order is issued. Promotion recommendations are obtained from such people as the person who is leaving the post to be filled and persons of combat valor. For regiment commander and above, the People's Armed Forces Bureau makes a direct recommendation, but what is required is not only examination and consent by the general staff and the General Political Bureau, but also the approval of the Kim Il-song organization (the party Secretariat).

The appointment management system for promotions in the People's Army is characterized by the following: 1) An appointment is decided upon by the personnel judgment of the officer staff depending on the unit's needs, and the party must consent to the appointment. 2) There is a preference system which favors the promotion of persons deemed to be superior in their family background and strong party-mindedness. 3) Normally staff officers are promoted only to staff positions, and command officers only to command positions, and after promotion one is expected to specialize and keep serving in the same chain of command. 4) The intent is to keep personnel reshuffling to a minimum, keep people serving for long periods in the same unit, and retain core combat personnel.

The factors considered when selecting someone for a post are as follows: 1) One's military record, how well one has carried out one's duties, and the term of the appointment are taken into consideration, and command or staff officers are selected from those who have served as a lower-ranking command or staff officer. 2) Combat experience is considered important; many of the first-line command officers have combat experience, and persons who have distinguished themselves in combat are given the title of "combat hero." 3) The candidate's origins must be good; he cannot become a key person in the organization if there are "suspicious elements" in his family background. 4) Preference for command and important staff posts is given to graduates of military colleges. 5) Persons who have been demoted or downgraded or have otherwise received punishments are excluded from consideration. 6) One must receive good performance evaluations. In a company, the company commander and political deputy company commander evaluate the military and political performance of all officers in the company, and they themselves are evaluated by the battalion commander and political deputy company commander. A battalion commander and political deputy battalion commander evaluate the military and political performance of all officers in the battalion, and they themselves are evaluated by the regiment commander and political deputy regiment commander. 7) Among the factors considered when a selection is made for promotion are one's military record, combat experience, party connections, origin, ideology, performance of one's current duty, level of education, physical condition, military college graduation record, age, occupation before entering the military, commendations and punishments received, and appointments to office. 8) Evaluations and reports are made once every quarter, and at the end of the year an overall evaluation is made and kept together with one's service card by the political and officer chains of command.

As we mentioned earlier, personnel reassignments in the People's Army are kept to a minimum as a matter of principle, and since it is not easy to get permission to leave military service, vacancies in higher-ranking posts do not occur often, and the promotion escalator does not run smoothly. Thus even for persons who obviously should be promoted, their appointment to a higher-ranking post is delayed. And even when one is appointed to a higher post, he cannot obtain promotion recommendations for several months because of performance evaluations. In addition, Article 10, Paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Central Committee rules provide that when one is promoted, his rank designation is made simultaneously with his being conferred a decoration for his performance. With this kind of slow promotion system, promotions in the People's Army, except for highly favored people, are very slow.

After a candidate student is commissioned as a junior lieutenant, one is promoted to captain by serving a minimum of 2 years in each rank, but as a practical matter one must serve 3 to 4 years. Next, promotion to senior colonel is about 4 to 5 years, but the promotion just from lieutenant colonel to colonel in itself takes a rather long 5 to 6 years. A minimum of 6 years of service is needed for promotion from senior colonel to major general, but actually one cannot guess how many years it will take. General-rank promotions can take extraordinarily long; there are very few persons who were promoted to beyond lieutenant generals, lieutenant generals who were promoted 20 years ago still remain as lieutenant generals.

The foregoing is the case of the land forces, but in the Air Force it seems that special promotion regulations apply. Yi Ung-p'yong, who defected to South Korea in a MiG 19 in 1983, rose to the rank of colonel by being promoted precisely every 2 years. The promotion regulations state that one must serve for 3 years as a captain before being promoted to major, and must serve in the next-lower rank for 4 years for promotion to lieutenant colonel, 6 years for colonel, and 4 years for senior colonel. In the Navy, although these regulations are not followed, it is not as bad as in the land forces. Navy and Air Force personnel probably receive such treatment because they are technically of a different order than land force personnel.

Enlisted men are not promoted according to any regulations; when their unit falls below the prescribed strength, a minimum number of persons are promoted according to a promotion standards. In the regulations, promotions are every 6 months, Soviet-style, but since the term of service of enlisted men is very long, this regulation is a dead letter having no correspondence with actual practice. If the regulations were followed, one would rise to special-duty master sergeant in 3 years, but it actually takes 7 to 8 years. Recently 10-year stints in the military are being demanded in order to increase combat strength, and promotions in the enlisted ranks will have to become even less frequent. Those who can be recommended for promotion are those who have served in their present rank for at least 6 months, have served admirably, and are strongly party-minded. The promoted person is first appointed to the higher post, and his promotion is reported to the next higher ranking unit. Of course, party members and loyal elements are preferred. For promotion from private to private 1st class, the company commander recommends duty-devoted persons who have spent at least 6 months in the military; the regiment enlisted men's section considers the personnel makeup of the company, and promotions are made by order of the regiment commander. Petty officers are considered by the platoon Officers Council, and officers of the rank of sergeant and above are considered by the company Officers Council; written recommendations are prepared for suitable persons, and when the promotions are reported to the division enlisted men's section via the regiment enlisted men's section, promotion orders are issued in the name of the division commander. These promotion orders are usually announced by the People's Armed Forces Department on commemorative days (People's Army Foundation Day on 25 April, Labor Day on 1 May, Liberation Day on 15 August, and Administration Foundation Day on 9 September).

For a private 1st class to be promoted to corporal, he must have served as a private 1st class for at least 6 months, have served admirably, have good political activity, be appointed to a corporal post, and be recommended by the company Officers Council. In practice, a private 1st class is not recommended for promotion until he has served as a private first class for at least 3 to 4 years. The same conditions must be met for promotion from corporal to sergeant, sergeant to master sergeant, and master sergeant to senior master sergeant, but in practice the term of service must be from 1 to 2 years.

Enlisting New Troops as Occasion Demands, in Order To Build Up Military Strength

Up until January 1956 the People's Army was formally a volunteer Army, but beginning in February of that year a compulsory conscription system was instituted requiring military service from age 18 to 22 in peacetime and from age 18 to 45 in times of war.

In peacetime, callups are under the jurisdiction of the People's Armed Forces Ministry, but in times of war, pursuant to a decision of the party military committee, the Korean People's Army Supreme Command is in charge, and the Military Mobilization Bureau and the Enlisted Personnel Recruitment Bureau have jurisdiction. The People's Armed Forces Ministry Military Mobilization Bureau compiles information about the state of draft-age personnel as reported by the provincial (direct-rule city) military mobilization departments and reports the results to the Enlisted Personnel Recruitment Bureau. Based on this information, the Enlisted Personnel Recruitment Bureau drafts plans for discharge from the military and drafts personnel recruitment plans based on the personnel needs of various units, classified by military type, branch of service, unit, and time. When the Military Mobilization Bureau is asked for troops, it relays its needs to the military mobilization departments of the provinces and direct-rule cities, and each provincial military mobilization department communicates callup orders to the military mobilization departments in cities, counties, and districts. The city, county, and district military mobilization committees issue mobilization directives to the people's committees in villages, hamlets, and worker wards. The people's committees of villages, hamlets, and worker wards to which recruitment quotas have been assigned confer with the relevant party and Socialist Labor Youth League organizations and select recruitees from among registered draft-age persons, and report to the city or county people's committee with a final decision.

The people's committee keeps track of an individual from the time he is 14 years old, and when he turns 15 the committee makes up a military mobilization card and keeps it on file. Those who were reported to the city or county military mobilization department as finally selected assemble at a city or county people's hospital and undergo a first physical examination. Those who pass this physical are given a draft notice and through the village, hamlet, or worker ward people's committee appear at the city or county people's committee military mobilization department, where they undergo a second physical.

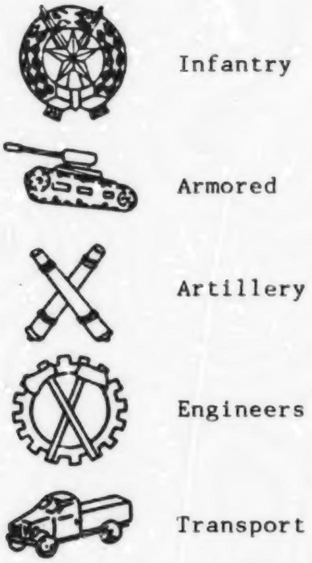
Those who pass the second physical are issued uniforms and undergo the prescribed recruit training at the inductee training center for the division or regiment to which they are assigned. Upon completion of recruit training they are given assignments according to the classification of military branches and are assigned to their units. In order to maintain a uniform degree of combat readiness, no more than three or four recruits are assigned to a platoon. Draft calls are issued from time to time depending on the number of persons discharged from the military.

Among those subject to conscription are many persons who are exempt from callup or have their callup deferred. Besides those who flunk the physical, many receive a deferment for political reasons. One fails the physical if one is less than 150 cm tall, weighs less than 43 kg, or has any of various diseases (hepatitis, tuberculosis, pleurisy, color blindness, mental disorder, a venereal disease, etc.). Persons who receive a draft deferral for political reasons are: 1) persons who work in socially important professions (educators, party workers, important administrative personnel); 2) key industrial personnel (essential locomotive and transport personnel); 3) members of the Public Security Department; 4) university students and high school students approved for promotion to university; 5) university students who have passed a military-science examination; and 6) only sons having elderly parents (father over 60, mother over 55).

In addition, persons having a bad personal background which only in North Korea is grounds for disqualification include: 1) family members who have gone over to the South or have rebelled (to the eighth degree of kinship on the father's side, to the sixth degree of kinship on the mother's side); 2) persons who have crossed over to the North from the South, and family members who were sent to the North from Japan (in the beginning, "repatriated" persons were allowed); 3) persons repatriated from other foreign countries (recently some of these have been taken into the military); and 4) persons who have served a criminal sentence.

Persons over 30 or underage who are excluded or deferred from conscription are made to undergo training with the Pacification Unit, Workers and Peasants Red Guard, or similar organizations, and persons having a bad background are made to serve in Rear Area service groups, construction gangs, or the like. University students must take a compulsory course in military training, and only those who pass the graduation examination are appointed as reserve or petty officers and accepted in militia organizations.

Insignias of the Branches of the North Korean Army



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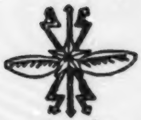

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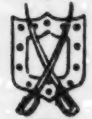

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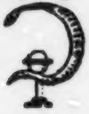

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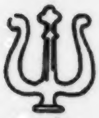
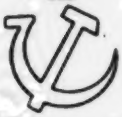


Military Music



Finance

Term of Service of 10 Years or More: Preparing for Invasion of the South

In January 1965, by order of Kim Il-song, the age bracket subject to the draft was shortened by 2 years, and from then through 1970 military service lasted from age 20 to age 25. But in 1971 the old age limits were restored, requiring that military service begins at age 18. Kim Il-song was beginning to think seriously about an invasion of the South, and he wanted to build up the army. Upon reaching the age of 17, both males and females took a preliminary physical examination, and after taking a second physical at age 18, those who passed were assigned to the military. As evidence that Kim Il-song was then seriously contemplating an invasion of the South, it suffices to point out that despite the mood of detente beginning with the North-South joint communique of 1972, the North Korean Army was secretly digging tunnels under the military demarcation line for an invasion of the South. Three tunnels were discovered, but according to the testimony of defectors there were about a dozen. In 1974 the age bracket subject to military service was again expanded by a year, to begin at age 17. But Kim Il-song, the man behind the ax murder at Panmunjom, again in that year lowered the initial draft age by a year, to age 16, while keeping the age for discharge from the military unchanged, thereby automatically increasing the length of military service. And since discharges from the military were casually postponed for those who entered at age 18, the actual length of service rose to 10 years. Not only that, but light infantry and rifle units belonging to the Reconnaissance Bureau serve for 10-13 years. And even after discharge from the military, the former soldiers belong to the Pacification Unit or the Workers and Peasants Red Guard, so that in effect the term of military service remains till age 45 (for males).

Also, a long-term service noncommissioned officer system is in effect in order to retain technically skilled noncommissioned officers for long service terms. The qualifications are that one must have superior technical skills, have a good background, and be loyal to the party. Such officers are appointed from among noncommissioned officers of the rank of sergeant and above, and serve for an additional term of 1 to 5 years following completion of their obligatory term of service. But since most noncommissioned officers have no desire to serve an extra term, volunteers are solicited by the unit commanding officer through advice and persuasion. And to secure a large number of long-termers, they are allowed to marry and live outside the barracks, receive the pay of a second lieutenant, and are given field promotions to officer.

According to Cabinet Decision No 148 of February 1956, the term of service in the People's Army is 3 years and 6 months in the land forces, 4 years in the Navy, 4 years in the Air Force, and 4 years in the technical branches of the three services. But this is now completely a dead letter, and to leave the military after the term of service set forth in this decision is absolutely impossible barring an ideological problem or physical disability.

The time for separation from the military does eventually come for those who have served for long periods. Those who have received discharge orders from the People's Armed Forces Ministry, after attending a discharge ceremony at their division or corps, go, led by an escort sent from the Military Mobilization Department, to the provincial, city, or county Military Mobilization Department and Public Safety Department, where they exchange their military identity papers for civilian identity papers, then visit their place of work unofficially decided upon beforehand and complete procedures for their job assignment, then finally return home. After a few days of rest, they report to their workplace. But those who have been discharged from the military because of bad background, ideology, or a purge, are sent to a forced labor camp immediately upon discharge from the military.

Since August 1965 officers, in principle, have not been permitted to leave the military; discharge is permitted only for persons of bad background, the infirm, persons punished by military judicial proceedings, and those who have reached the retirement age for their rank. Those discharged by reason of reaching retirement age are given preference in job assignments upon discharge.

The retirement age for military discharge is 35 for ranks junior lieutenant through senior lieutenant, 40 for captain, 45 for major, 50 for lieutenant colonel, and 55 for colonel and senior colonel. There is no retirement age for officers of ranks in the general grade.

Branches of Arms and Classifications in the Three Services

As we have already said, the People's Army is made up of the land forces, the Navy, and the Air Force.

These are under the command of the head of the People's Armed Forces Ministry, who also serves as head of the general staff. The Navy and Air Force conduct operations in the form of supporting the land forces.

The branches of each of the three services are as follows, although only the land forces seem to note these differences with collar and shoulder insignias. The branches in the land forces are infantry, armored, artillery, engineers, telecommunications, transport, finance, medical affairs, legal affairs, chemical, military music, rear area service, and veterinary physicians. What is interesting is that the insignia of the finance branch is a hammer and sickle, the well known national symbol of the Soviet Union. In the Navy, the branches of the service are different as between officers and enlisted men. And among officers there is a further division into basic branches and staff branches. The officer basic branches are navigation, artillery, engines, telecommunications, and torpedos and mines; the officer staff branches are finance, legal affairs, and medical affairs. The enlisted-rank branches are deck hands, helmsmen, electric, navigation, artillery, range finding, torpedos and mines, radio, radar, engine construction, operation, sonar, boilers, chemistry, paymaster, and waterways. In the Air Force there are special branches and general branches; the special branches are piloting, navigation, aircraft firing, control on-board telecommunications, radar, course control, telecommunications, maintenance, and aviation radio, while the general branches are transport, engineers, general telecommunications, finance, medical affairs, legal affairs, safety officers, and political officers.

In the People's Army, a branch of the service is considered one job function, and within the same branch a distinction is made between command and staff function with a further distinction made in staff functions between staff operations and technical functions. This is because of the policy of personnel management which we discussed above.

In the case of the land forces, after undergoing recruit training at individual units under each division, new recruits are evaluated by the division's enlisted men section as to their academic performance, civilian experience, physical condition, and individual skills, then classified as to branch, given their duties, and assigned to units. The assignment of recruits to the various branches is done approximately as follows:

Artillery, chemical, telecommunications, and engineering soldiers are technical school graduates. Political, security, and guard soldiers are persons of good background. Transport and finance duties are assigned to persons of social experience. Infantry is for persons having no special skills. Medical affairs, legal affairs, and military music are assigned to those having the qualifications.

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- END -

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24 OCTOBER 1986

Korean Affairs Report

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24 OCTOBER 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. MOVE TOWARD NUCLEAR WAR CLAIMED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 28 May 86 p 4

[Article by Pak In-ch'ol: "United States Reveals Nuclear War Scheme"]

[Text] According to reports, the U.S. imperialists are building a new nuclear storage base at the base of Mt. Kyeryong in Kongju, South Ch'ungch'ong Province in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists intend to move the nuclear base now located in Okinawa, Japan, to this base.

Such a scheme of the U.S. imperialists is an outright challenge to all the Korean people and peacelovers the world over yearning for peace and the peaceful reunification of the country.

We severely denounce the construction of another new nuclear storage bass in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists who are committing the unpardonable crime of threatening our nation with the disaster of nuclear war.

Having considered Korea to be the "dagger" for world domination early on, the U.S. imperialists built nuclear bases everywhere in South Korea to realize their aggressive ambition and brought in numerous nuclear weapons and nuclear transport facilities. Long ago, South Korea became the foremost nuclear storehouse in the Far East and the most dangerous nuclear power keg in the world as a result of the U.S. imperialist's policy to turn it into a nuclear base. South Korea is four times higher in the density of nuclear weapon disposition than "NATO" which is an area known for disposition of a large number of nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, the fact that the U.S. imperialists apparently consider their introduction of over 1,000 nuclear weapons into South Korea insufficient, and thereby intend to build a new nuclear weapon storage base in Kongju and move here the entire nuclear base in Okinawa, Japan vividly demonstrates how dangerous a plight their schemes to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula have come to.

The machinations of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is being revealed more in recent days. Reagan prattled that "we do not reject use of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula in an emergency" and Secretary of Defense Weinberger stated that a "nuclear attack must be carried out against North Korea." The U.S. warmongers continue to carry out risky nuclear war games to put such statements into action. It is for the purpose of bringing about a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula that the U.S. imperialists had all types of nuclear weapons and transport facilities of ground, sea and air forces, special units which use "nuclear backpacks" along with numerous units and personnel specializing in nuclear warfare participate in large scale "team spirit" war games.

Indeed it is the U.S. imperialists who are the most brazen aggressors and evil-eyed warmongers who have been fortifying a half of another's country and dragging in modern murderous weapons including nuclear weapons for over 40 years along with fiendishly attempting once again to wreak the havoc of war on our nation.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique has revealed its hideous form of flunkeyist traitor by abetting the U.S. imperialists' crime of building a new nuclear storage base.

Three years ago, the puppets forcibly evacuated the inhabitants around the base of Mt. Kyeryong in Kongju, made it into an entry-prohibited district ringed with barbed wire and yielded it to the U.S. imperialists. Furthermore, the puppets brazenly perpetrated the crime of striking from the assembly records the questioning of a member of the opposition party concerning this at the national assembly session. Where else in the world can one find such traitors and blackguards as the chon Tu-hwan clique who are trying to save their necks with the price of entrusting the whole kit and kiboodle of the southern portion to the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are feverishly trying to wreak nuclear havoc on our fellow countrymen?

Through the stratagem to provoke nuclear warfare of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, the Korean peninsula has become a most dangerous territory with the black cloud of nuclear war looming overhead ready to spill forth at any moment.

If nuclear warfare should break out in Korea, its flames will quickly spread worldwide. Precisely because of this, peace loving peoples of Asia and the world are disclosing and denouncing the crime of the U.S. imperialists of trying to provoke nuclear warfare on the Korean peninsula. The fact that South Korean young students and people are now denouncing the ouster of the U.S. armed forces and removal of nuclear weapons as well as waging a widescale anti-U.S., anti-nuclear, anti-war and anti-dictatorship struggle is a justified action to prevent our nation from becoming a sacrificial offering to the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war policy. This struggle of theirs which reflects the flow of the era and the yearning of the nation cannot be prevented by anything.

The U.S. imperialists must take up all their murderous weapons including nuclear weapons and withdraw from South Korea. This is the unanimous demand of all the Korean people and peace loving peoples of the world who desire the country's peace and peaceful reunification.

If they act counter to the current of the era and continue to adhere to their haphazard nuclear adventurism, they will bear full responsibility for the consequences.

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'WAR MANEUVERS' OF U.S., ROK CRITICIZED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 Jun 86 p 5

[Article by Korean People's Army General Kim Kwang-jin: "The People's Army Is Heightening Its Vigilance Against War Provocation Maneuvers of Our Enemies"]

[Text] It has been 36 years since the U.S. Imperialists ignited the war of aggression against our republic.

On this anniversary day, the hearts of our people and soldiers in our people's army are burning with hatred against the U.S. imperialists who have transformed our beautiful countryside into a flaming inferno and inflicted indescribable pain and damage upon us. To incite us further, these imperialists are now threatening us with the prospect of a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists, who for the past 100 years yearned to occupy Korea, replaced the Japanese at the end of the Second World War, transforming South Korea into their colonial military base.

Driven by the sinister plot of swallowing up the entire Korean peninsula and, eventually, Asia and the whole world, the U.S. imperialists launched an armed aggression against our republic on June 25, 1950.

The resulting war of liberation was a critical test which determined whether we were to be enslaved again by foreign invaders or were to retain our independence and autonomy.

The U.S. imperialists were intent upon defeating us in one swift strike by mobilizing a force totaling over 2 million soldiers from the powerful U.S. military as well as from South Korea and 15 other puppet nations.

As a result of indiscriminate bombing and shelling, the U.S. imperialists destroyed our beautiful land and turned our people's precious possessions into ashes. They cruelly killed our people using barbaric methods unprecedented in the annals of world history.

The U.S. imperialists beasts, however, were unable to conquer our people and our people's army who were solidly united by our party and our leader in spite of their unmentionable cruelty.

Our people and people's army were led wisely by our great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, who was already a legend in his anti-Japanese campaign and who was also an example of inconquerable fortitude. Under his great leadership, our people and people's army were resolved for the ultimate victory and endured fierce hardships of war, eventually defeating the enemy of the world, the U.S. imperialists. Our independence and the fruits of our revolution were defended with honor. Our people and people's army not only defended the peace for Asia and the whole world, but also destroyed the myth of U.S. imperialist invincibility, setting in motion the beginning of their downhill slide.

The historic victory of our people in the war of liberation was at once a victory for our leader's creative war tactics, outstanding leadership and chuche strategy; it was also a proud demonstration of the invincible power of our people who united behind our leader and party.

Thirty years have passed since the wartime noise of bombing and shelling had ceased.

During this time, our people and the government of our republic have done their sincere utmost to convert truce into a lasting peace and to bring about the unification of our country.

In recent years, we have made new peace proposals for a three party conference including South Korea and the United States to ease tension, reduce war prospects and to create an atmosphere conducive to a peaceful unification. Further, we have proposed that large-scale military exercises be suspended throughout the northern half of our republic starting from February 1, 1986 and that all military exercises be ceased while the North-South conference is underway. The only stipulation to our proposal was that the U.S. and South Korea governments reciprocate in kind.

The fair and just nature of our peace proposals have consistently elicited warm reception from the peace-loving people of the world as well as the people of North and South Korea.

In response to our most sincere peace overtures, however, the U.S. imperialists and the South Koreans puppets have aggravated the existing tension and escalated the threat of war. By launching in past February the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercise designed for Northern invasion, they have destroyed the prospects of a North-South conference and brought the national situation one step closer to the brink of war.

In earnest pursuit to eliminate the war threats and ease the tension now existing on the Korean peninsula, the Supreme Headquarters of the Korean people's army has recently made an epoch-making proposal for a three-way conference among military leaders, the Minister of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Commander of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Korea, and the Defense Minister of the South Korean government.

The U.S. and South Korean government officials have characterized our peace proposal as "propaganda" and have yet to respond positively.

Our great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, has commented as follows: "Due to America's plots for aggression and war, South Korea has become a powder house filled with nuclear weapons and other mass-murder weapons, and our country faces an extremely dangerous situation. A new war could start at any time." ("Responses to questions posed by foreign reporters" vol 3, p 342)

Instead of learning a lesson from their defeat in the last Korean War and withdrawing from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have intensified their efforts for forced occupation and establishing a nuclear base in South Korea. They are busy with preparations to start a new war.

Bellicose U.S. elements have labeled South Korea as "the testing ground for competing forces" and the "frontline of American defense," and they further declared that a second Korean War would at once be a nuclear war. Under this guise, they have continued to ship nuclear weapons.

In addition to over 1,000 nuclear weapons known to be in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have brought in neutron bombs known as the devil's weapon and other numerous "special nuclear weapons." They are also plotting to bring in "Pershing II" intermediate-range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles.

Through the "Annual Security Conference" between the South Korean puppets and the U.S Navy command, the U.S. military is plotting to strengthen the U.S. occupation forces and the puppet army to enhance the preparedness for joint military action and to complete preparations for nuclear and chemical warfare. The United States is planning to ship military equipment worth 8 billion dollars between 1985 and 1989. They have established some 10 poisonous gas manufacturing plants in South Korea and are mass producing chemical weapons.

In accordance with the "Invasion Plan" newly devised for invasion of the North, 80 to 90 percent of the U.S. occupation forces and the puppet armed forces are now reorganized for an offensive role and are deployed near the demilitarized zone so that they can be mobilized to invade the North at a moment's notice. The 180,000 strong special forces trained for deep penetration into our republic are in a state of readiness and some 180 underground tunnels are under construction near the demilitarized zone.

The U.S. imperialists have made our national situation extremely tense by conducting frequent joint military exercises such as the "Team Spirit 86."

Since the beginning of this year, numerous large-scale military exercises of a provocative nature have taken place including the "Team Spirit 86," a nuclear warfare-oriented exercise that lasted over several months, and other exercises such as "Sand Wasp," "Flying tiger," and "Sure victory and defense".

The situation on the Korean peninsula has become truly tense as the United States, Japan and South Korea three-nation military alliance is nearing completion. The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese Reactionaries have completed a "Joint war plan" which will introduce Japan's "Self-Defense" forces into the Korean peninsula, and are promoting this plan through joint exercises between U.S. and Japanese forces, U.S. and South Korean forces, and Japan's "Self-defense" and South Korean puppet forces. This three way military alliance between the U.S., Japan and South Korea is an invasionary military block operating at a dangerous level against our republic and other Asian socialist nations.

The U.S. imperialists and their puppet, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, are obsessed with provoking military incidents as a pretext for a war in Korea. The number of military incidents they provoked in violation of the truce and against our republic amounted to some 25,000 last year, and to some 15,000 this year as of the end of May.

The U.S. warmongers, including the secretaries of defense and state, frequently visit the gunpowder-filled land of South Korea to increase military assistance to the puppets and to intensify war exercises and preparations.

Swept by the war frenzy of their U.S. superiors, the Chon Tu-hwan clique manufactures false threats of "invasion by the North" and advocates punishment and annihilation of the aggressor.

Playing with fire on top of a gunpowder warehouse is a dangerous act that only warmongers are capable of. It is living proof that the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are seeking an opportune time to invade the northern half of our republic.

The only step remaining to the U.S. imperialists, who finished preparation of invasion of the North, is to light the fuse leading to war. It is a consensus opinion of both domestic and overseas observers that the U.S. imperialists at any time can nudge the war errand boy, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, into war to realize their unfulfilled war objectives of the 1950's.

The situation is remniscent of the circumstances of the 25 June war. In response to this emergency, our people and People's Army is heightening their vigilence.

Our people and people's army love peace and do not want war. However, we could never tolerate the provocation or intimidation of the imperialists.

Our revolutionary forces of today are stronger beyond comparison than what it was 36 years ago.

The People's Army has matured into an invincible fighting force by forcefully carrying out the great task of conversion to the chuche ideology under the glorious, tested leadership of our party. The soldiers of the People's Army resolute in their loyalty to our great leader and party, and are filled with firm resolve to fight to the end for the great task of chuche.

With a gun in one hand and with a sickle and hammer in the other, our people safely guard our socialist homeland and accelerate the great task of chuche ideology for our entire society.

There is no enemy in this world that can match the invincible force of our people and People's Army when we retain our great leader at the forefront of our revolution and follow the proven leadership of our beloved comrade Kin Chong-il.

It is the firm resolve of our people that we wish to eliminate all threats of war and seek peace and peaceful unification.

The U.S. imperialists should not make the mistake of considering our sincere, patient effort for a peaceful solution of the Korean problem as a sign of weakness.

The U.S. and South Korean government officials should abandon the outdated "two Koreas" policy and cease provocation for a new war. Furthermore, they should come forward with a positive response to our proposal for high-level military officials.

If the U.S. imperialists and their puppet gang continue to look away from our peace initiatives and initiate a war of aggression against us, our people and People's Army will deliver deserving punishment to them in the name of Chuche Korea.

13270/12851
CSO: 4110/086

OLYMPIC GAMES

MAJOR SECURITY BREACH DURING OLYMPICS 'IMPOSSIBLE'

HK260522 Hong Kong AFP in English 0517 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Seoul, Sept 26 (AFP)--A security breach on the scale of the recent Seoul airport bomb blast would be "impossible" in two years' time when Seoul hosts the Olympic Games, the major of Seoul, Yum Bo-Hyun [name as received], said here Friday.

"The Olympic Games will proceed without any such incident. You can come to Seoul safe and sound, please be assured," Mr Yum, who was formerly South Korea's police director, told journalists.

The Asian Games, a dry run for the Olympics, were marred by the bombing, which killed five people only a week before the opening ceremony.

"There are factors which we can control and there are factors which we cannot control," said Mr Yum. "But we will be taking steps to ensure that the games proceed without any threat from those who plan to sabotage them."

The risk from terrorism will be multiplied in 1988, when double the number of foreign visitors now here for the Asiad are expected to flock to Seoul.

Seoul views North Korea and dissident students as potential saboteurs.

The authorities pointed an accusing finger at North Korea after the September 14 airport blast, but North Korea, which is boycotting the Asiad, categorically denied responsibility.

Dissident students opposed to the hosting of both sets of games have been battline police in the streets in the last week.

The police are drawing up a blueprint for Olympic security on a much wider scale, with more men and money assigned.

"I'd like to say that we are preparing everything to secure maximum security for the athletes and visitors. There will be no problems. We are doing our best and will increase our efforts," said Mr Yum.

He gave no details, but added: "We will see to it that subversive manoeuvres cannot be successful."

Among factors beyond the organisers' control is North Korea's threat to boycott the Seoul Olympics unless the North's demand to co-host the games is met.

"On the factors which we cannot control ourselves, we are relying on every peace-loving country in the world and every country friendly to South Korea to help us so that the games go ahead as planned," said Mr Yum.

Pyongyang believes Seoul's hosting of both games will widen the North-South split, while Seoul believes international prestige derived from hosting the games has angered the North.

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CSO: 4100/14

OLYMPIC GAMES

EDITORIAL ON TAIWAN PARTICIPATING IN 1990 BEIJING ASIAN GAMES

SK272325 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Sep 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Inter-China Sports Ties"]

[Text] The reports that the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) has approved the membership of the Taibei Olympic Committee at its general assembly meeting held here last week prompts the Korean people to think soberly once again of what is going on in inter-Korea relations with regard to the sports exchanges between the two halves of the divided country.

The OCA has acted on the unanimous approval to pave the way for Taiwan to participate in the 1990 Asian Games in Beijing, for which mainland China has extended an invitation to the Taiwanese.

The decisive and pragmatic move by the Taiwan Olympic Committee is considered encouraging to all Asian nations, particularly since the Chinese sports champions and officials are presently participating in the Seoul Asiad in the absence of those representing their brethren on the other side of the Taiwan Straits.

The sentiment of the Taiwanese may have been complicated upon the decision, as they are to participate in the Beijing Asian Games as the "Chinese Taibei." Even though they may feel it "disgraceful" to carry on an abnormal national entity, they are considered courageous to uphold a peace-minded stance for amity and harmony through sports between two Chinas, beyond their long-prevalent ideological barriers.

During the past 12 years, Asian nations have been unable to find the Taiwanese participating in any major international sports event in which mainland China was present.

With Taibei's positive approach for sports exchanges with Beijing, the homogeneous Korean people on both parts of the country are compelled to renew their hope, however vague at the present, for a tangible change in inter-Korean sports exchanges.

Prior to the opening of the Seoul Asiad earlier this month, North Korea bluntly refused to participate in the historic sports festival, despite Seoul's repeated calls for its joining.

Even though two Koreas failed to organize a united team for the Seoul Asiad, the people in the South were anxious to see their North Korean brethren take part in the Games, even if they had to form a separate team, along with athletes from other Asian countries.

Taibei is understood to have decided to participate in future international sports events, together with Beijing, obviously forgoing its "inconvenient" political relations. Through such a forward-looking step for the promotion of sports exchanges between both parts of China, the Chinese people may well anticipate a new phase of improved relations toward the ultimate mutual accommodation someday in the future.

On this occasion, the North Koreans are urged to pay close attention to the precedent demonstrated by the Chinese and to be more realistic and forthcoming in future inter-Korean sports talks for the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

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CSO: 4100/14

BRIEFS

ROK, BEIJING OFFICIALS MEET--Sports Minister Yi Se-ki had talks yesterday with Beijing's Vice Mayor Zhang Baifa now on a visit to Seoul in preparation for the 1990 Asian Games. They discussed the "matters of common interest, including sports exchanges between the two countries," a ministry spokesman said. But he did not give the details of the meeting. The Beijing official, leading a 15-member survey team aimed at the Beijing games, has visited sports facilities and met with Korean officials. Meanwhile, Seoul Asian Games Organizing Committee secretary-general Yi Ha-u hosted a dinner party in honor of the visiting Chinese officials. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 86 [page not given]] /8309

CSO: 4100/14

DEBATE ON DIRECT ELECTION SYSTEM

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korea 1 Jul 86 p 2

[Text] Direct Election System

On 30 June, the Special Constitution Revision Committee (SCRC) of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) outlined the problems with the system of electing the president by direct popular vote, as identified through dialogues over the past 2 months with people from all walks of life. These problems were summarized into 14 points and the report was distributed to its members in the National Assembly as reference material to be used when they return to their districts.

In this report, the DJP pointed out: "The direct presidential election system might impede the democratization of the country in the true sense of the word and the long-term national development by various negative problems resulting from the system. It could quite possibly result in a split in national opinion and in political corruption, chaos, and the waste of national resources, and might possibly harm the democratic development suitable to a pluralistic society."

The problems with the direct election system identified by the DJP on that day are 14 in all, and they are as follows: the falseness of the view that the president should be picked through personal participation; the error of the view that the direct presidential election system is a part of our tradition; the potential outbreak of violence instigated by impure forces; the impeding of national harmony by the agitation of regional sentiments; the chronic recurrence of the debates on legitimacy; the difficulty in reaching a compromise between the ruling and opposition forces as a result of the split in national opinion; the inappropriateness of compromise under the present conditions in our country if it is the only means; the excessive consumption of national resources; the ill effects of making irresponsible public pledges on unattainable goals and of the politics of instigation; widespread political corruption and election irrationality; the difficulty in producing a policy suited to a pluralistic society; the growth of the self-righteousness of power and authoritarianism; the difficulty in raising the overall standard of democracy; and the conversion of the National Assembly into a subservient body and a place of agitation.

Constitution Revision Strategy

The New Korean Democratic Party (NKDP), which had originally decided to submit a list of names for the SCRC after observing how the government would handle the case of the special pardon on Constitution Day on 17 July, changed its plan and decided to submit the list as soon as possible after its political affairs council meeting on 1 July following its enlarged leaders conference on 30 June. This move has attracted the attention of the people.

The change in attitude of the NKDP was effected perhaps either with the understanding or under the leadership of the Tongkyodong faction, the hardliners, rather than by the pressure of the compromise faction, the Sangdodong faction. Particularly, since the change in attitude came at a time when the voice of the detainees and the opposition forces surrounding the detainees critical to the NKDP was becoming louder, speculation that there might have been a change in the strategy of the Tongkyodong faction for the constitutional revision has emerged.

The Tongkyodong faction most likely figured out its share of the responsibility if it persistently slowed down the formation of the SCRC by using the issue of freeing the detainees. In the event that the issue of freeing the detainees does not turn out in its favor, the NKDP will fall into a predicament where it can neither participate in nor abstain from the SCRC. Accordingly, the analysis is that it has chosen to participate in the formation of the SCRC.

The dominant speculation is that the most important factors which prompted the change in strategy of the NKDP were the attitudes of the government and the ruling party that the only solution would be to maintain the present constitution in case a constitutional revision was not achieved on the basis of mutual agreement and the rumor that negotiations for a constitutional revision might drag on through next spring. It must now be thinking that it should involve itself actively in the question of the constitutional revision by participating in the SCRC.

Wait and See

At the regularly scheduled meeting of the two Kims at Kim Tae-jung's residence at Tongkyodong on the morning of 1 July, they confirmed the NKDP policy for submitting the list of names for the SCRC as soon as possible and decided to wait and see how the situation unfolds.

After the meeting, Kim Tae-jung stated: "It appears that the president of the NKDP , Yi Min-u, is going to push it through with confidence on the basis of the result of his meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan and DJP chairman No Tae-u. As for me, I think that more forceful concern must be shown on the question of the detainees, but I have decided to go along with the decision of the party."

On the other hand, Kim Yong-sam, a permanent advisor of the NKDP, following the regular meeting of the two Kims, expressed his views on the general aspects of the political situation by addressing the Foreign Press Club on the topic "Let's Open the Door for the Unity of the People."

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CSO: 4107/171

KIM TAE-JUNG ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT FRG

A Day of House Arrest

Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 21 Jul 86 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Geissler Meets With Kim Tae-Jung"]

[Text] Seoul, 20 Jul (DPA/REUTER)--CDU Secretary General Geissler met with prominent South Korean opposition politician Kim Tae-Jung in Seoul on Saturday. The meeting took place in Kim's house, as he was under arrest on that day and was not allowed to leave his residence. The house arrest was lifted on Sunday. Three to four hundred police were stationed in the residential neighborhood. As grounds for the house arrest, it was stated that Kim Tae-Jung was not to take part in a demonstration by the New Democratic Party of Korea directed against torture. Geissler presented Kim with greetings from Federal Chancellor Kohl, and invited him to visit the FRG in the fall. The CDU politician said his party would advocate Kim's being permitted political activity again. Kim accepted the invitation, but observed that it was uncertain whether he would obtain a passport. No one knew, he said, what the political situation in Korea would be in the fall. After his return from the United States, he continued, he had wanted to travel to the Federal Republic on the invitation of the Evangelical Church, but this had been denied him by the South Korean authorities at that time.

After the popular uprising in Kwangju in 1980, Kim was at first condemned to death for inciting insurrection, and then reprieved and given twenty years in prison. This sentence is considered to be merely suspended. Later he was allowed to leave for the United States, and he returned to Korea in 1985 under political restrictions. To Geissler he said, "I was put on trial then because I had favorable chances as a presidential candidate." In the talks, Geissler stressed the CDU's desire to collaborate with all like-minded parties that have a commitment to democracy, human rights and social justice. Kim said that he and his friends would like to see Korea "a second Germany here in Asia."

Direct Presidential Election Sought

Berlin DER TAGESSPIEGEL in German 20 Jul 86 p 6

[Unattributed article: "Geissler Visits South Korean Opposition Leader Kim Tae-Jung--Government Had Again Ordered House Arrest for the Politician"]

[Excerpts] Seoul (DPA)--Kim expressed admiration for the constitutional system and democracy of the FRG. He censured the governing party in Korea as a tool for the maintenance of power by the military. It would, he said, disappear from the scene, should the present president, Chun Doo Hwan, make his exit.

In connection with the current constitutional debate in South Korea, Kim affirmed the opposition's demand for direct election of the president. The opposition politician reported possessing documents according to which polls showed that 60 percent of the population favored a presidency by direct election.

While Kim was speaking with Geissler, the police proceeded against the approximately 2,000 participants in the anti-torture demonstration with tear gas. Several persons are thought to have been wounded on each side.

13070/12858
CSO: 3620/771

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

12 NEW POWER STATIONS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN NEXT 10 YEARS

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Sep 86 P-5

[Text] The government will construct 12 new power stations between now and 1996, scaling down its earlier plan to build 17 power plants.

Of the 12 plants, seven will be bituminous coal-fired power stations, two will be atomic power plants (Nos. 11 and 12), two will be pumped power stations and one will be hydropower plant, according to the revised long-range power resources development plan announced by the Ministry of Energy and Resources yesterday.

Under the plan, the nation's power reserve ratio, the cushion between peak demand for electricity and the total generating capacity, will also be readjusted to 11.4 percent by 1996 from the present 36 percent.

In the announcement, a ministry official said that it has scaled back its original plan across the board to assure the "reasonable and equitable distribution" of the nation's capital resources, through optimizing its power supply on a long-term basis.

The country's electric power generating capacity is expected to reach 25,589,000kw by 1996 from the 16,137,000kw as of the end of last year, the ministry said.

Actual electricity sales estimation in 1996 were readjusted downward by 14 billion kw from the original projection of 121.5 billion kw to 107.5 billion kw, and the power surge demand during peak periods is projected to also be reduced by 2.37 million kw, from 22.49 million kw to 20.12 million kw, it said.

The official said, however, there is no basic change in the nation's scheduled break down in energy sources for the target year of 1996, which will be comprised of 36.8 percent in nuclear generation, 26.9 percent in coal-fueled plants, and the remaining 23.7 percent in oil and LNG.

The readjusted program will enable the nation to save a total of 1,600 billion won in construction expenses and $360 million in foreign loans.

The revision aims at an economic and stable supply of electric power and the ministry will continue to flexibly operate the long-term plan in view of the changing economic circumstances in the future, the official said.

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CSO: 4100/004

SUPERCOMPUTER SYSTEM IMPORTS URGED

[Article by reporter Kim Chin-su]

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 7 Aug p 8

[Text] The authorities concerned are laboring over the problem of the introduction of supercomputers, computers reckoned to be the basic equipment in the development of ultramodern technology. This is because the need for their introduction is greater than before, but the price is high by nature, so securing a budgetary appropriation is not easy. At the Ministry of Science and Technology, a management control department, they are emphasizing the necessity of this and are continuing to request a budgetary appropriation, but the Economic Planning Bureau still expresses its reluctance.

Supercomputer refers to a large computer with a higher processing speed and greater memory than other existing computers. Usually a supercomputer is something that has several hundered times the information-processing speed of a general computer, and the general processing speed is about 500 MFLOPS.

Five hundere MFLOPS means that it has the ability to run 500 million calculations per second.

Accordingly, if it takes 500 hours with a normal computer to complete a circuit analysis design related to a 1M DRAM semiconductor, it will take 5 hours with a supercomputer.

With such outstanding capacity, the price too is beyond one's imagination. The price for one is usually $10 million to $15 million, which when converted into won is an amount exceeding 9 billion won.

The reason the authorities are expressing disapproval at such a budgetary appropriation is also because it is such a high-priced computer.

But there is no doubt that a supercomputer is a necessary piece of equipment to us. Moreover, when we look at the actual circumstance of the positive promotion of the development of ultramodern technology in Korea, the effective value is greater.

If we look at the fields of use for a supercomputer put out by the Ministry of Science and Technology, they are the fields of meteorology and water resources, analysis of safety at atomic power plants, analysis of the fuel load of atomic power plants, the fields of oil exploration and resource exploration, development of computer technology, the fields of electricity, electronics, and semiconductors, structure and aircraft design, basic research fields, etc.

For example, if supercomputers are utilized in weather forecasts, the data related to the weather can be immediately analyzed and calamities such as storms, torrential rains, floods, hurricanes, and hail and snow storms can be forecast more quickly.

Furthermore, if this is used in the loading of fuel at atomic power plants--something that must be done once a year--where a high degree of mathematical computation is necessary, the loading time of the nuclear fuel can be reduced.

When we see that if the operation of one atomic reactor is stopped for a day it results in a loss of $1 million, we know this is one field in which more than anything else the utilization of a supercomputer is urgent.

In the exploration for oil and resources, there is a need to amass a great amount of data, apply them in mathematical formulas, and analyze and simulate geological features and the structure of geological strata. If the supercomputer is utilized in this field, then the efficiency of analytical processing can be elevated. And in the fields of semiconductors and exact chemistry, the supercomputer is a necessity. It is difficult without a supercomputer to design a super-high density semiconductor like a 4M DRAM or to create new substances in the field of exact chemistry. To the extent that our country is involved in such research, we are in the position where the necessity of a supercomputer is becoming all the higher.

Outside of this, in such basic research fields as space sciences, atomic physics, plasma physics, artificial intelligence, genetic engineering, and hydromechanics, it is a necessary piece of equipment.

The supply of this supercomputer, the effective value of which is rising is spreading throughout all countries of the world, but in our country we do not have even one unit.

In the United States there are already 90 units in operation, and in England 17, in Japan 30-plus, in West Germany 8, and in France 11 units are being operated, and Taiwan is utilizing 2 units. Outside of these, in Sweden, Canada, Italy, Saudi Arabia, and the Netherlands, they are introducing and using supercomputers.

The Ministry of Science and Technology is taking just this point into consideration and, in connection with the construction of an education research network, is promoting the introduction of supercomputers. But the securing of a budgetary appropriation is still pending and when they will be introduced is unknown.

The supercomputer is being supplied by companies in the United States from Cray to CDC by Fuji Communications, Hitachi, and NEC in Japan, and it has been revealed that they are promoting the domestic supply of supercomputers.

13222/9435
CSO: 4107/229

JAPAN'S JUSTICE MINISTRY, LDP AGREE ON CHANGING FINGERPRINT LAW

SK270145 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 (YONHAP)--The Japanese Government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) agreed Friday to limit the controversial fingerprinting requirement for foreign residents to the first time they apply for the registration.

In a joint meeting held to discuss measures to improve the fingerprinting system, the LDP lawmakers and the Justice Ministry officials reached an accord to bring an alien registration law amendment bill to the annual session of the Diet (parliament) opening in December.

Japan's present aliens registration law obligates foreign residents to be fingerprinted every five years for renewal of the registration cards which they have to carry with them at all the time.

A week ago when he visited Seoul to attend the opening ceremony of the 10th Asian games, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone promised South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan an improvement in the fingerprinting practice.

More than 700,000 of the 800,000 foreign residents in Japan are Koreans, most whom are descendants of those who had been brought there for forced labor during World War II.

The Justice Ministry sent official letters to the governors of the provincial governments throughout the nation to explain the central government's position to improve the fingerprinting system.

In the official letter, the Justice Ministry pointed out that a cleanup of the aliens refusing to be fingerprinted is the prerequisite to the amendment to the aliens registration law.

The ministry said that 1,380 foreign residents are now refusing to be fingerprinted.

The ministry asked the provincial governments to persuade the aliens to abide by their duty to be fingerprinted and to cooperate with the authorities in investigating the foreign residents who refuse the fingerprinting.

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CSO: 4100/14

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY WELCOMES LILLEY APPOINTMENT AS NEW U.S. ENVOY

SK221110 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 21 Sep 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Ambassador Lilley Who Is Well Acquainted With the Asian Situation"]

[Text] The U.S. Government has appointed Mr James Lilley, who has accumulated many years of experience in Asian affairs through his long overseas tours to this region, as the U.S. ambassador to South Korea. Ambassador Lilley, who has served as deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, will become the 13th U.S. ambassador to South Korea, following Mr Richard Walker.

The United States is our most reliable and intimate ally not only in the diplomatic and military fields but in the economic and cultural fields as well. Therefore, we cannot but pay great interest to the replacement of the U.S. ambassador to Korea.

The South Korean people, in light of the close ties between the two countries over the past 40 years and the matter and task of common concern that the two countries have today in this region, sincerely hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further developed in the future, too.

Newly appointed Ambassador Lilley expressed his diplomatic plans and activities as new ambassador in a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 16 September. Ambassador Lilley gives us the impression that he has a generally reasonable understanding and knowledge of South Korean affairs based on his rich experiences. In particular, his experiences in communist China and Japan will serve as a good basis for him to correctly judge and analyze the situation prevailing around the Korean peninsula.

At the hearing, Ambassador Lilley got over the difficult barrier of the Senate through his rich knowledge on international affairs and firm and confident answers. We welcome the appointment of Mr Lilley as the 13th U.S. ambassador to South Korea. At the same time, we greatly expect that with his appointment as the ambassador to South Korea as the occasion the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will be developed into more substantial [silchiljok] and developing ones.

In the hearing of the U.S. Senate, referring to the U.S. Administration's policy toward South Korea, Mr Lilley stressed that priority should be given to deterring the dispute on the Korean peninsula and to alleviating tension there. He also stressed U.S. assistance in democratization [in South Korea] and the task of seeking the economic interests of the United States in South Korea.

Saying that "because of the threat of North Korea what is urgent today is security," Mr Lilley indicated that "South Korea has entered the most important period in its history."

We fully agree with his correct understanding of and insight into the situation in South Korea and on the Korean peninsula. His remarks that "a more responsible government can more outstandingly surmount the threat" imply his firm and confident faith in the desirable future of relations between the two countries. This gives us encouragement.

In the hearing of the U.S. Senate, he stressed: "It is awkward to link military aid with democracy. In order to achieve our matter of concern, we should not impose U.S. principles."

This may be advice to some figures in U.S. political circles who have meddled in the domestic affairs of U.S. allies on the plea of so-called democracy and human rights and who have advocated U.S. principles.

Mr Lilley was born in Qingdao, China, as he stated in the hearing, and raised there. He has studied about the Asian region. He has served in American mission in eight Asian countries. In particular, Mr Lilley worked under Vice President Bush when he was the first head of the U.S. Liaison Mission in Beijing. He also served in the headquarters of the U.S. CIA in Washington as a high-ranking intelligence officer in charge of communist Chinese affairs. At that time, he was said to have greatly contributed to improving Sino-U.S. relations in their early stage. Such a background gives a new and fresh image of him.

We expect that Mr Lilley's rich and excellent diplomatic ability and his deep knowledge of international relations will attain great success not only in relations between our two countries but also in diplomatic activities regarding the situation on the Korean peninsula.

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CSO: 4100/14

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS NAKASONE'S COMMITMENTS MADE DURING ROK VISIT

SK230054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by Yi Chong-ku]

[Text] Diplomatic observers say that President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone have provided a framework for improving Korea-Japan relations by tackling outstanding bilateral issues in a substantive manner.

Through repeated summit diplomacy, the two heads of government had carved out a new era of mature Korea-Japan relations, which recently showed signs of being threatened by the growing trade imbalance favoring Japan.

The Seoul-Tokyo relations, moreover, suffered a major setback earlier this month when former Japanese Education Minister Masayuki Fujio made controversial remarks justifying Japan's annexation of Korea in 1910.

The two countries diplomatically resolved the subsequent row. As Nakasone dismissed Fujio from his cabinet and offered a sincere apology for the controversy.

During his brief visit to Seoul, the Japanese prime minister apologized again for the so-called Fujio affair and pledged to do his best to prevent a similar occurrence.

Diplomatic analysts say that Nakasone's gesture of apology has helped put a political end to the Fujio affair which had already been resolved diplomatically.

The analysts state that the Japanese prime minister's action will eventually serve to reduce, if not completely eliminate, the hard feelings which Fujio had left on the Korean people.

They say that it is noteworthy that Nakasone Sunday underscored the need to put Korea-Japan relations back on their right track by healing the trauma the Korean people suffered as a result of the Fujio flap.

They observe that the Chon-Nakasone talks Sunday offered a major turning point in tiding over road blocks to friendly and cooperative relations between the two neighboring countries.

The two leaders, they say, marked a step forward in solving the two chronic issues: trade friction and legal status of Korean residents in Japan.

Speaking of the trade issue, Nakasone is said to have shared the view with President Chon that trade imbalance in favor of Japan is in danger of developing into a serious political and diplomatic issue between the two countries.

As part of his efforts to resolve the trade issue, Nakasone offered to dispatch Japanese trade missions to Korea next month to purchase Korean industrial parts.

He also proposed to send other large-scale missions to Korea toward the end of this year or early next year to buy Korean goods.

Nakasone further promised to render full support to the exhibition of Korean products in Osaka next year.

These proposals made by the Japanese prime minister are expected to contribute to a gradual resolution of the perennial trade imbalance, diplomatic observers say.

The observers say that it is the first time that the Japanese leader has made such concrete overtures for grappling with the trade issue.

They say that Nakasone made efforts to help improve the issue involving the legal status of Korean residents by proposing that Korean residents be fingerprinted only once.

At present, Korean residents in Japan are required to be fingerprinted every five years, if they are to renew their alien registration.

The proposal falls short of Korea's demand for the abrogation of the fingerprinting system but it is a progress in the gradual resolution of the issue, Korean diplomatic officials say.

The officials say that the overture, if implemented, will help decrease employment inequalities for Korean residents.

They put special significance to the fact that in their summit talks Sunday Chon and Nakasone shared the same view concerning the Northeast Asian affairs.

Specifically, the two leaders agreed that the increasing military solidarity between North Korea and the Soviet Union is posing a grave threat to the peace and security of Northeast Asia including the Korean peninsula.

Based on this common recognition, the two heads of government are expected to fully cooperate in maintaining peace and security in this part of the world, diplomatic watchers say.

The Japanese prime minister vowed to continue to urge the United States, China and the Soviet Union to cooperate in reducing tension on the Korean peninsula.

He promised to cooperate fully with Seoul to help realize joint entry to the United Nations by South and North Korea.

In conclusion, Nakasone made promises to exert his sincere effort to help resolve issues pending between the two countries.

Further improvement in Korea-Japan relations will depend on how faithfully the Japanese prime minister fulfills his pledges.

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ROK-JAPAN MINISTERIAL TALKS EXPECTED IN EARLY DECEMBER

SK260205 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] New York, Sept. 25 (YONHAP)--South Korea and Japan are expected to hold their 14th meeting of cabinet ministers in Tokyo in early December.

Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari met here Thursday to exchange opinions on the annual conference, but they failed to agree on the matter because of tight political schedules in their countries.

However, the two foreign ministers nearly agreed that the conference had better be held in early December, said a Korean Foreign Ministry official, who joined the Choe-Kuranari meeting.

Choe and Kuranari are visiting New York to attend the 41st general assembly of the United Nations.

The official said that topics of the Korea-Japan cabinet ministers' meeting will include the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation, the correction of ever-growing trade imbalance favoring Japan, and the improvement of legal status of Koreans residing in Japan.

The two foreign ministers will head their delegations, comprising seven to eight ministers each from both sides, to the Tokyo meeting.

During their one-hour meeting over breakfast, Choe and Kuranari also discussed measures to materialize the results of the recent summit talks in Seoul between President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the official said.

The two ministers agreed to maintain close and cooperative relations between the two countries in international forum, including the United Nations and the Non-alignment Movement.

In the meeting, the official quoted the Japanese foreign minister as pledging that his country will continue its political and diplomatic support for the successful staging of the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics.

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BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY RESHUFFLE—The government yesterday promoted Pak Sang-yong from senior researcher at the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security to dean of the institute. The organization, which is under the direct control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, operates as a think tank for diplomatic and national security matters. A 54-year-old career diplomat, Pak has served as a minister for Korea in the United Nations, ambassador to Geneva, assistant minister for political affairs, and director of the ministry's American Affairs Bureau. In a personnel change affecting 16 ranking ministry officials, the government appointed Kang Sok-chae, director of the institute's Department of International Economy, as consul general to Baghdad. Hyon Hui-kang, director of the African Affairs Bureau, was reassigned to direct the Consulate general in San Francisco. Hong Sun-yong, presidential secretary, was named to be consul general in Honolulu, Hawaii. The government named Ho Se-chin, minister at the embassy in Taipei, to become consul general in Sapporo, Japan. Other appointments include: Song Chae-sang, institute researcher, as consul general in Niigata, Japan; Chin Kwan-sop of the ministry, as consul general in Sydney; Kiom Tong-chin, institute researcher, as consul general in Karachi, Pakistan. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Sep 86 p 1 SK] /8309

CSO: 4100/14

OPENING OF INSURANCE MARKET VIEWED

New Measures To Develop Domestic Industry

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 5 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The "development plan for the insurance industry" put together by the Ministry of Finance can be seen as a supplementary measure in advance of the full-scale opening of the insurance market.

Accordingly, the main substance of the development plan has the characteristics of a collective countermeasure by which the industry will be able to cope efficiently with the opening of the insurance market to foreign companies. Especially in the light of the fact that following the post-1975 insurance industry modernization policy, when the government weathered social criticisms and excessively protected the industry, the announcement by the Ministry of Finance this time is being appraised as a change in the development policy for the insurance industry.

Recently the insurance industry of our country maintained an appearance of astonishing growth. But as for the true facts of quick growth, it has many weak points such as excessive invalidation and cancellation rates. Because of this main factor there is a trend in which the revenues and expenditures of insurance companies--regardless whether they are life insurance or indemnity insurance companies--get worse each year. Under such circumstances, because if it in the near future even famous foreign insurance companies push their way into the Korean market the base of the domestic insurance industry cannot but be shaken, it seems that the Ministry of Finance cannot but take the position that "we must fix the cowshed before we lose the cow."

The essence of the "development plan" announced this time can be summarized as opening the internal market parallel to opening the market to foreign companies, establishing a self-regulating system of competition, bringing about solvency in the operation of insurance companies, improving the system of solicitation, reestablishing a system of insurance supervision, etc. Among these, what gets the most attention is the problem of internally opening the market. The problem of establishing life-insurance companies in the provinces was discussed whenever there was an opportunity. The development plan announced this time has no real advancement when compared to that which was known in the past. That is to say, in order to spur the economy of the provinces, the principle is one of putting the main offices of newly established companies in the provinces with the form of the company being either a corporation or a mutual company, with mutual companies being approved first. As for the approval time, it is being disclosed that after foreign companies have entered the market their impact will be considered and then approvals will be phased in, so it seems that at the beginning of next year it will be possible. It has also been reported that there is a plan to prevent the establishment of affiliates by large businesses by limiting the ratio of stock holdings under any one name and to maintain indemnity insurance at present conditions for a while.

Up until now, it has been reported that one life insurance company will be established in Pusan, Taegu, and Kwangju. In the case of Taegu, it appears that the form of the company will be a mutual company financed by members of the Taegu Commerce Conference.

But the problem is, even if approval of the establishment of new domestic companies at the same time the market is opened to foreign companies is in accord with economic principles, with the operational basis of already established life insurance companies being so weak, at this time is it truly desirable to establish provincial life insurance companies separately? Regarding this, the life insurance industry is pointing out that the approval of the establishment of provincial life insurance companies would be very difficult when viewed in light of the actual circumstance of established businesses if newly established companies attempt even the allotment of contractors or when they consider that because of the problems of confidence in contractors or the amount of capital, the additional participation of financial cliques will be unavoidable. Accordingly, they are worrying that with the approval of the domestic establishment of new companies on top of the fear of a foreign influx brought about by the opening of domestic markets to foreign companies, intense competition will be touched off at the slightest provocation and greater insolvency will be brought about.

Especially when one considers the point that prior examples of the reorganization and merging of past forms of life insurance companies due to operational insolvency were experiences, it seems that a suitable supplementary measure must be put forth. Regarding this, it seems that the point that even the DJP assemblymen who advocated the approval of the establishment of life insurance companies opposed the participation of financial cliques must be taken into consideration.

One more plan connected with opening markets is the promotion of a movement of domestic companies abroad. This is something in which the government will give positive support so that domestic insurance companies can move into areas such as the United States, Japan, etc. where many overseas Koreans are residing or domestic industries have entered. But when one considers the reality of a low rate of return on operational assets and that the allotment of contractors is not being carried out smoothly, specialists come to the conclusion that opening of the foreign insurance market will not be as easy as planned.

As for the plan to promote self-regulated competition, the gradual self-regulation of marine insurance premium rates, the step-by-step dissolution of a fire insurance pool, the removal of regulatory guidelines for the development of insurance commodities, the consolidation of agreed-upon guidelines to limit competition, etc. were submitted. Regarding marine insurance premium rates, the plan is to start with a liberalization of exported freight, and the liberalization of imported freight will be phased in, starting in 1990.

Furthermore, the policy is to liberalize the boat insurance for boats under 500 tons, starting in January of next year. By starting liberalization with extremely competitive exported international freight, the object is to attempt to develop techniques for the underwriting of insurance garnered through competition and to foster foreign competitiveness.

In order to promote competition among insurance companies, a plan to dissolve the fire insurance pool gradually is being studied, and in the industry they are asking whether, in our present situation, this is not a little early.

The consolidation of regulatory guidelines for the development of commodities aims at diversifying insurance commodities.

At present, regulatory guidelines for the development of commodities are categorized according to the time period, variety, and quality, and the details of guarantees or the structure of commodities is excessively standardized. Together with this, the Ministry of Finance also has decided on the policy of simplifying approval procedures for commodities which act as security for existing commodities or specialty industry articles. Following this, in the future, regarding airline insurance, large-scale construction work insurance and other specialty industry insurance, after a sale the insurance company need only file a report with the Insurance Public Corporation. The intent is to introduce a system whereby one need only file a report after a sale. The plan to create operational solvency in insurance companies was put together mainly from details often suggested or brought up at past company president meetings. The substance of it was to establish early on a system for allotting general profits and to hold in check inactive assets or the ownership of excessive amounts of real estate. At present, the total amount of inactive assets of insurance companies is estimated to be 62.2 billion won. Along with this, the Ministry of Finance is disclosing that when the national welfare annuity system becomes effective it will designate life insurance companies as fiduciary agencies and will rationally improve the indemnification system for automobile insurance.

It seems that sometime this month there will be general changes in the system of automobile insurance including premium surcharges for those involved in accidents where serious traffic violations such as drunken driving or crossing the center line occurred.

Especially in order to improve the administration of indemnity insurance companies, the policy is on the one hand to carry out a campaign to reduce business expenses by 5 percent and on the other hand to increase the average principal of contributors from 3.3 billion won at present to the level of 5 billion won by 1990.

Furthermore, in order to expand the population base of indemnity insurance, they also decided to develop long-term indemnity insurance commodities. The basic principle of the government is to induce the industry to promote voluntarily such an administrative reform measure to the furtherest extent possible.

Regarding the system of solicitation, the policy is to promote limitations on direct solicitation by indemnity companies and to stabilize the system of solicitation for life insurance. At present, the solicitation system operates basically on relative sales centered around women and invalidation and cancellation rates reach 73.2 percent, which, when compared to 11 percent in the United States and 7.6 percent in Japan, are by far higher.

On top of this, there are also problems such as insurance premium discounts, the payment of unreasonable rebates, etc. causing havoc in the recruitment syste order. Taking such points into consideration, the plan is on the one hand to establish a high-grade solicitation course test system and on the other hand to have the minimum guaranteed wage during apprenticeship sharply increased. At present, wages for an apprentice solicitor are between 40,000 and 120,000 won. The plan is to utilize such a method and raise the percentage occupied by solicitors who have continuous service of more than 1 year from 26.8 percent at present to above 35 percent by the end of this year.

This grew out of the estimation that if solicitors were made into specialists, then order in the solicitation system would follow.

The policy is to set restrictions so that only solicitors and agents can deal with household insurance such as automobile, indemnity, residence disaster, and general insurance that indemnity insurance companies are presently dealing with. Following this, starting in January of next year, main and branch offices of insurance companies will take over the administrative function of business offices and agencies, and agencies and solicitors will take charge of the function of sales for all kinds of insurance commodities. If the results are good, the plan calls for carrying out an expansion into even some forms of industrial insurance from 1988.

Of course, this is to be done so as to elevate the expertise of each function and to improve the order of the solicitation system.

Strengthening the function of the social return of insurance is the distinguishing characteristic of this plan. The plan is to expand the social returns of insurance profits such as developing a variety of commodities that meet the changes in insurance demands including special-disease, physically handicapped, and sustenance insurance, old-age mutual assistance insurance, etc. and the dispensing of medical treatment and the operation of nursing homes.

The self-regulation of reinsurance transactions and the increase in security power are designed to check the excessive outflow abroad of insurance premiums. Regarding reinsurance transactions, the plan is for the range of mandatory outflow to be reduced starting in 1987 and for total self-regulation from 1990.

Side by side with this, the security power of Korean Reinsurance will be increased to 5 billion won in October of this year and 10 billion won by 1990.

The plan for reformulation of the insurance supervisory system focuses extraordinary attention on the fact that at present insurance policy functions and ex post facto supervisory functions are unrealistically pluralistic.

This is because when forms of insurance with a government-operated character such as communications insurance or agricultural and fishery coop mutual aid insurance or those with a privately operated characteristic such as taxi mutual aid insurance are rationally supervised, efficiency can be elevated to that extent.

From the point of view that the basic course of insurance policy is being changed, this plan is desirable. But the problem is more than one of institutions, and the success or failure of this plan will be determined by how the actual pertinent companies increase productivity and how they achieve a honing of organizations and efficiency in operations. On this occasion, joint industry countermeasures to eliminate excessive competition between insurance companies and to bring about solvency must be actively established.

Industry Reaction

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 5 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] The insurance industry has taken the position that, concerning the plan to nurture the insurance industry, in connection with an era of opening markets, liberalization is indeed an unavoidable measure, but until existing businesses can cultivate the ability to adapt to this, the plan must be promoted step by step at the appropriate time. Moreover, concerning the aspects of the operational base and scale of assets, they point out that there is a big difference between companies which started earlier or later and are requesting that the government avoid promoting it uniformly. The opinions of the life insurance and indemnity insurance industries will be printed separately.

Life Insurance Industry. Chang Sung-t'ae, chairman of the Life Insurance Association: If we generalize, this policy can be understood as a change in the direction of basic policy from the rapid growth of the early period of development of the insurance industry to self-regulated competition that is aimed at operational solvency, but timely consideration must be given so that existing businesses can adapt to self-regulation.

When looked at in parts, expansion of the guarantee of self-regulation in the operation of assets together with the public profitability of the operation of assets is also important, and in the reality of our country which is on a changing course towards an advanced-age society, a tax credit for annuity insurance must be positively granted so as to contribute to welfare for the aged. Moreover, the road by which life insurance can have a share of national welfare annuities or property-forming savings must also be widened.

I Rok-hwan, president of Korean Education Insurance: Because there is a fear that opening the market internally, by unnecessarily dividing the market, will, on the contrary, bring about a result wherein competitiveness with foreign companies is weakened, we must carefully consider this.

It is said that the movement overseas of domestic insurance companies will also be promoted along with the opening of the domestic market to foreign companies, but when we look at the conditions of domestic insurance companies, it seems to be beyond their capacity.

In the dimension of improving the order in soliciting, inducing a honing of solicitors is desirable, but I think that when looked at from the point of view of raising the rate of domestic savings, granting employment opportunities for women, etc., as regards continuing to hold the number of solicitors below the present level of 150,000, there is some need for flexibility in operations. But, in conforming to an era of self-regulation, putting into effect a system of allotting contractors is a task that can no longer be delayed.

Indemnity Insurance Industry, Chc Hung, chairman of the Indemnity Insurance Association: From the dimension of bringing about an operational solvency in the insurance industry, to consider developing long-term indemnity insurance commodities can be understood as establishing a desirable course of action.

From the standpoint of the popularization of insurance, the expanded development of household indemnity insurance commodities is urgent.

Formulation of an effective plan for a supervisory system for insurance organizations that are becoming multi-dimensional, especially because of privately operated insurance companies and all kinds of mutual aid associations, is a task that must be completed as soon as possible.

Ending with the permission for foreign companies to participate in the fire insurance pool, to the extent that the domestic indemnity insurance market is completely opened, from the point of view of reciprocity, positive support from the government is desired in the movement overseas of domestic indemnity insurance companies. I also hope that the research committee for the development of the insurance industry that is to be established in the future will be actively operated so as to take into account the opinions of non-government business circles.

I Tae-yong, director of the Fire Insurance Association: In advanced countries beginning with the United States, several different kinds of fire insurance pools have continued to exist. As we move toward becoming an advanced country, risk and fire prevention are becoming very important problems. Even if it is said that the fire insurance pool is to be dissolved, a fire prevention organization, in whatever form, must be established. Accordingly, when the fire insurance pool is dissolved, a separate apparatus that will carry out the function of the disaster prevention pool and supply its source of revenue must follow, and a measure to absorb the 500-plus employees must also be studied.

Son Kyong-sik, president of the AnGuk Fire Insurance Company: It is desirable to induce an increase in capital for indemnity companies, but the security power of domestic indemnity insurance companies at present, even when looked at internationally, is at a good level, and the frequent subscribing to foreign reinsurance is not because of security power but, notwithstanding the small size of the domestic market, because of the large number of large-scale risks. At any rate, the self-regulation of reinsurance, the dissolution of pools, the problem of all kinds of agreed-upon consolidations, etc., being the direction we must go in an era of opening markets, can be appraised affirmatively.

Kim Hyo-il, president of the Haedong Fire Insurance Company: The self-regulation of marine insurance is shocking. Because there is the concern that at the slightest provocation, it will give foreign companies the opportunity to fish in troubled waters, I see a need for a careful countermeasure. If we try to promote the self-regulation of reinsurance too quickly, the Taehan Reinsurance Corporation can suffer a severe blow. Restricting operation of an indemnity insurance company to the main office is a desirable course of action, but in order for this to succeed it must first be preceded by an improvement in the quality level of the agencies.

Automobile premium rates must also conform to actual loss rates and be adjusted at the appropriate times.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

ROK-TUNISIA ACCORD--Korea and Tunisia initialed a double taxation avoidance agreement in Seoul yesterday. Tunisia is one of the four nations this year with which Korea planned such a bilateral tax accord. The other three are Pakistan, Nigeria and Argentina. Korea has already initialed a pact with Pakistan this year. Tunisia is the third African nation, following Egypt and Morocco, with which Korea has initialed or signed an accord for the prevention of double taxation, ever since Korea began its efforts to expand bilateral economic cooperation with other nations in the early 1980s, the Ministry of Finance said. Korea exported $236 million worth of locomotives and textile products to Tunisia last year. The number of nations with which Korea has initialed or signed such tax pacts has increased to 32. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Sep 86 p 5 SK] /8309

CSO: 4100/14

PARTY LEADERSHIP FOR NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 13 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Chon Kyong-no]

[Text] Our economy is a socialist, self-sufficient people's economy. Our economy is one which moves forward without relying on others, works for the good of its people, and relies on its own resources. For this reason, our economy is both solid and forceful.

The superiority and vitality of our socialist, self-reliant economy are fully demonstrated by the fact that all the goods necessary for our people are produced domestically and that high rate of economic progress is being retained without being affected by fluctuations in the world economy.

During the period from 1947 to 1984 our industrial production has progressed continuously at the average annual rate of 17.3 percent.

In comparison to 1946, the total industrial production in 1984 has multiplied 431 times while the production of industrial means (i.e., production means) multiplied 486 times. During this period, the steel production multiplied 1,310 times and grain production 5.3 times.

Our socialist, self-reliant national economy is making progress at a high level, and its invincible power displays itself in an increasingly clear manner.

The world's largest all-purpose lock gate was built as a monument to our worker's party era 20 li offshore in the open sea. The Nampo lock gate, which required an astronomical amount of materials, equipment, labor force, capital and advanced technology has been completed in a period of only 5 years. It was completed entirely using our own resources, including design, equipment, technology, labor and wisdom. It is a living monument to the great power of our economy.

Having consolidated a strong, self-reliant national economy, our people are capable of fulfilling anything that is beneficial for our homeland and are promoting economic interchange and assistance with other nations.

A solid, self-reliant national economy underlies our ability as an independent nation to proudly maintain dignity and honor as well as our national defense force, that is capable of guarding the fruits of our revolution.

The continued strengthening and the shining demonstration of our national economy are entirely due to the wise leadership of our glorious party which is implementing the self-reliant economic development plan of our great leader.

Our great comrade Kim Il-song has said the following: "Applying the chuche ideology to the field of economic development, our party has led the struggle to materialize the principle of building a self-reliant national economy." ("Historical Experience of Building The Korean Workers Party," 84 pages)

The principle of building a self-reliant national economy is a revolutionary chuche economic line which is designed to implement the chuche ideology and revolutionary objective of self-sufficiency.

Through his historical statement released on 12 June 1963 and other noteworthy works, our dear comrade Kim Chong-il has provided a comprehensive, thoughful clarification that his creative suggestion of building a self-reliant national economy is in full accord with and justified by the principle of our revolution. In addition, he proposed specific solutions to the problems encountered in implementation.

The ideological theory articulated by our dear comrade Kim Chong-il serves as our powerful ideological weapon and tactical basis for staging the people's campaign to fulfill our great leader's objectives of economic construction.

Beloved comrade Kim Chong-il is prudently mobilizing and leading the entire country to further develop and strengthen our socialist, self-reliant national economy.

An important ingredient in our party leadership for renewed strengthening of a self-reliant national economy is to motivate and encourage all citizens to display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Self-reliance is now the guiding spirit of revolution and the principle of struggle for each independent person to pioneer and cultivate one's fate with one's own resources.

Manifestation of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is a fundamental requisite and necessary premise for building a self-reliant national economy. The process of building a self-reliant national economy is nothing other than the implementation of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in the field of economic development. Building a self-reliant national economy is infeasible without relying on the principle of self-reliance.

The slogan advocated by beloved comrade Kim Chong-il "Forward with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance" has served as an epoch-making opportunity in further ensuring the spirit of self-reliance and indefatigable revolutionary zeal throughout our nation.

Our dear comrade Kim Chong-il's slogan reflects the revolutionary spirit of communism to be responsible for consumating revolution inspite of hardship and exemplifies the revolutionary will of our party to invigorate the traditional objective of self-reliance which has been through the test of revolutionary struggles.

It is because of this inspiring slogan that our people have been more firmly armed with chuche ideology, a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and mobilized in all fields of socialist economic construction.

Our party is guiding our functionaries and working people to learn and implement the spirit of self-reliance with unceasing effort.

It is noteworthy that we launched a movie campaign so that people can follow the examples of self-reliance as enacted by movie characters.

Widely promoted among our functionaries and working people are such art movies as "Stars of Korea," "Forever of One Heart," "Promise of That Day," and "Overcoming Hardship." These movies treat themes from such diverse aspects of our national experience as the period of the anti-Japanese resistance movement, the war of liberation, the reconstruction period in post-war years, and the building of a socialist society. Principal characters in these movies play various roles which show the unyielding loyalty of our resistance fighters to our great leader and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance exhibited by our people. These movies have helped to spread the spirit of self-reliance throughout the nation.

The monumental products that underscore the powerful chuche industry are the precious fruits brought about by the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. These products include the No 3 ore separation plant of the Kwangdok general enterprise which stands as a shining example of the "speed of the eighties," and the 10,000 ton press and the large-scale oxygen separator built by the working class people at Ryongsong and Takwon.

Our people's revolutionary ethos of self-reliance and unyielding struggle are well reflected in those efforts which our people make in overcoming the obstacles confronting us.

New miracles and innovations visible in such super-scale projects as the construction of the Taechon electric generating plant, the construction of the northern railroad system, and the establishment of reclaimed tideland have been made possible because of the resolute struggle to overcome obstacles with our own resources. Assistance from the outside is useful, but even without outside assistance objectives will be achieved at any cost--such is the ethos and fighting spirit of our people today.

An important part of our party leadership and for renewed development of our self-reliant national economy is to promote the "chucheization" and scientific modernization of our people's economy while maintaining the basic line of socialist economic development.

Beloved comrade Kim Chong-il in 1962 has provided a thoughtful clarification regarding the revolutionary character, propriety and creativeness of our party's economic development line.

Since the pronouncement of the great ideological theory regarding the revolutionary character, propriety and creativeness of our party's economic development line, our people have realized that the party's economic development line advocated by our respected leader is in response to the reality and needs of our revolution, and it is anchored by the boundless energy and wisdom of our people. Our people have also learned that our party's creative solution is not a temporary measure geared to the post-war economic difficulties, but a long-range strategic approach designed for establishing socialism in our country. The pronouncement has also served as a guarantee for maintaining the revolutionary economic development line of our party and for accelerating the Chollima progress for our socialist movement.

Our people have steadily followed the party policy which emphasized the development of heavy industry while promoting both light industry and agriculture. It was through such efforts that we have been able to recover from the ruins of the cruel war, to lay the firm foundation of a self-reliant national economy, and to transform our homeland from an agricultural to a socialist industrial nation.

Our emphasis on such basic industries as the extraction industry, metal industry, and electric industry along with due attention to the light industrial revolution and agricultural priority stems from our party's basic economic policy and is related to its implementing strategy.

It is an important task for building a self-reliant national economy to bring about the chucheization and scientific modernization of our economy. The material and technological basis of socialism and communism is rendered firm when the "chucheization" and scientific modernization of our economy is accelerated, guaranteeing the independence as well as technological readiness of our economy.

Our party is promoting the "chucheization" of our economy on one hand, and its scientific modernization on the other hand.

Guided by the economic "chucheization," our party maintains the policy of building and promoting an economy which is anchored in domestically available resources and technology.

Our party advocates the policy which places priority on geological exploration, the extraction industry, and electric industry. Such policy secures the supply of raw materials, fuel, and power for our economy.

The correct policy and prudent leadership of our party, which promoted establishing new industries as well as consolidating industry segments so as to utilize the resources of our nation, have contributed in strengthening the self-reliance of the metal industry, chemical industry, building materials industry, light industry and other industrial segments. Our party has set a comprehensive mechanization and automation of the production process as the modernization goal of our economy.

Our beloved comrade Kim Chong-il in 1970 has already decided on the Hwanghae Steel Mill as a model for automation and has involved himself in quickly converting all production processes into an automated, remote-controlled system. Benefiting from this experience, he has helped to automate and remote control all basic industries and to build material industries.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has also helped to build a large, long-distance belt conveyor ship at the Un-yul mine in a matter of 1 year, and by normalizing her operation has contributed to proving her worth. This conveyor ship started its operation in June 1975. In the past eleven years, she has transported over 25 million tons of rock and rock refuse. She has built an embankment which is 200 meters wide and stretches over several thousand meters between Kum-san Po and the Nung-kum Island, and another stretch of embankment which extends 1,700 meters from the Nung-kum Island to Ung-do. These accomplishments have contributed to claiming tideland and increasing the production of minerals.

Beloved comrade Kim Chong-il has provided modern equipment and automation techniques to expand, modernize, and increase the efficiency of equipment at coal and mineral mines. Following the wishes of our great leader, comrade Kim Chong-il is promoting with vigor the "June 1985 campaign of propagating production machineries" to enhance the standard of universal modernization.

Due to the wise leadership of our party, remarkable progress has been achieved both in mechanizing, automating, and remote-controlling such basic industries as construction, transportation and communication and in overall mechanization and chemicalization of agricultural management.

Along with these efforts, an active campaign is under way to place all production and management of our people's economy on a new scientific basis.

Our party attaches great importance to a successful technological revolution which would help "chucheize" and modernize our people's economy as well as make it more scientific.

Viewed from this vantage point, it is significant that our party has arranged the initiation of the technological revolution shock brigade movement and the three revolutionary group movements.

After the national conference of the three revolutions group members, comrade Kim Chong-il repeatedly made arrangements designed to help the group members play a key role in achieving our technological revolution. He has formed small groups consisting of scientists, technicians, and the teachers and graduates of technical school and dispatched them to numerous places throughout the country. Within the short 2 year period after the national conference, the three revolutions small groups have achieved over 20,000 technological innovations, contributing significantly to the chucheization and scientific modernization of people's economy.

Beloved comrade Kim Chong-il has also helped to promote various technological innovation shock brigades such as the "15 April technological innovation shock brigade," the "scientists shock brigade of 17 February," and the "scientists and technicians shock brigade of 17 February." Through the activities of the "15 April technological innovation shock brigade" alone in the past 6 years, there have been over 340,000 cases of technological innovations and 138,000 pieces of equipment have been manufactured.

Due to the technological revolution occuring with vigor under our party leadership, technological innovations have taken place in the fields of exploration and utilization of raw materials, fuel, and power sources. Rapid progress has been achieved in the mechanical industry, electronics industry and automation industry. These innovations and progress have contributed to modernizing the technological facilities of our people's economy and to upgrade its production and management to a higher scientific level.

The prudent measures and special consideration of our party accorded to promoting scientific projects and enhancing the role of scientists and technicians have resulted in accelerating progress of our nation's scientific technology.

An important element in our party leadership in promoting a renewed progress of our self-reliant national economy is to improve our management of businesses in response to the needs of our society.

To fully display the superiority of the socialist economic management policy advocated by our great leader, comrade Kim Chong-il is one guarantee for renewed development of our self-reliant national economy.

Beloved comrade Kim Chong-il steadily follows this long-range policy and is making an unceasing effort to improve economic management in response to the needs of our society.

In line with the grand design and wishes of our great leader, our party has made drastic arrangements for large-scale general purpose enterprises in all fields of industry.

The general purpose enterprises established in various industrial fields under our party guidelines are our own version of new business organizations which accurately reflect and accommodate the characteristics of our socialist society and the designs of our economic development policy. The general purpose enterprises are superior forms of business organization which, consisting of the planning unit, production unit, and execution unit, are able to sustain themselves independently under the general guidance of our government.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has not only taken measures to provide clear-cut direction and assistance to the general purpose enterprises, but designated exemplary units in each industry so that their achievement and experience may be shared widely.

Under the detailed guidance of our party, the consolidated enterprises are undertaking innovative measures to adhere to the collective leadership of our party and to faithfully follow the mass line in business management. In accordance with party policy requirements, these measures include planned delivery of materials in a way to minimize overstocking, establishing independent accounting systems with subsidiary subcontractors, and forming a cohesive work team consisting of the party secretariat, manager, and technical chief. All the consolidated enterprises across the nation including the Hwanghae Steel enterprise and the Anju area mining enterprise are normalizing a high level production and making improvements to meet the reality of business management.

Due to the outstanding and proven leadership of our beloved comrade Kim Chong-il, our socialist, self-reliant national economy is moving forward toward ever-higher objectives.

The 10 objectives of socialist economic development formulated at the 6th Congress are being accomplished, and the standard of living for our people is rising along with the power of our nation.

Since the prudent leadership of our party is implementing the ideology of our great leader, comrade Kim Il-song, for a self-reliant national economic development, our people are bound to achieve the great goals of economic development and place our nation into the membership of advanced nations. Such will constitute decisive progress in our struggle toward full socialist victory.

The functionaries of all national economic establishments and the working people need to support the leadership of our party and invigorate our struggle for consolidating the basis of a self-reliant economy, thereby expediting the great tasks of socialism and communism and sustaining the prosperity of our nation.

13270/12851
CSO: 4110/090

KANG SONG-SAN, OTHERS ATTEND SCHOOL FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK010509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song University (October 1, 1947) was held on September 30 at the February 8 House of Culture.

Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, read out a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the teachers and students of Kim Il-song University.

The message said:

With the founding of Kim Il-song University our party and people came to have the first university of the nation in history, bring up by their own efforts native cadres required by the revolution and construction and develop the universal higher education of the country with the university as a mother body.

The university has made valuable successes in study profoundly explaining and arguing the justness and originality of the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of our party, and the greatness and the imperishable feats of the party and the leader and thereby made a precious contribution to the work of remoulding men on communist lines and to carrying out the casue of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and played a big role in developing the nation's science and technology and strengthening the economic power of the country.

An important task facing the unity [word indistinct] at present is to thoroughly carry through the party's policy of making revolution in education and thus decisively enhance the quality of education as required by the developing reality in which the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are being forcefully carried on.

Chi Chang-ik, president of Kim Il-song University, made a report at the meeting.

The university set up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the first people's university in the liberated country has grown to be the highest seat of chuche education and centre for the training of native cadres under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, he noted, and said:

The path covered by Kim Il-song University over the past 40 years is a history of shining victory of the chuche-oriented idea on education, which was founded by the great leader and is being developed and enriched by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and a history of glory in which the university has grown and developed to be a model of the chuche-based university, said the reporter.

Present at the meeting were Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, and officials concerned.

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CSO: 4100/021

KIM CHONG-IL PROMOTES SOCIAL EDUCATION

SK012258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--Social education is powerfully promoted in Korea.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il expounded the need to strengthen social education while developing regular and study-while-working higher education in order to carry out the intellectualisation of the whole of society, and energetically guided the work for this.

He said the Grand People's Study House and all the libraries across the country should play an important role in strengthening social education.

He staffed the Grand People's Study House with competent professionals and made noted scientists, technicians and experts in the capital and local areas appear there as part-time lecturers, so that it might assume the role of a correspondence university course. And he sent there modern scientific and technical means and a great many volumes of scientific and technological books and established a nation-wide book-lending system.

By the end of the first half of this year since the founding of the study house on April 1, 1982, more than 5,000 rounds of scientific lectures for cadres and scientists, scientific and technological short courses and lectures, lectures on new technological information and foreign language short courses (day and night courses) for scientists, technicians and experts, and intensive lectures and on-the-spot lectures for local functionaries have taken place.

In the same period, more than five million scientists, technicians, teachers, workers, peasants, office employees, students, etc., visited there to study. Fairly big was the role of the study house in the solution of scientific and technological problems arising in the manufacture of modern machinery such as the large oxygen plant and the 10,000-ton press and the construction of grand monumental edifices and major industrial establishments such as the West Sea barrage, the Taechon power station and the Sunchon vinalon complex.

Meanwhile, libraries play a big part in social education as disseminators of latest science and technology and organisers of social study.

Tens of thousands of libraries in the country have one hundred and scores of million books, nearly 70 per cent of which are books of natural science.

The yearly number of readers there exceeds 40 million.

The entire people study in Korea, their scientific, cultural and technical level rising rapidly.

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CSO: 4100/021

KIM HWAN AT MEETING TO MARK KIM HYONG-CHIK UNIVERSITY

SK061016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)--A meeting was held on October 5 to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Hyong-chik University of Education.

Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, conveyed a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the teachers and students of the university.

The message points out that the founding of Kim Hyong-chik University of Education on the first of October, 1946 gave our party a "breeding farm" for the education of the younger generation and enabled it to train able educators needed in great numbers with the rapid development of education.

By strictly adhering to the basic principles of socialist pedagogy laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the university has firmly established chuche and working class line in education and training and closely combined education with revolutionary practice and thus reared a large number of teacher-revolutionaries of chuche type who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and prepared politically and ideologically, scientifically and theoretically, notes the message.

The main task of Kim Hyong-chik University of Education, it stresses, is to bring up a great many competent educationists including teachers of universities and colleges of education who are infinitely loyal to the party and the leader and possessed of high educational and practical qualities.

Choe Kum-sun, president of Kim Hyong-chik University of Education, made a report at the meeting.

Stating that a remarkable change has taken place in education and training at the university under the far reaching plan of our party, she said the teachers and students under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have displayed the honor of the university which bears the august name of Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and great paragon of revolutionary educationists.

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CSO: 4100/021

NEW MACHINERY PARTS FACTORY CONSTRUCTED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 13 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "Another Machine Parts Production Base Built to Contribute to the Development of the National Economy; Opening Ceremony of the 18 September Factory Held at the Site"]

[Text] Pyongyang KCNA 12 April--The 18 September Factory was completed and put into operation prior to the significant April Festival.

Over an area measuring tens of thousands of cubic meters, this factory is equipped with modern machinery such as various types of automatic production assembly lines and not only is the production process automated but management activities and allied calculation operations are performed by automated facilities.

Through the opening and initial production operations of this modern 18 September factory, our country's machinery manufacturing industry is further developed and the increasing demand for machine parts in the national economy is enabled to be fully met.

The factory opening ceremony was held at the site on the 12th.

The following attended the opening ceremony: Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee (KWPCC) Political Bureau and first vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the KWPCC Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang City Party and concomitant chairman of the Pyongyang City Peoples Committee; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the KWPCC Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang City Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; Chong Song-nam, minister of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Projects; functionaries in other related fields along with factory employees and workers within the city.

The Soviet ambassador to our country, Nokolay Shubnikov, embassy personnel and Soviet technicians in our country were invited to the opening ceremony.

Comrade Kang Hui-won delivered the report at the opening ceremony.

He spoke about how the great leader planned to establish a large modern machine parts production base in accordance with the demands of national economic development, selected the factory site himself and clearly delineated the direction and means for building the factory.

He emphasized that the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il sent extensive construction forces, materials and equipment, dispatched technicians and operators needed to manage this modern factory and devoted his tremendous magnanimity to the work and lives of the employees.

He mentioned that the 18 September factory construction workers and employees who possessed endless loyalty to the great leader and party vigorously expedited the construction with the accelerated speed of the Chollima Speed Battle, completed in a short time outfitting the site comprising an area of tens of thousands of cubic meters and construction of various buildings such as comprehensive production shops, successfully performed equipment installation and test runs, raised the level of technological skill and normalized production of machine parts at a high level.

The reporter stated that the Soviet technicians who possessed the resolve to further illuminate Korean-Soviet friendship which is strengthening and developing day by day, were assigned together with our workers to the work entailed in building and managing this factory and how they went about performing it. He expressed profound thanks to the Soviet party, government and people for their positive support and cooperation with our people.

He stated that the task lies ahead for the newly started factory of upholding the great leader's instructions and the decisions of the 11th Plenum of the 5th party Central Committee, by further setting up the production process, strongly establishing their own metal materials production base and normalizing production at a high level.

He stressed that all employees must produce much more machine parts of all types and good quality consumer goods needed in the various sectors of the national economy by vigorously waging the technical innovation campaign to fortify themselves with our party's chuche ideology, regularize and normalize business management in accordance with the requirements of the Taean Work System and actively incorporate advanced scientific technology. Then, Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov delivered an address.

Stating that building and setting the 18 September Factory into operation prior to the birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWPCC and president of the DPRK, was a most fortuitous event, he tendered his wholehearted congratulations on the factory opening.

He mentioned that the Soviet Communist Party's 27th plenum adopted historic resolutions concerning the weys for delivering the social economy of the Soviet Union and the matter of strengthening peace on this earth and expressed thanks for the support of the Korean people for these proposals of the Soviet Union.

He stated that in the future as well, the Soviet people will indicate their steadfast solidarity with all facets of the OPRK line on expelling the U.S. armed forces from South Korea and unifying the country without external interference on a peaceful and democratic foundation. He also stressed his assurance that Korea's friends will bring about even greater success in the struggle for socialist construction and fatherland unification.

After the conclusion of the opening ceremony, Comrade Yon Hyong-muk cut the red ribbon tied at the factory entrance.

The opening ceremony attendees toured the main production facilities of the factory.

On this day, gifts sent by the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, were distributed to the Soviet technicians who participated in building this factory.

8446/12379
CSO: 4110/050

HADAN KAPMUN ANOTHER LOCKGATE FOR TAEDONG RIVER

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 May 86 p 1

[Article by reporter Kwak Nung-sun: "Hadan Kapmun Rising At Swift Pace"]

[Text] Another new lockgate on the Taedong River is rising at a swift pace following the grandiose plan of nature remaking,which the great leader unfolded, and the wise leadership of our party.

Like the Hyangsan and Tongam lockgates already completed, this lockgate will be a modern lockgate containing a lock, road, power generation station, fish pathway, etc.

When the Hadan lockgate is built, sea transportation will be able to be further developed and a new road network connecting the city and rural communities will be formed to make a positive contribution to improving the standard of living.

In addition, the water problem will be completely solved and the scenery of the Taedong River will be further enhanced.

The soldier construction workers of the detachment to which comrade Choe Ki-sop is attached who are in charge of this lockgate construction have been successful in advancing to the halfway stage of building the lockgate by expediting the construction work with the spirit of the chollima and the revolutionary spirit of the speed battle.

Member of the presidium of the political bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, comrade Kim Chong-il, pointed out the following:

"It is a basic requirement of the speed battle to muster all forces to rapidly expedite work to the maximum while maintaining its quality at the highest level."

The soldier construction workers are waging a strenuous struggle to maintain the speed and quality of the lockgate construction at the highest level in accordance with the will of the party.

The detachment to which comrade Yim Hak-hi belongs, which is subordinate to the detachment to which comrade Choe Ki-sop belongs, is setting the example in lockgate construction.

They set up grandiose goals for pursuing their tasks of completing within a short period their construction assignments of power station, water intake compartment, transformer station, etc. and are waging an annihilation battle and blitzkrieg at their work sites.

The soldiers of the detachment to which comrade Kim Myong-su is attached who are charged with building the water intake compartment are operating all their equipment such as cranes at full capacity, performing their operations assembly line style and exceeding their daily quotas 200 percent. In particular, to complete construction of the water intake compartment by the end of July, they set up detailed daily work plans and steadfastly adhered to them.

The soldiers of the detachment to which comrade Yi Won-kil is assigned are vigorously waging the speed battle to achieve their goal of finishing building the catchment face structure by the end of this month and thereby pour hundreds of cubic meters more concrete than their daily quota. They are also expediting pouring concrete for the retaining wall like wildfire and have poured a large quantity of concrete within a short time.

The power generation station assembly construction work is likewise proceeding apace.

The soldiers of the detachment to which comrade Kim Sang-il is assigned who are charged with this construction are engaging in a socialist competition between work teams as well as introducing new technology and new operations methodology so as to expand construction results day by day.

The soldiers in the detachment to which comrade Chon Ch'un-hak is attached who are entrusted with the logistics sector are making a positive contribution to running all machinery at full load and full capacity by establishing a very strong engineering base, laying in an ample supply of spare parts and conducting timely inspection and maintenance of machinery.

The soldiers in the detachment to which comrade Yi Sung-il is attached which is subordinated to the detachments to which comrade Choe Ki-sop is assigned are also bringing about tremendous innovations in their construction objectives.

The soldiers in the detachment to which comrade O Ki-man is assigned have organized cooperative operations of their machinery well, including tower cranes, excavation cranes, etc., are positively carrying out provisionary work and are performing at a rate of 1.2-1.3 times their daily quotas for excavation operations for the lock compartment at the estuary headway.

The soldiers of the detachment to which comrade Yi Kwang-rok is assigned who are in charge of pouring concrete for the lock compartment put their heads together, mustered their strength and boldly brought in a large capacity agitator, cooperated with the mixer transport warriors and accomplished over 70 percent of the lock construction.

The soldiers who were tasked with building the lockgate bridge waged a speed battle and completed assembly of the main girders of five of the bridge spans and are waging a blitzkrieg to complete the many spans by the end of June. They placed rails on top of the main girders and succeeded in installing a girder assembler on it, thereby conserving a great deal of wooden ties while increasing girder assembly twofold.

With such loyalty of the soldier construction workers here who know only the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality concerning the orders and directives of the party and leader, the Hadan lockgate will be magnificently built.

8446/12379
CSO: 4110/066

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

PYONGYANG THEATERS CONSTRUCTION--Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--The Youth Theatre and the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre will be built on the bank of the river Taedong in Pyongyang as a part of the preparations for the 13th world festival of youth and students. The Youth Theatre more than 240 metres in length and over 50 metres in maximum height will be constructed in a peculiar architectural style, light in appearance, to suit the sentiments of the youth. It will house excellent facilities for various functions of the youth including a large modern theatre, small theatres of different sizes and meeting halls. The East Pyongyang Grand Theatre will be built splendidly in a new architectural style, grand, yet attractive. The theatre with 2,000 seats will have a stage available for any form of performance, a number of rehearsal rooms and various other facilities. A soldier-builders meeting was held yesterday on the spot to energetically accelerate the construction of the theatres. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 2 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/021

14TH CHONGNYON CONGRESS CONGRATULATED

Kim Il-song Congratulates Congress

SK260532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 26 sent a congratulatory message to the 14th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

He said in the message:

In the period under review the functionaries of Chongnyon and compatriots creditably carried out the honorable patriotic tasks set forth at the 13th Congress, and recorded one more brilliant chapter on the glorious road covered by Chongnyon, cherishing ardent love and unshakable faith for the socialist homeland.

By energetically conducting the work for establishing the ideological system of chuche within its ranks, Chongnyon united its functionaries and compatriots more closely around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK, firmly built up the organisations at all levels as reliable patriotic organisations of chuche and successfully laid an organisational and ideological foundation guaranteeing the future of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

In the period under review the Chongnyon powerfully roused its functionaries and compatriots in the patriotic struggle for the prosperity of the socialist homeland and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, successfully overcoming obstacles and difficulties even under complicated circumstances, and thereby performed great feats for the homeland and the nation and displayed still further its honor as an overseas citizens organization of chuche.

It is a great pride of our country and nation to have such mighty overseas compatriots' organisation tempered through protracted trials and closely united in ideology and purpose like the organization of Chongnyon and have the ranks of loyalty boundlessly faithful to the cause of chuche like the functionaries of Chongnyon and have ardent patriots who value most the destiny of the homeland and the nation like the Koreans in Japan.

President Kim Il-song expressed the belief that the 14th Congress of Chongnyon will be an important turning point in effecting a new upsurge in the movement of Koreans in Japan and powerfully calling the functionaries of Chongnyon and compatriots to the reunification of the country and fulfillment of all other patriotic tasks.

NODONG SINMUN Congratulations

SK262300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)--Papers here today come out with editorials warmly greeting the 14th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) opening in Tokyo on September 26.

NODONG SINMUN says that the congress will sum up the successes and experience gained in the work of Chongnyon since its 13th congress and discuss measures to deepen and develop the movement of Koreans in Japan on to a higher stage and make a greater contribution to the scared patriotic cause for the country and the nation in conformity with the prevailing situation and the requirements of the developing revolution.

In the period under review Chongnyon has more firmly established the ideological system of chuche within its organization and consolidated its ranks more solidly to be a detachment of loyalty, and thereby built its organisation into a reliable organisation of overseas citizens of genuine chuche type boundlessly loyal to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the paper notes, and says:

All the successes and achievements of Chongnyon are a shining victory of the chuche-based idea of the movement of overseas compatriots founded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a valuable fruition of his wise leadership and paternal love and solicitude.

The respected leader's guidance of the movement of Koreans in Japan is being brilliantly realised by the energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Thanks to the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan have become able to proudly turn a new chapter in the movement of Koreans in Japan--setting forth the modelling of the organisation on the chuche idea to the fore, firmly preparing themselves to be chuche-type revolutionaries and genuine overseas citizens of the DPRK and carrying on the organisational construction and patriotic activity of Chongnyon as demanded by the chuche idea.

The paper further says:

Today Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan are faced with an honorable task to bring the movement of Koreans in Japan to a new higher stage, while consolidating the achievements made in the period under review.

The people in the homeland will make every effort to actively support and encourage the just patriotic activity of Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with them on the front of worthwhile struggle for the victory of the cause of chuche.

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CSO: 4100/021

BRIEFS

REGISTRATION LAW AMENDMENT REJECTED--Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--Representatives of the Niigata Prefectural Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), at a recent press conference, denounced the partial "amendment" to the "foreigners' registration law" presented by the Japanese authorities as a wicked trick to tone down the just demand of the Koreans in Japan and Japanese people who want a fundamental rectification of this evil law. They declared that the Koreans in Japan would vigorously struggle in the future, too, for a fundamental revision of the registration law, seeking the abolition of the fingerprint registration system, the compulsory constant carrying of the "foreigners' registration card" and the penalty system. Representatives of the Shizuoka Prefectual Headquarters of Chongnyon, too, called a press conference and exposed the deceptive nature of the partial "amendment". [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 4 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CHONGNYON REQUEST TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT--Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)--Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and other representatives of Chongnyon went to the Japanese prime minister's residence in Tokyo on October 2 and handed to the deputy chief cabinet secretary a note of request to the Japanese Government which was adopted at the 14th Congress of Chongnyon, according to a report. Explaining the purport of the note, Pak Chae-no pointed to the Japanese authorities' wrong policy of unfriendly approaching the DPRK, a neighbouring country, repressing the activities of Chongnyon, an overseas organization of the DPRK, and fundamental rights of the Koreans in Japan and nationally discriminating against the Koreans in Japan. He strongly demanded that the Japanese Government immediately take an affirmative step for correcting the wrong policy. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1455 GMT 6 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/021

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON CHUCHE IDEA HELD IN JAPAN

SK012252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--The 21st national seminar on the chuche idea was held in Sapporo, Japan, on September 21.

Toshio Higashitani, president of the Japan National Liaison Council of Societies for the study of the works of President Kim Il-song, made a keynote report on the subject "Let us further intensify the study of the chuche idea for making Japan independent and for peace."

He said:

We should conduct the struggle to make Japan and the world independent along the road indicated by the chuche idea.

We fully support the proposals of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to prevent a nuclear war and achieve the peace and security of Asia and the world, he noted, and further said:

We should consider the peace proposals of the DPRK Government to be for making Japan and Korea a nuclear-free, peace zone. The main task of the solidarity movement supporting them is to make the Japanese Government effect a fundamental switch-over in its policy, I think.

We should rise in a struggle for making Japan independent and for peace with independent ideology and consciousness and carry out our tasks with a stand and sense of responsibility of a master.

The chuche idea should be deeply studied and steadily developed to suit the reality of Japan and the demand of the present times.

The chuche idea has been successfully applied to the revolution and construction in the DPRK, bringing a great victory.

We should continue to make a deep study of works of President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il. And the members of all the chuche idea study organizations should deeply study "historical experience of building the Workers' Party of Korea," a work authored by President Kim Il-song recently.

A lecture was given and special reports were made at the seminar.

Discussions were made, divided into three sections--theory, practice and solidarity.

Letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminar.

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CSO: 4100/021

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GIFT TO SAO TOME-PRINCIPE PRESIDENT

SK030458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a gift to Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The gift was handed to Alda da Graca do Estirito Santo, deputy for the president of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the National People's Assembly, by a Korean official concerned on September 24.

Alda da Graca do Estirito Santo said that he had the greatest honor of receiving a precious gift sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, upon the authorization of President Manuel Pinto da Costa.

Noting that he was very grateful for the gift sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he, on behalf of the president of Sao Tome and Principe, expressed thanks to the great leader for this and sincerely wished him good health and a long life.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will favourably develop forever as they are based on the deep intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected President Manuel Pinto da Costa, he said.

He positively supported the proposals advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for national reunification and voiced firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the reunification of the country.

He wished the Korean people greater success in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

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CSO: 4100/021

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES THANKS FROM SOCIALIST ARCHITECTS

SK021034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a letter of thanks from Prof Ewald Henn, chairman of the Union of Architects of the German Democratic Republic, on behalf of the delegates to the conference of leading personnel of unions of architects of socialist countries.

Referring to the splendid successes registered by the Korean people in the building of socialism and the creation of the circumstances of cultural life under the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, the letter dated September 22 said:

The delegations to the conference went round Pyongyang, capital of your country, and major cities and edifices wonderfully built under the sagacious guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and in this course confirmed what spectacular successes could be achieved than a people hew out their future purposefully and consciously under the leadership of a revolutionary party.

Today architecture of socialist Korea which serves the wellbeing of the people holds a place worthy of respect in the modern architectural circles of the world.

Peace which you esteemed comrade general secretary have safeguarded through your devoted activities in your life today brings about a bright future to the people and opens a worthy prospect for the creation of the living environment to us architects.

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CSO: 4100/021

LITERATURE SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS' ACTIVITIES

Chong Chun-ki Attends Seminar

SK270455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 27 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)--An international seminar on the role of modern literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace opened in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Friday.

The seminar is attended by delegations and delegates and individuals from Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Central Africa, China, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, the GDR, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Hungary, India, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, the DPRK, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Palestine, Peru, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, African National Congress of South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, the Soviet Union, Burkina Faso, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, the International Translators Federation and the Afro-Asian Writers Association, the South Korean writers delegation and the delegation of Korean writers in Japan.

Present at the opening session were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Art Paek In-chun, other officials concerned and Korean writers.

Sok Yun-ki, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union, made an opening address.

Vice-Presmier Chong Chun-ki made a congratulatory speech at the opening session.

He said the international seminar on literature would give inspiration in awakening and rousing the world progressive people and peaceloving forces to counter with united force the frenzied moves of the imperialists to plunge mankind into the scourge of a catastrophic thermonuclear war.

The writers of our age, he stressed, are confronted with the important task to energetically contribute to the struggle of whole mankind for preventing a new world war, a thermonuclear war, that threatens the existence and civilisation of mankind and defending peace.

He further said:

The Pyongyang international seminar on literature opening today, I believe, will make a big contribution in guiding the writers to scathingly expose and denounce the aggression and war moves of the U.S.-led imperialists, educate the people in hatred for imperialism and uncompromising fighting spirit and rouse them in the struggle for independence against imperialism and for peace against war, wielding the pen of justice.

I hope that this seminar will mark a new milestone in developing a sound literature which gives the people courage and firm conviction that they can shape their destiny by their own efforts and leads them to a lofty and beautiful spiritual world, doing away with the harmful influence of all shades of reactionary literature spread by the imperialists.

Then congratulatory speeches were made by Mayi-Matip Theodore, delegate of the Cameroon Association of Poets and Writers, U. Umarbekov, head of the delegation of the Soviet Writers' Union, Maria Giacobbe, delegate of Danish writers, Feng Mu, head of the delegation of the Chinese Writers Association, and Enriuue de la Osa, delegate of Cuban writers.

Congratulatory messages to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the seminar from heads of different countries, foreign writers' organisations and individuals were read at the opening session.

A congratulatory group of the Korean Children's Union entered the hall and extended warm greetings to the attendants.

Seminar Discusses Kim Chong-il's Chuche Idea

SK300520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--The participants in the fifth international course for journalists now going on in our country held a seminar on the chuche-oriented idea of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il on the press on September 28 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Kojo Yankah, director of the Ghana Institute of Journalism, spoke first at the seminar.

Only when we are ourselves with the chuche-oriented idea and theory on the press propounded by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, can we organize and mobilize the popular masses in the revolutionary sttuggle and the construction work and discharge our mission and duty as a pioneer speaking for the will of the masses, he noted, and said:

The chuche-oriented idea of Comrade Kim Chong-il on the press now greatly inspires the press officials of the Third World countries.

Speaking next, Chami Maurice, director of the Benin paper EHUZU, stated:

The peoples of the developing countries should firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea and thoroughly reject flunkeyism and dogmatism to prevent the imperialists' reactionary ideological and cultural infiltration.

In order to establish a new international information order, it is important above all to arm ourselves with the chuche-oriented theory on the press propounded by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speeches were also made by Hadis Ingda, deputy editor of the Ethiopian paper ADDIS ZEMEN; Charles Rajabu, chief subeditor of the Tanzanian paper SUNDAY NEWS; and Ibrahim Sory Dieng, journalist of the Guinean peper HOROYA.

They said that the publications in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made great contributions to the struggle for revolutionizing people and implementing the militant programme set forth by the party.

Noting that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated a clear-cut road to be followed by the journalists of the Third World countries, he said: We deem it the greatest honor and happiness to arm ourselves with his chuche-oriented idea in the press and work as required by it.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK300457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of September 29 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of the participants in the Pyongyang international symposium on literature and in the session of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association.

When President Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed him with shouts of "Manse" (hurrah) and thunderous applause.

President Kim Il-song made a speech.

On behalf of the delegates from different countries attending the symposium, Mustapha el Fersi, director general of the Ministry of Culture of Tunisia and head of the delegation of the Tunisian writers, made a speech.

Muhammad Ali Abu Gatati, chairman of the Sudanese Union of Writers and Poets, and poet Alexandru Andritoiu, editor-in-chief of the Romanian journal FAMILIA and vice-chairman of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association, recited poems carrying unbounded respect and reverence for the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Invited there were the participants in the Pyongyang international symposium on literature and in the session of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association.

Present there were Pak Song-chol, Kim Hwan, Kim Pok-son, Chong Chun-ki and Hwang Chang-yop and personages concerned.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK300435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song arranged a grand banquet today in honour of the attendants at the Pyongyang international symposium on literature and at the session of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association and made a speech.

In his speech President Kim Il-song said:

The diverse Pyongyang international conference of writers will serve as a momentous occasion to develop contemporary literature so as to meet the aspirations of the people and as required by our time by sincerely discussing the tasks of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace, by sharing with each other the success and experience in their literary and artistic creation and by strengthening the ties of solidarity and cooperation among the progressive writers.

He further said:

Progressive literature and writers play a very important part in the people's cause of justice.

Literature is a humanics which portrays by means of language the lives of people, the masters of the world and the makers of history, and serves the people. Literature as chuche-oriented humanics is the philosophy of life: It gives answers to human affairs by artistically describing the lives of people.

Progressive literature which represents the lives of independent people has a tremendous cognitional and educational significance. It sings the praises of the noble and beautiful aspects of man's life, condemns social evils and injustice, teaches people the truth of life, and shows them the way to advance.

In this way it contributes to their just cause for freedom, peace and social progress. History shows that the masterpieces of renowned writers serve the people as priceless social treasures and as inspirers of struggle and life and that they have influence not only on their contemporary socieities but on the distant future.

Literature must serve as the textbook of man's life and as the banner of the people's struggle. It has the mission to show the people the path of struggle by mirroring life truthfully.

If they are to discharge the mission of literature, writers must delve into the thick of things where there are life and struggle and pay attention to the urgent questions as required by the people and raised by the times.

The most urgent question now facing the progressive people of the world is that of opposing the scheme of the imperialists who pursue aggression and war, domination and plunder, preserving world peace and security and building an independent new society.

Imperialism is an incarnation of aggression and plunder: There is no difference between imperialism of the past and that of today. Nowadays the imperialists are wielding nuclear weapons, guns and bayonets in an attempt to threaten the people of the world and to realize their evil desire of aggression against the socialist and newly-emergent countries. In the meantime, they are unceasingly maneuvering to subjugate and plunder developing countries economically and dominate them politically, by enmeshing them with the so-called "aid" and "cooperation". Because of these maneuvers of the imperialists, the sovereignty of countries and nations are being encroached upon in many parts of the world and great obstacles thrown in the way of the people's struggle for the creation of a new society and life, and the black clouds of nuclear war hang heavily over the globe, threatening the existence and civilization of mankind.

The present situation demands that all the progressive countries and peoples of the world fight more vigorously under the unfurled banner of anti-imperialism and independence, anti-war and peace. An independent new society and a peaceful new world which the people want, can only be built through the struggle of the people themselves.

The people's struggles to defend the sovereignty of the countries and nations, build a propserous new society, remove the dgager of nuclear war and safeguard universal peace are going on forcefully in all regions and on all continents including Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and the rest of the world.

By giving a correct representation of these developments of our time, contemporary literature must serve as a torchlight that encourages the people to the cause of justice as well as a sledge-hammer to punish the warmaniacs. This is the way contempoary literature can fulfill its mission as chuche-oriented humanics which contributes to the people's cause of chajusong.

As intellectuals who hate all injustice and social evils and champion justice, the writers ought to see the reality clearly, judge the pressing issues of our time correctly, and wield the pen of justice for the realization of the people's aspirations and desire and for social progress, independence and peace. Then, the pen of justice will be a more powerful weapon than the oppressors' chains, guns or shells.

Writers must concentrate their attention on the people's demand and the urgent problems of the present age in their creative activities and describe the just struggle of the masses, the main trend of our time, and create the beautiful images of independent men who are fighting in the front ranks. They must instill hatred for aggression and war and love for justice and peace in the broad masses including workers and peasants, and expose and scathingly condemn all the maneuvers of the imperialists, colonialists and racists. Writers must pay particular attention to the education of the younger people, masters of the future, so that they will grow into the real men with sound thinking ability and valiant fighting spirit and into dependeable heir to the just cause of the masses.

Building and developing a chuche-oriented national culture is an important question for the people of newly-emergent countries in building a new society, and you writers are directly in charge of building national culture.

The key to the building of national culture is to wipe out the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule and create a chuche-oriented culture which accords with the feelings and independent desire of one's own people. Progressive writers must devote all their wisdom and talents to the worthwhile work of enlightening and awakening the popular masses who were kept in ignorance and darkness by the imperialists and colonialists so as to make them real masters of modern civilization, and bring into full bloom the literature and arts of their own countries.

It is very important in building national culture to prevent imperialist cultural infiltration. Cultural penetration into the newly-emergent nations by the imperialists is an important link in their neo-colonialist policy. Reactionary culture of imperialism is a narcotic drug to paralyse the people's sound minds and their desire for struggle and a harmful venom to prevent the development of national culture. Progressive writers must not harbour any illusion about the Yankee-style "modern culture" and "modern civilization" loudly advertized by the imperialists, and must never allow the infiltration of imperialist reactionary culture.

A writer is the mouthpiece of social life and the cultivator of human minds. If writers are to discharge their honourable duty and responsibility to society and the people they must not remain mere onlookers to the development of reality but they must experience struggle and life firsthand and staunchly fight for justice. The world-famous writers enjoying love and respect from the people were all their true friends who shared sweets and bitters with the people, and staunchly fight at the risk of their lives for the cause of justice.

In our country writers and artists are playing a very important role in building a new society and developing national culture.

Under the correct leadership of our party, they have created great many excellent literary and art works of high ideological and artistic qualities, thereby educating the people in a revolutionary way, powerfully encouraging them to socialist construction and the struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and enriching the treasure-house of national culture. The heyday of national culture our people are now witnessing is the great result of the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and of the creative efforts and devoted struggle of our writers and artists who are boundlessly loyal to the party.

Independence, friendship and peace are the common ideas of the progressive people, writers and artists all over the world. Writers and artists in all countries must unite, support and cooperate closely with each other in their efforts to realize their common ideas. Progressive writers and artists must contact and visit each other frequently, share their success and experience in literary and artistic creation and steadily extend the scope of the ties of solidarity and cooperation.

Our writers and artists value highly the international solidarity with their counterparts throughout the world. In future they will make positive efforts to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the progressive writers and artists in the socialist countries, non-aligned nations and all other countries.

I warmly congratulate the successful holding of the Pyongyang international symposium on the role of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace and highly estimate the adoption of an excellent Pyongyang declaration at the symposium.

The Pyongyang international symposium on literature attended by renowned writers and prominent figures in literary circles from different countries of the world will make a great contribution to the people's cause of peace against imperialism and to the development of human culture.

I express deep thanks to you participants in the Pyongyang international symposium on literature for sending a warm and inspiring letter of thanks to me.

Delegates Address Symposium

SK010044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Names as received]

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--Delegates of different countries made speeches at the international symposium on the role of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace which was held in Pyongyang.

Soumaila Issaka, delegate of the Niger Association of Writers, stressed that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il founded an original idea of literature and art, indicated the method and ways of portraying man of chuche-type and has wisely led the work for their thorough implemenetation. [sentence as received]

Delegate of the Palestinian Writers Ziad Abdel Fattah said writers should not cease the struggle for peace and happiness but continue it and attain their goal through energetic work.

Artur Carlos Pestana dos Santos, head of the delegation of the Writers' Union of Angola, pointed to the importance of dissemination of publications in strengthening friendship and creative links among Asian and African writers and peoples and the dissemination of new knowledge [word indistinct] the significance of the formation of regional or continental organisation of writers on the principle of anti-imperialist struggle.

Zein Mohamed al Sagaf, delegate of the Yemen Union of Writers, said the contemporary literature should indicate the road of peace and progress and help guide all the global people to advance under the uplifted banner of freedom, peace and friendship.

Delegate of the Mozambican Association of Writers Edvardo White said the Mozambican writers were ready to fight against everything contrary to the people's ideal purpose. Writers should create literary works serving the struggle for safeguarding the value and dignity of mankind, he added.

Ervin Lazar, head of the delegation of the Hungarian Union of Writers, said: Today mankind is faced with an important task to prevent thermonuclear war and defend peace. The Hungarian writers, he stated, are making all their efforts jointly with all the progressive writers of the world to defend peace and prevent arms race.

Saying he could witness enormous achievements made in Korea thanks to the greater vitality of the chuche idea, delegate of the Guinean Writers Society Charles Pascal Tolno stressed: We should learn a lot from the results achieved by the valiant and industrious Korean people and the creative wisdom of the Korean writers.

Ghulam Sakhi Ghainat, member of the delegation of the Writers' Union of Afghanistan, called upon the attendants of the symposium to make an active contribution to the advance of the revolution by forming a worldwide joint front for peace and against imperialism.

Secretary General of the Senegalese Committee of Afro-Asian Writers Mamadou Traore Deop referred to the tasks confronting the writers in educating the youth and children and said the writers are under obligation to create significant works for children.

Delegate of the Peruvian National Union of Writers Eleoeoro Vargas Vicuna said the Pyongyang international symposium powerfully demonstrated the unity and solidarity forged among the world progressive writers in the struggle against imperialism and racism and for independence and sovereignty. The progressive people will surely win the struggle against the reactionary forces for their close bonds and unity.

Cyril S. Perera, delegate of the International Translators' Federation, expressed his resolution to strive for the reunification of Korea and called upon the attendants at the symposium to lift up louder voices of solidarity supporting the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification.

Delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa Mandlenkosi Langa stressed that writers should powerfully wield the pen of justice to dispel all the scourges brought by fascism, racism, colonialism and imperialism.

Noting that a series of peaceful proposals advanced by socialist countries displayed ever greater vitality, Dojoogiyn Tsedev, delegate of the Mongolian Writers Union, said the Mongolian writers should vigorously wage a struggle for defending justice, freedom and peace and preventing a nuclear holocaust.

Delegate of the Malagasy Association of Revolutionary Writers and Artists Clariss Ratsifandrihamanana stressed that the Korean writers under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are striving for the people's welfare, global peace and brilliant efflorescence of literature.

Delegate of the Writers' Union of Guinea-Bissau Domingas Barbocha Mendes Sami called upon the writers to conduct a joint action against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism, which are the worst evil of our times, the practical factor in harassing the world peace and a source of war.

Delegate of the Mali National Union of Writers Abdoulaye Ascofare said: In order to bring to realization the desire and ideal of the world progressive people, we should form an anti-imperialist joint front and struggle against the imperialists, the heinous enemy. It is the realistic and imperative question facing us today, he stressed.

Tunisian Writer Speaks

SK300450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyany September 29 (KCNA)--Mustapha el Fersi, head of the delegation of Tunisian writers, made a speech at a banquet given by the great leader President Kim Il-song on September 29 in honour of the participants in the Pyongyang international symposium on literature and in the session of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association.

Saying that it was happiness and pleasure for him to hear words of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the closest and distinguished friend, he stressed:

Your speech carries historical significance and reflects matters of our concern as they are.

Your speech has also a value to be a basic document of our symposium which set it as a fundamental purpose to struggle against the ringleaders of war and enemies of peace and for the better future of mankind.

He went on:

We, together with the Korean people who boundlessly love you and express unbounded, pure loyalty to you, extend thanks to you.

You, the outstanding founder of the great immortal chuche idea, have long hewed the road of life.

We, writers of the whole world, are well aware of the cherished desire of your people to live in a reunified country in a peaceful way.

We should direct greater efforts to the creation of literature and art with languages and actions in order to support the proposals made by your excellency for the peaceful reunification of Korea, relax tensions on the Korean peninsula and preserve peace and security in this region and other parts of the world.

You who are a perfect personifier of chajusong have established the domination of mankind over nature and society to imbue us with hope.

You are convinced that the new-emerging forces opposed to reactionaries and imperialism will repulse all sorts of evil forces going against the trend of history, trampling underfoot the dignity of mankind, in order to win the victory of the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and build a new Asia, Africa and America.

You have left undying marks in modern history.

We thank your excellency for this as the masters of our destiny, the conscience of our people.

In conclusion, the head of the Tunisian writers delegation declared: My friends and I assure you President Kim Il-song that we will follow and deeply respect you as ever and sincerely wish you good health and a long life.

Seminar Closes

SK300516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)—The international symposium on the role of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace which opened in Pyongyang on September 26 closed Monday after successfully winding up its work.

The international symposium on literature participated in by delegations and delegates of progressive writers organizations and individual figures from many countries exchanged successes and experience gained in the building of national culture and creative activities and sincerely discussed the fighting tasks confronting writers in realising the pressing demand of the times and the desire of the popular masses and the practical ways to fulfill them.

Prior to the closing session, delegates of various countries made speeches on the agenda.

A declaration of the international symposium on the role of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace was adopted at the session with an enthusiastic approval of the participants.

On behalf of the participants in the symposium the closing session adopted, first of all, letters of thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, amid thunderous applause.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the session by Kabir Chowdhury, head of the delegation of the Bangladesh Afro-Asian Writers Association; Leopold Pindy-Mamonsono, delegate of the Congolese Union of Writers; Huan Aburto, delegate of the Nicaraguan writers; and Ali Okla Orsan, delegate of the Syrian Arab Union of Writers.

A closing address was delivered at the session by Sok Yun-ki, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union.

He said that the symposium was a gathering of weighty significance in the creative activities of the world's progressive writers and in the development of the movement of literature.

On the rostrum of the symposium, we discussed in a broad way a series of ideological and aesthetic problems including a problem arising in enhancing the role of writers in the struggle against imperialism and for independence, against war and nuclear weapons and for peace, in particular, the problem of hero of literature and exchanged beneficial experience, he said.

Further Report

SK020430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--The closing ceremony of the fifth international course for journalists was held on September 30 at the People's Palace of Culture.

A letter of thanks to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from the participants in the fifth international course for journalists was adopted at the ceremony.

Speaking at the ceremony, Choe Kwan-hong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, said that the participants in the course studied various important theoretical and practical problems arising in the press activities and swapped beneficial experience with each other.

The fifth international course for journalists, he said, has successfully achieved its aim in the noble idea of friendship, solidarity and cooperation among progressive journalists and men of the press.

Speaking next, Charles Rajabu, chief subeditor of the Tanzanian paper SUNDAY NEWS, expressed sincere thanks to the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the hospitality accorded the participants in the course. He said that the fifth international course for journalists this time had successfully proceeded under the care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He noted that during the course he was deeply impressed, while seeing achievements made by the Korean people in socialist construction.

In his speech, Zibo Boubacar, a journalist of the Niger paper SAHEL DIMANCHE, said that the Korean people have built their country into a developed powerful state under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He highly estimated the heroic spirit of the Korean people displayed in the struggle against the Japanese and U.S. imperialists and their successes in the building of [passage indistinct].

Declaration Adopted

SK010527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--A declaration was adopted at the international symposium on the role of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace which was held in Pyongyang from September 26 to 29.

Noting that the symposium was attended by 66 delegations of writers from 61 countries and delegates of two international organisations, the declaration says:

A pressing problem confronting writers in the present time is to deliver mankind from a merciless and catastrophic holocaust of nuclear war.

This year has been set as an international year of peace by the United Nations. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to expand the arms race up to the outer space under the adventurous "star wars" program, while stepping up the nuclear war maneuvers.

The Pyongyang symposium pungently denounced the nuclear war maneuvers of the imperialist aggressive forces who are running riot to light a fuse, stockpiling nuclear bombs enough to destroy the earth several times.

The Pyongyang symposium holds that if the danger of nuclear war is to be averted and world peace to be safeguarded, the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons should be prohibited, the existing nuclear weapons be reduced and all nuclear weapons be completely abolished.

In this connection the symposium welcomed the active and positive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union on prohibiting nuclear test, realising nuclear disarmament, preventing the militarisation of the outer space and completely abolishing nuclear and chemical weapons till the end of the present century.

The writers should powerfully support the struggle of the oppressed peoples for national liberation and independence and firmly support and encourage the struggle of peoples of all countries against all the aggressive and interventionist maneuvers of the imperialists, colonialists, racists and Zionists and for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society.

The symposium expresses solidarity with the Arab peoples, particularly with the Palestinian people in the struggle to restore their legitimate right to carve out their destiny in their homeland under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and with the Lebanese and Syrian peoples in the struggle against the repeated aggression of Israel and the provocations of the imperialists.

The symposium denounces the policy of aggression and destabilisation pursued by the South African racist regime against the African Frontline States and the neighbouring independent states. It also expresses solidarity with the African National Congress of South Africa and the Southwest Africa People's Organisation in the righteous struggle against the South African racist regime and appeals to the international community to take comprehensive and compulsory sanctions against the Pretoria racist regime.

The symposium expresses firm solidarity with the struggle of all peoples including the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples against foreign aggression and interference and for the defence of the independence of their countries.

The Pyongyang international symposium on literature expresses positive support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. Forces from South Korea, the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for the relaxation of the tension and for a durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

The Korean peninsula is a place fraught with the greatest danger of nuclear war today.

The symposium expressed deep concern about this and unanimously stressed that the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone should be realised at an early date, considering that to ensure denuclearisation and peace on the Korean peninsula is an important problem directly related to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

Contemporary literature should put up as a hero the popular masses who are pushing forward history, standing in the centre of the times, and truthfully depict them.

The Pyongyang international symposium on literature unanimously confirmed that literature in our time can discharge its historical mission only when it gives a brilliant and sublime picture of the resourceful and vigorous features of the popular masses as the masters of their destiny, nature and society.

Contemporary literature should excellently create a typical picture of the anti-imperialist fighters struggling with all devotion for the independence and freedom of their nation and for the happiness and prosperity of mankind to be a banner inspiring the struggle of the popular masses for independence and for a just and durable peace.

If it is to positively contribute to the popular masses' cause of independence and peace, literature should also implant anti-imperialist, anti-war consciousness in the hearts of people.

The writers should be deeply conscious of their heavy responsibility and noble mission for the progress of mankind and bright future and create many literary works conducive to soundly bringing up the children and youth, the master of the future.

The symposium unanimously stressed that the world's writers should take joint steps to strengthen unity and cooperation on the common front of struggle against aggression and war.

The writers should positively support and encourage the conscientious writers in various regions of the world in their struggle against fascist suppression and struggle for the immediate release of unreasonably arrested and jailed writers and for the freedom of their creative activity.

The writers' organisations in all countries should actively conduct mutual exchange of writers delegations and strengthen friendship, make closer bilateral and multilateral cooperation and further invigorate in all countries the activity introducing literary works and creative experience in other countries.

The declaration stresses that the Pyongyang international symposium on literature sincerely discussed pressing problems confronting contemporary literature and the duty of the writers in the present world and laid a new landmark on the road of the development of literature in the world.

Kim Il-song Thanked by Attendants

SK300523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a letter of thanks on September 29 from the participants in the international symposium on the role of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace upon its successful conclusion.

The letter of thanks says:

The Pyongyang international symposium on literature for which Your Excellency respected president showed deep care has laid a new milestone in the struggle for the progress of mankind.

The holding of the Pyongyang international symposium on literature in your country in the international year of peace is an event of momentous significance in the development of world literature.

On the rostrum of the symposium which proceeded amid the keen interest of the world's progressive writers and peaceloving people we denounced the new war provocation moves of the (?imperialists) to plunge mankind into a nuclear holocaust.

We assure Your Excellency president that we will more staunchly carry on our litarary activity for rousing the popular masses to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for world peace and security in the spirit of the Pyongyang declaration.

The participants in the symposium expressed positive support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to eliminate the danger of nuclear war created by the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

We firmly believe that the Korean people will achieve greater success in socialist construction and realise the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country without fail under Your Excellency president's wise leadership.

Further Report

SK300545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0534 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter of thanks from the participants in the international symposium on the role of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace on September 29 upon its successful conclusion.

Noting that the Pyongyang international symposium on literature was a significant symposium which marked a new stage for the progressive writers in defending peace and security in the world and arousing people to the struggle against imperialism and for independence and for the sovereignty of the nation, the letter says:

In your country we saw at first hand the shining successes registered by the Korean people in various fields under the wise leadership of his excellency respected President Kim Il-song and were deeply impressed by them.

In particular, we participants in the symposium could hardly repress admiration for the outstanding idea and theory of Your Excellency Kim Chong-il on literature and art and were deeply impressed by the fact that literature and art are in full bloom in Korea and Korean writers are leading a happy life under Your Excellency's wise leadership.

The participants in the symposium expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the righteous struggle to make U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea and realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, notes the letter.

Kim Il-song Receives Participants

SK300459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on September 29 received the participants in the international symposium on the role of contemporary literature in the struggle for independence, friendship and peace and in the session of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association now going on in Pyongyang.

Present there were delegations and delegates from various countries.

Also present were Pak Song-chol, Kim Hwan, Kim Pok-sin, Chong Chun-ki, Hwang Chang-yop and Paek In-chun, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, and Sok Yun-ki, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union.

The members of delegations and delegates from various countries extended thanks to President Kim Il-song for his deep care and solicitude for the successful proceeding of the symposium and session and sincerely wished him good health and a long life.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He posed for a photograph with the delegations and delegates.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM OVERSEAS VISITS

SK040551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT 4 Oct 86

["Visits"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--The Korean Government chemical and light industry delegation returned home Friday after visiting the GDR and the Soviet Union and the delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY also returned home after attending the meeting of the general directors of news and information agencies of socialist countries held in Vietnam.

A GDR Government trade delegation headed by Vice-minister of Foreign Trade Jochen Steyer, a delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the GDR led by Werner Scheler, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the academy, and French delegation for the study of the chuche idea led by Chantal Counsin, chairman of the Democratic People's Union of France, arrived in Pyongyang Friday.

A Mongolian scientific and technological cooperation delegation led by D. Tsedendamba, vice-chairman of the state scientific and technical committee of the Mongolian People's Republic, arrived here on October 2.

On October 2, a delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Pak Chong-son, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, left here for a visit to Mongolia.

The delegation of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union, the son of the Zambian president and his party, the delegation of the Shiga prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, the Japanese publishing delegation and the delegation of Kyoto economic circles of Japan left for home.

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CSO: 4100/021

CSSR ARMY DAY CELEBRATED

CSSR Military Attache Holds Party

SK040545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0533 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--Military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang Ladislav Zak, gave a cocktail party yesterday evening at his embassy on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Invited there were General Kim Pong-yul and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Present at the party were Czechoslovak Ambassador Vaclav Herman and his embassy officials.

Speeches were exchanged there.

O Chin-u Greets CSSR Defense Minister

SK061005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)--Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message to Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, greeting the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The message says that over the past 42 years the Czechoslovak People's Army has creditably defended the gains of socialism, smashing the aggression and subversive acts and sabotages of the class enemies within and without.

Noting that the Czechoslovak People's Army, which has grown in strength into modern armed forces today, is successfully discharging its honorable mission as the defender of its socialist homeland and people, of peace and security in Europe, the message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries will grow in scope and strength in the future.

Soldier's Meeting

SK011028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting was held on September 30 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yi Sok belongs on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Ladislav Zak, military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang, was present there on invitation.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

Meeting Marks Occasion

SK030443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting was held on October 2 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs on the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

Invited to the meeting participated in by the commanding officers and soldiers of the unit were Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman and military attache of his embassy Ladislav Zak.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

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N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CSSR'S OBZINA, PROKOPEC DISCUSS COOPERATION IN PYONGYANG

AU301403 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Sep 86 p 1

[CTK/Vladimir Cechlovsky report: "CPCZ Central Committee's Talks in DPRK; Great Attention Paid to Economic Issue"]

[Excerpt] Pyongyang (Our Correspondent/CTK)--On the agenda of the official working visit to the DPRK by the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, on Thursday [18 September] there were talks between the individual members of the delegation and their counterparts.

In accordance with the results of the two delegations' talks until now, a meeting was held by the chairmen of the two parts of the intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Korean consultative committee for economy, science, and technology. Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion, and (Pak Nam-ki), secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and deputy chairman of the Commission for Questions of Economic Policy attached to the DPRK's Central People's Committee [title as published], comprehensively dicussed the results achieved in the CSSR-DPRK economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and measures aimed at its further expansion in the coming years. The two sides regard the development of new forms of cooperation in the scientific-technical and economic sphere to be a priority.

The talks proceeded from the fact that the two delegations paid great attention to economic issues during the entire duration of the visit in the DPRK. The view was shared that the central planning agencies of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and other ministries of the two states are developing considerable efforts to ensure the determined plans. This has positively shown in the ascending development of the economic cooperation and in the mutual exchange of goods in the 1984-86 period.

Jaroslav Prokopec, minister of health of the Czech Socialist Republic, and (Kim Jong-ik), DPRK deputy minister of health, discussed mutual cooperation in the sphere of the health and pharmaceutical industry. The Czechoslovak side showed interest in importing medicinal herbs and their extracts, the Korean representatives showed interest in a long- and short-term exchange of experts.

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CSO: 4100/021

BOTSWANA INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY MARKED

SK301021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--Papers Tuesday dedicate signed articles to the 20th anniversary of the independence of Botswana.

Referring to many successes made by the Botswanan people in their struggle to build a new life over the past 20 years since the independence, NODONG SINMUN says:

Pursuing a non-aligned policy externally, the Government of Botswana supports the struggle of the oppressed people for freedom and independence against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Korean people express support to and solidarity with the Botswanan people in their struggle.

Korea and Botswana have deepened friendly relations in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Botswana will grow stronger in the future.

Warmly hailing the 20th anniversary of the independence of Botswana, the Korean people wish the Botswanan people greater success in their endeavours for the building of a new life.

MINJU CHOSON points out that the birth of the Republic of Botswana was a shining fruition of the arduous struggle of the Botswanan people against the British colonialists and a historic event which paved the way for the independent development of the country.

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CSO: 4100/021

GUINEAN 28TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE MARKED

Kim Il-song Greets Guinean President

SK011052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 30 sent a message of greetings to Lansana Conte, chairman of the Military Committee of National Redressment, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea, on the 28th anniversary of the independence of Guinea.

In the message President Kim Il-song notes that the Guinean people are vigorously struggling to achieve national unity and cohesion and develop the national economy under the leadership of President Lansana Conte.

He expresses the conviction that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the future.

NODONG SINMUN Dedicates Articles

SK020452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate signed articles to the 28th anniversary of the independence of Guinea.

NODONG SINMUN says the Guinean people have registered successes in the building of a new life since the independence.

Today the Guinean people, it notes, are energetically striving to convert Guinea into an independent and sovereign country, peaceful and prospering, smashing the subversive maneuvers and sabotages of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries, under the leadership of the Military Committee for National Redressment.

The Guinean Government is making efforts for the complete liberation and unity of Africa and the development and strengthening of the Non-aligned Movement and against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The Korean people voice firm solidarity with the Guinean people in their just case.

Warmly congratulating the Guinean people on the independence day, the Korean people express the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation established between the two peoples will further expand and develop in different fields in conformity with the idea of non-alignment.

Meeting Marks Anniversary

SK030427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--A meeting to mark the 28th anniversary of the independence of Guinea was held in Pyongyang on October 2.

Present at the meeting were Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the radio and TV broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Korea-Guinea Friendship Association, officials concerned and working people in the city.

Speeches were made and a message of greetings to the Guinean president was adopted at the meeting.

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CSO: 4100/021

ZIMBABWEAN DELEGATION VISITS

Chong Chun-ki Meets Delegation

SK040541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0532 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe led by Enos Mzombi Nkala, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and minister of home affairs, arrived in Pyongyang on October 3 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, vice-minister of public security Yi Sang-pok and other officials concerned.

Receives Officials

SK050824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 4 on separate occasions met and had friendly conversations with the Zimbabwean Government delegation led by Enos Mzombi Nkala, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and minister of home affairs, which paid a courtesy call on him and the study tour delegation of Ethiopia headed by Yemane Araya, vice-minister of labour and social affairs of socialist Ethiopia.

Delegation Honored at Reception

SK050820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang Octover 8 (KCNA)--The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a reception on the evening of October 4 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe on a visit to Korea.

Invited to the reception were the members of the delegation led by Enos Mzombi Nkala, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and minister of home affairs.

Present there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, vice-minister of foreign affairs Chon In-chol, vice-miniter of public security Yi Sang-pyok and other officials concerned.

Speeches were made by Yi Sang-pyok and Enois Mzombi Nkala.

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CSO: 4100/021

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS GROUP MEETS

SK030505 Pyonygang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--A session of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association was held in Pyongyang over October 1-2.

A report and speeches were made at the session on the activities of the association and the editing work of LOTUS, the magazine of the association, since its 7th congress.

The session gave information of the work organized by the association in the past three years since its 7th congress and pointed to the successes achieved in strengthening the creative activities of writers of the member nations and rousing them to the struggle against thermonuclear war and for peace.

It sincerely discussed a series of matters arising in the preparations for the 8th congress of the association scheduled in New Delhi, India, for 1987.

It informed the participants of the successes and experience gained by the Korean Writers Union in carrying out the decisions of the 7th congress of the association.

It also informed the participants that the jury committee of the LOTUS Prize, the literary prize of the Afro-Asian Writers Association, decided to award the LOTUS Prize to Chon Se-pong, ex-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union, Rasul Gamzatov, Soviet poet, and Abdel Aziz el Mokhaleh, writer of the Yemen Arab Republic.

A message to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was adopted at the session, in support of his peace initiative.

The session also adopted an appeal to the writers of Asia and Africa.

The appeal laid emphasis on the fact that all lives on the globe are exposed to threat owing to the nuclear war maneuvers of the reactionary forces including the U.S. imperialists and Zionists and said that the writers of Asia and Africa should lift up their voices against the imperialist forces of aggression, Zionism and racism and struggle for peace and friendship.

A communique on the result of the session of the Executive Council was published.

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CSO: 4100/021

KPA SOLDIERS WELCOME BULGARIAN PEOPLE'S ARMY GROUP

SK060533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)--A soldiers meeting was held Sunday at the February 8 House of Culture by the general political department of the Korean People's Army in welcome of the visiting political workers delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Speaking at the meeting, Major General of the Korean People's Army Kim Tok-hyon said the Bulgarian people and soldiers under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by their outstanding leader Comrade Todor Zhivkov have attained great social changes in a historically short period of time.

The Korean people and People's Army officers and men rejoice as over their own over the successes registered by the Bulgarian people and People's Army officers and men, their class brothers and comrades-in-arms, in the revolution and construction in the past period, and warmly hail them, he said.

Head of the delegation Lieutenant General Petrov Boseve, first deputy director of the General Political Bureau of the BPA, spoke next.

He emphasized that the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of Korea and Bulgaria were established by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Kim Il-song, the party and state leaders of the two countries and outstanding figures of the international communist movement and the working-class movement.

He voiced full support to the Korean people's persistent and resolute struggle to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and reunify the country divided by imperialists, in a peaceful way and on a democratic principle.

We are greatly rejoiced over the successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said, and added:

Such successes will be conducive to increasing the might of socialism and guaranteeing peace and security on the Korean peninsula and in the world.

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CSO: 4100/021

ANNIVERSARY OF GDR FOUNDING NOTED

GDR Envoy Holds Press Conference

SK020455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--Karl-Heinz Kern, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Korea, on October 1 called a press conference at his embassy on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the GDR founding.

He said he was happy to call a press conference on the 37th anniversary of the GDR founding with the official goodwill visit of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ahead.

The close, comradely and reliable, traditional relations between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Workers' Party of Korea, between our two states and two peoples have been excellently developing since the historical visit of most respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the GDR in 1984, he noted, and said:

The GDR will in the future, too, vigorously struggle to check the imperialists' policy of arms build up and achieve a durable peace and security on the Korean peninsula and support the struggle of the Korean people for peacefully reunifying the country in a democratic way free from foreign interference.

Yi Chong-ok Attends Reception

SK030500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--GDR Ambassador to Korea Karl-Heinz Kern gave a reception on October 2 at his embassy on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Invited there were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premiers, and officials concerned.

Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern made a speech at the reception.

He said that the GDR positively supported the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ensure a durable peace and security on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis.

The forthcoming important meeting between respected Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Rich Honecker who are general secretaries of the two parties will demonstrate once again that our stands in international domains are completely identical and contribute to the multilateral development of socialism and the cause of world peace, he stressed, and said:

We rejoice as over our own over the enormous successes made by the Korean working people in socialist construction and their scientific and technological progress under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Vice-President Yi Chong-ok spoke next.

He said:

The fraternal GDR people have firmly defended the cause of socialism, successfully repulsing the ceaseless subversive maneuvers and sabotages of enemies at home and abroad, taking the first state of workers and peasants founded in the land of Germany as a weapon and built a powerful socialist state as we see it today in Europe.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the GDR people, their class brother, in the struggle for increasing the general might of the country and defending peace in Europe and the rest of the world and warmly hail them.

As the friendship between our two countries is based on particular intimacy between the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Erich Honecker, he emphasized, it is most valuable and solid.

Kim Il-song Greets Honecker

SK070455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 6 extended warm felicitations to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Comrade Kim Il-song said in his message of greetings:

Since the founding of the German Democratic Republic, the first worker-peasant state, on the soil of Germany, your people, tightly grasping the power of their hands, have defended the gains of the revolution from the infringement of class enemies within and without and turned their motherland into a powerful socialist state with a developed industry and a modern agriculture.

The Eleventh Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany held in April clearly showed that the GDR had entered a new stage in assuming the looks of a developed socialist society.

Your people are now striving under the correct leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by you to accelerate the socialist construction of the country, prevent the outbreak of another war on the German soil, guarantee peace in Europe and establish a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons in this region.

The GDR is a country stabilized politically and economically and advancing steadily and its international position is daily rising.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the achievements made by your people and extend firm solidarity with your just cause.

We are deeply satisfied with the fact that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism continue to expand and develop in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish you and your people greater success in the endeavours to carry into practice the decisions of the Eleventh Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Paper Mark Anniversary

SK071015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today dedicate signed articles to the 37th birthday of the German Democratic Republic.

NODONG SINMUN says in an article that the founding of the German Democratic Republic was a historic event--appearance of the first socialist state of workers and peasants in the land of Germany, the homeland of Marxism--and constituted a powerful factor for the preservation of peace in Europe.

Over the past 37 years since the founding of the republic the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic have firmly defended the gains of socialism, frustrating all sorts of subversive maneuvers and sabotages of the class enemies at home and abroad and brought about historical changes in all fields of the building of a new life.

The GDR actively strives to stop the arms race, establish a nuclear-free zone and safeguard peace and security in Europe.

All the achievements made in the GDR are the shining fruition of the correct leadership of respected Comrade Erich Honecker and of the devoted endeavours of the GDR people closely rallied around the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes registered by the fraternal GDR people and express firm solidarity with them in their just struggle.

In recent years the friendship and unity between Korea and the GDR, the two parties and two peoples has grown stronger through mutual visits of the party and government leaders of the two countries.

The visit to the GDR by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in 1984 and the visit to Korea by respected Comrade Erich Honecker in 1977 were epochal milestones in bringing the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries to a new higher stage.

The Korean people are pleased with the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are daily developing in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

MINJU CHOSON says:

The Korean people express the belief that the relations of the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop and strengthen on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and heartily wish the GDR people greater success in their struggle to defend peace and security in Europe against the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and successfully implement the decisions of the 11th party congress and thereby build a developed socialist society.

Soldiers' Meeting Marks Founding Day

SK030442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--A soldiers' meeting was held on October 2 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyong belongs on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

Invited to the meeting attended by the officers and men of the unit was Franz Schwarz, military attache of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

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CSO: 4100/021

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF PRC'S HAN XIANCHU

SK062303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent messages of condolence Monday respectively to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of China upon the death of Han Xianchu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress and member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Military Commission.

The message of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee says Comrade Han Xianchu made a lot of contributions in the past not only to the fulfillment of the China's revolutionary cause but also to the strengthening of friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

The message of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces says:

Comrade Han Xianchu was a fine activist of the Chinese Party, state and army and was our old comrade-in-arms who fought side by side with us by taking part in our fatherland liberation war together with the Chinese people's volunteers.

Although he passed away, his noble exploits for the Chinese Party and army and his contribution to the Korea-China friendship will remain forever.

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CSO: 4100/021

PRC FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Kim Il-song Greets Leaders

SK301028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings today to Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

Noting that since the founding of the People's Republic of China the Chinese people have turned their country once backward into a new China, prosperous and socialist, under the tested leadership of the Communist Party of China, the message says:

The Chinese people who entered a period of new turn after the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the CPC have made a great progress in the struggle for realising the four modernizations on the basis of stability and unity of the whole country.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the fact that the fraternal Chinese people have registered splendid successes in the building of a new life and the international position of the People's Republic of China is rising markedly.

We express firm solidarity with your people in the cause of building socialism peculiar to China and reunifying the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland.

The Korean and Chinese peoples are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class allies who have forged militant friendship in blood through a protracted and arduous common struggle against imperialism and for national liberation and the victory of the cause of socialism.

I am convinced that the relations of indestructibe, fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will continue to develop and strengthen in the spirit agreed upon between the leaders of the two countries.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish you and your people greater success in the struggle to carry out the Seventh Five-Year Plan, reunify the whole China and defend peace, upholding the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the CPC.

Reception Celebrates Occasion

SK300534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association gave a reception on September 29 at the People's Palace of Culture on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Speaking at the reception, Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, said that the fraternal Chinese people, under the guidance of the leadership of the Communist Party of China including esteemed Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, have risen in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the party and its national conference and made a great progress in converting China into a highly democratic, highly civilized and modern socialist power. The tremendous change taking place in China is a clear manifestation of the justness of the line and policy of the Communist Party of China to build socialism suited to the specific conditions in China, he stated.

The Korean people, he declared, will make every possible effort, in the future, too, to defend and develop generation after generation the traditional Korean-China friendship.

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen said in his speech that the fraternal Korean people have won a new victory in various fields of socialist construction by carrying on the three revolutions under the wise guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

We, he noted, sincerely rejoice over the successes of the Korean people and wish them greater success in their endeavours to attain the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

He continued:

The initiatives made by the Korean Government in June to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula and hold talks of military authorities reflect the sincere desire of the Korean people and are welcomed and supported by the Chinese people and the world's peaceloving people.

The United States and the South Korean authorities must do things helpful to the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula and to the realisation of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Chinese party and government will make all efforts to develop the Sino-Korean friendship generation after generation.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial on Anniversary

SK011012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate editorials to the 37th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Noting that the victorious revolution in China and the founding of the PRC marked a great turn in the history of her people, NODONG SINMUN says:

The Chinese revolution has made a further progress in these years.

Since the 3d plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in particular, the temporary difficulties on its road of advance have been overcome and the stability and unity of the whole country achieved.

Today the Chinese people are vigorously turning out in the struggle to convert China into a modern socialist power, highly democratic and civilized, upholding the decisions of the 12th National Congress of the party and a series of its subsequent plenary meetings, closely rallied around the party.

China is assuming new looks day by day and her might is steadily growing.

The Chinese people are actively striving to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the homeland and defend world peace. Today the international position of the PRC is heightening with each passing day and its influence on the development of the international situation growing further.

These successes of the Chinese people are entirely results of the tested leadership of the Communist Party of China.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes made by the fraternal Chinese people in the revolution and construction and extend firm solidarity with their struggle.

With the founding of the republics in Korea and China, the relations of traditional friendship between the two peoples began developing and efflorescing on new, higher stage.

Now the Korea-China friendship is coming into full bloom.

Korea-China friendship is based on the deep friendship and good faith between the leaders of the two parties and two states.

Deep intimacy was formed from long ago between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai and it became the eternal cornerstone of Korea-China friendship.

The China visits by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Korean visits by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping these years laid a more solid and bright historical milestone of Korea-China friendship.

The history of Korea-China friendship which is successfully carried forward and developed through generations is a proud history in which the peoples of the two countries have fought and won victory together in the common cause as class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms. The Korea-China friendship makes a great contribution to accelerating the cause of socialist construction in the two countries and defending peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

MINJU CHOSON stresses:

The Korean people who treasure the friendship and unity with the fraternal Chinese people will do their utmost to further develop in scope the traditional Korea-China friendship in various domains in the future.

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CSO: 4100/021

YOUTH FESTIVAL IN PYONGYANG SUPPORTED

Joint Communique

SK301007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--The secretariat of the International Union of Students, in a joint communique with the Korean youth and students delegation published on September 12 in Prague, highly estimated and welcomed the initiative of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea on holding the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang to contribute to the development of the finest traditions of the movement of the World Festival of Youth and Students.

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union also supported this initiative of the LSWYK on September 24.

A recent issue of the Ghanaian paper DAILY GRAPHIC in its article headlined "Korean Youth Will Host the World Festival of Youth and Students" pointed out that this would be an occasion in developing the friendly relations among youths with different ideas, political views and religious beliefs.

Hosting of Festival Supported Abroad

SK040538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0528 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--Letters to the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea from youth organisations of various countries expressed full support to the initiative of the Korean youth on hosting the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang.

In their letter the chairman and the national secretary of the Belgian Socialist Youth Movement pointed out that the Pyongyang festival would be not only a new large-scale gathering in the festival movement but also undoubtedly contribute to defending peace and strengthening friendship among youths throughout the world.

The Youth League of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, in its letter called upon all the progressive youth and student organisations of the world to actively respond to the initiative of the League of the Socialist Working Youth of Korea on hosting the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

A letter also came from the chairman of the Central Committee of the Nepal National Federation of Students and the secretary general of the central secretariat of the Nepal National Youth Federation.

Socialist Editors Support Festival

SK070452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang Octover 7 (KCNA)--A meeting of chief editors of youth papers of socialist countries which was held in Poland over September 24-25 expressed full support to the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang.

A communique adopted at the meeting says the meeting accepted with satisfaction the information by the delegation of the NODONG CHONGNYON (NEWSPAPER WORKING YOUTH) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the preparations of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled for 1989 in Pyongyang. All the newspapers are obliged to intensify propaganda about the festival and regularly inform the readers of the progress of the preparations for the grand festival of the world's progressive youths in the DPRK, the communique stresses.

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CSO: 4100/021

SOVIET ARMY'S SONG, DANCE ENSEMBLE ARRIVES

Mission Welcomed

SK030449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--The twice red flag song and dance ensemble of the Soviet Army named after A.V. Aleksandrov arrived in Pyongyang on October 2 by plane for a visit to Korea.

Soldiers of the Korean People's Army, working people and artists in the city warmly welcomed the art mission of the Soviet Army, shouting "welcome" and "friendship" and waving bunches of flowers.

The ensemble was met at the airport by Yi Won-kuk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Choe Chae-nyon, vice-minister of culture and art, and KPA Major General Kim Tok-hyon.

Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov was also on hand.

In the evening, the KPA General Political Department gave a reception in honor of the ensemble.

Ensembles Head Inverviewed

SK050813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--Anatoliy Maltsev, deputy head of the twice red flag song and dance ensemble of the Soviet Army named after A.V. Aleksandrov was interviewed by reporters on October 3 in Pyongyang.

Referring to the visit of the ensemble to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1962, he said that the ensemble's visit to the DPRK this time would contribute to further developing and strengthening the militant amity and friendship between the armies of the two countries.

Noting that the militant amity and friendship between the peoples and armies of the Soviet Union and Korea were firmly sealed in the hard-fought battles for crushing the Japanese militarists, the common enemy, in 1945, he stressed that the Soviet-Korean friendship would be ever green.

The traditional friendly relations between the two parties and two peoples have further developed through the historical visit of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Soviet Union in 1984 and the meeting between the leaders of the two countries, he noted, and emphasized:

We support the proposals and initiatives of the Workers' Party of Korea and your government to turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

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BRIEFS

USSR RAILWAYS COOPERATION--Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)--A 1986-1987 plan for cooperation between the Pyongyang and Moscow universities of railways was signed in Pyongyang Thursday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 27 Sep 86 SK] /6662

INDIA AGRICULTURE COOPERATION--Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--The 1986-1987 working plan for scientific and technological cooperation in agriculture between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of India was signed in New Delhi on September 22. It was signed by Korean Ambassador to India Cho Chon-il and N.S. Randawa, secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture of India. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0602 GMT 29 Sep 86 SK] /6662

ETHIOPIAN, OTHER GROUPS ARRIVE--Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--A study tour delegation of Ethiopia led by Yemane Araya, vice-minister of labour and social affairs of socialist Ethiopia, a political workers delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army led by Lieutenant General Ivan Petrov Bosev, first deputy director of the General Political Bureau of the BPA, a delegation of the federation of agriculture, foodstuffs and forestry workers of the GDR headed by Leona Koherschlager, vice-chairman of its central committee, and Professor Bruno Amoroso of Roskilde University of Denmark arrived in Pyongyang Monday. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary Barity Miklos and his party left Monday for home. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0512 GMT 30 Sep 86 SK] /6662

SOCIALIST GROUPS ARRIVE--Pyongyang September 23 (KCNA)--A delegation of the party history institute under the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by its director David Elazar, a Polish Government economic delegation headed by Ochocki Ludwik, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission of Poland, a delegation of the Union for Cooperation With the Czechoslovak Army headed by chairman of its central committee Vaclav Horacek, a delegation of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Association of Science and Technology headed by its vice-chairman Karel Lebl, and a delegation of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union headed by Zdenek Hrabica, member of the presidium of the union and editor-in-chief of the magazine SVET V OBRAZECH, arrived in Pyongyang Monday. The delegation of the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY left for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 23 Sep 86 SK] /6662

FOREIGN GROUPS DEPART--Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)--A delegation of Kim Chaek University of Technology headed by its president Kim Kyong-wan left Pyongyang on September 24 for a visit to Czechoslovakia. A delegation of the Shiga prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Koichi Noguchi, chairman of its executive committee and member of the House of Representatives, arrived here on September 23. Meanwhile, the Guinean Government delegation, the lord mayor of Delhi, India, and his party, the delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress, the delegation of the Lao Foreign Ministry, daughter of the manager of the Ecuadoran "Voluntad" Publishing House and her companion, the Chinese publication delegation, the delegation of the Hunan provincial branch of the China-Korea Friendship Association and the delegation of Federico Villarreal National University, Peru, left for home Wednesday and the delegation of machine building and metal trade union of Romania left here for home on September 23. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 25 Sep 86 SK] /6662

HUNGARIAN, OTHER GROUPS ARRIVE--Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)--Arne Jorgensen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party and editor of [word indistinct] the organ of the party; Barity Miklos, Hungarian vice-minister of foreign affairs and his party; a Chinese education delegation headed by Liu Bin, vice-chairman of the Chinese State Education Commission; a delegation of the information department of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry headed by its director Maksim Karadzov; a Japanese publication delegation headed by Kazuo Nagasaka, president of the Yuzankaku Publishing House, Japan; Prof Evandro Agazzi, secretary general of the International Federation of Philosophical Societies, arrived in Pyongyang on September 26. Meanwhile a congratulatory group of Choson University arrived here to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of Kim Il-song University. The delegation of the Central Council of the Science and Technology Association of Czechoslovakia left for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 27 Sep 86 SK] /6662

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC--Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--A Korean Government trade delegation headed by Han Su-kil, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here on September 27 for Czechoslovakia. A North Hamgyong provincial friendship delegation headed by Kim Pyong-kun, vice-chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, left on September 28 for a visit to Heilongjiang Province, China. The delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea returned home yesterday after a visit to Heilongjiang Province, China. The Chinese railway writers delegation left for home on September 27. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0604 GMT 29 Sep 86 SK] /6662

DELEGATION MEETS GUINEA'S CONTE--Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA)--Guinean President Lansana Conte on September 20 met the management delegation of the Kim Il-song Institute of Agricultural Science. President Lansana Conte extended sincere thanks to his excellency respected President Kim Il-song for his practical and effective cooperation for the solution of the agricultural question, the first and foremost task of the Guinean Government. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 29 Sep 86 SK] /6662

NIGERIAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, extended warm congratulations to Ibrahim B. Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander-in-chief of the armed forces, on September 29 on the 26th anniversary of Nigeria's independence. President Kim Il-song says in a message of greetings: Today the Nigerian people under the leadership of the armed forces ruling council and government led by you are striving hard to achieve the country's stability and national unity and develop national economy by their own efforts. He expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 30 Sep 86 SK] /6662

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS FOREIGN VISITORS--Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on September 29 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the party history institute under the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by its director David Elazar. Present on the occasion were Kang Sok-sung, director of the party history institute of the WPK Central Committee, and Bulgarian Ambassador to Korea Vasil Khubchev. Secretary Hwang Chang-yop also met and had a friendly talk yesterday with Arne Jorgensen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party and editor of FRIHETEN, the organ of the party, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 30 Sep 86 SK] /6662

BORDER RAILWAY PROTOCOL--Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--A protocol of the Korea-China border railway meeting was signed in Sinuiju on September 29. Present at the singing ceremony were the members of the delegation of our side to the Korea-China border railway meeting and the members of the Chinese railway delegation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 30 Sep 86 SK] /6662

WORLD TRADE UNION SUPPORTS PROPOSALS--Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA)--A letter to the Korean workers and people was adopted on September 22 at the 11th World Trade Union Congress held in Berlin. Denouncing the U.S. imperialists' scheme to create "two Koreas," the letter says: We support the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the proposals for tripartite talks and for talks of military authorities and the proposal to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone which were advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We welcome the proposal that the 24th Olympic Games be co-hosted by the North and the South of Korea. The letter expresses the belief that the workers and trade union organisations of all countries will strengthen the solidarity movement for the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 30 Sep 86 SK] /6662

PAK SONG-CHOL MEETS JOURNALISTS--Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on September 30 met and had a friendly conversation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with press officials and journalists from various countries participating in the fifth international course for journalists. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 1 Oct 86 SK] /6662

GUYANA NOTE OF SUPPORT--Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--The Guyanese Government recognizes the tireless efforts of the Korean people to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and supports the proposal of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, stated a note of the Foreign Ministry of Guyana. The note sent to the Korean Embassy in Guyana on September 23 stressed that the proposal put forward by the DPRK in the International Year of Peace is the finest and significant one. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 1 Oct 86 SK] /6662

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH HUNGARY--Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--An agreement on cooperation between the foreign ministries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Hungarian People's Republic for 1986-1990 was concluded in Pyongyang on September 29. It was signed by Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs of Korea, and Barity Miklos, vice-minister of foreign affairs of Hungary. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 1 Oct 86 SK]/6662

HO CHONG-SUK MEETS PRC DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on September 29 met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of Chinese workers and innovators headed by Hu Dewu, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 1 Oct 86 SK] /6662

RELATIONS WITH ETHIOPIAN UNIVERSITY--Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--Friendly relations were established on September 16 between Wonsan University of Agriculture of Korea and Alemaya University of Agriculture of Ethiopia to further develop in scope the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and universities of Korea and Ethiopia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 4 Oct 86 SK] /6662

KCNA, SOVIET APN ACCORD--Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--An agreement on cooperation between the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY and the Soviet News Agency APN was signed on October 1 in Moscow. The agreement evisages further development of exchange of news materials and mutual cooperation in press activity between the two news agencies. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0519 GMT 4 Oct 86 SK] /6662

GUINEA'S CONTE GREETINGS--Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on September 26 received a message of greetings from Lansana Conte, president of the Military Committee of National Redressment, president and head of state of the Republic of Guinea. The message says: The opening of the session of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association in Korea shows what good feelings men of literature in Asia and Africa have towards President Kim Il-song and Korea. The achievements made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in politics, economy and science are well known to the world. These successes show to the developing countries that the spirit of self-reliance based on the chuche idea is a source of strength which makes people win victory at all times. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 4 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CUBAN COOPERATION PLAN--Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--A plan for cooperation between the foreign ministries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba for 1986-1990 was concluded in Havana on September 30. It was signed by Chon Chae-hong, vice-minister of foreign affairs of Korea, and Giraldo Mazola, vice-minister of foreign affairs of Cuba. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 4 Oct 86 SK] /6662

JAPANESE BUDDHISTS GROUP--Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Friday met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Buddhist University of Japan led by its president Kosho Mizutani. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 4 Oct 86 SK] /6662

GROUP MEETS GDR'S STOPH--Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, on October 1 met the delegation of the Korean mining industry commission led by Vice-Premier and chairman of the commission Hong Si-hak on a visit to the GDR. The chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries were developing on a new higher stage through the visit of Comrade Kim Il-song to the GDR and his meeting with Comrade Erich Honecker. He said that the GDR fully supported various initiatives including the proposal on making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free, peace zone set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song and advanced by the DPRK Government. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 4 Oct 86 SK] /6662

TOGO TREATY SIGNING ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate signed articles to the 5th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our country and the Republic of Togo. Noting that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries are developing day by day, NODONG SINMUN says: The Korean people are happy to note that the Togolese Armed Forces and people smashed a raid of anti-government "commandos" some time ago and defended the security and sovereignty of the country. This powerfully demonstrates that the entire people are closely rallied around the Togolese People's Rally and the Togolese Government led by President Gnassingbe Eyadema. The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Togo will further develop in the spirit of the treaty. MINJU CHOSON stresses that the Korean people sincerely wish the Togolese people greater successes in the efforts for national prosperity and for the building of a new society. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 4 Oct 86 SK] /6662

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI ON RELATIONS--Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, made public a statement on the results of his visits to Korea and other socialist countries, according to a report. Referring to the friendly relations with Korea, he said in the statement: In the course of the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea we signed a declaration on friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The declaration will promote the development of relations between Poland and Korea. Our visit to the DPRK confirmed the significance attached by the two countries to the development of mutually beneficial cooperation and the strengthening of the unity of socialist countries in face of the danger of war hovering over the world. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 3 Oct 86 SK] /6662

HO TAM MEETS JAPANESE DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 2 met and had a friendly conversation with the Japanese publishing delegation led by Kazuo Nagasaka, representative president of the Yuzangaku Publishing House of Japan. Present there were Kim U-chong, chairman of the Korea-Japan Friendship Association for the promotion of amity, and Pyon Song-tok, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 3 Oct 86 SK] /6662

FOREIGN VISITORS--Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--Arne Jorgensen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party and editor of FRIHETEN, the organ of the party, left for home on October 1. A delegation of the association of the field working people of Nicaragua led by its secretary Franciscocano Torres arrived in Pyongyang on September 30. The Korean youth delegation returned home that day after visiting Poland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 2 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSSR TRADE GROUP ARRIVES--Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions headed by Ivan Gonko, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and first vice-chairman of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, arrived in Pyongyang on September 29. A delegation of the Japan-Korea Osaka Youth Solidarity Committee led by its chairman Kenichi Yamata, a delegation of the Council of Young Men's Association of Japan headed by its secretary general Eiichi Sedagawa, a delegation of Buddhist University of Japan led by its president Kosho Mizutani and a delegation of Indian scholars for the study of the chuche idea arrived in Pyongyang on September 30. The Pyongyang State Symphony Orchestra returned home on September 29 after attending the international modern music festival "Autumn of Warsaw" which was held in Poland. The delegation of the Party History Institute under the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Polish Government economic delegation, the delegation of the Union for Cooperation With the Czechoslovak Army and the delegation of the Moscow Railway Transport Engineers Institute left for home Tuesday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 1 Oct 86 SK] /6662

HUNGARIAN EMBASSY HOSTS FILM SHOW--Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--Lajos Sandor Kiss, military attache of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang, on September 30 have a film show and cocktail party on the day of armed forces of the Hungarian People's Republic. Invited there were General Kim Pong-yol and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Present there were Hungarian Ambassador to

Korea Janos Taraba and his embassy officials. The participants appreciated a Hungarian film. The film show was followed by a cocktail party. Speeches were exchanged there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 2 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CHINESE BUDDHISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--Vice-President Yi Chong-ok on October 1 met and had a friendly talk at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of the China Buddhists Association headed by Zhao Puchu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the association. Present there were Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Pak Tae-ho, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Buddhists Federation; and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki met and had a friendly talk Wednesday at Mansudae Assembly Hall with the Chinese education delegation headed by Liu Bin, vice-chairman of the Chinese State Education Commission. Earlier, on September 30, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met and had a conversation with Reza Saeid Mohammadi [name as received], new Iranian ambassador to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 2 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT'S SON VISITS--Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received on October 2 Panji Launda, son of Zambian president Kenneth David Kaunda, and his party on a visit to Korea. On hand were Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop. Panji Launda conveyed a personal letter and a gift of President Kenneth David Launda to President Kim Il-song. President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 2 Oct 86 SK] /6662

INDONESIAN ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION--Pyongyang October 5 (KCNA)--Supari Cokrohartono, Indonesian ambassador to Korea, gave a reception Saturday evening at his embassy on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia. Invited there were Vice-Permier Chong Chun-ki and officials concerned. Foreign diplomatic envoys were present on invitation. Toasts were made at the reception by Ambassador Supari Cokrohartono and Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 5 Oct 86 SK] /6662

MESSAGE TO ITALIAN LEADER' WIFE--Pyongyang October 3 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of condolence on October 4 to the wife of Lucio Luzzatto upon heading the sad news that Comrade Lucio Luzzatto, a close friend of our people, prominent political figure and anti-imperialist fighter, died from an unexpected illness. In his message President Kim Il-song says: Upon hearing the sad news that Comrade Lucio Luzzatto, a close friend of our people, prominent political figure and anti-imperialist fighter, died from an unexpected illness to our regret, I offer deep condolences to you and the bereaved family members of the deceased. The noble feats performed by Comrade Luzzatto for the cause of justice, peace and Korean reunification in his lifetime will remain forever in the memory of our people and all the honest-minded people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 5 Oct 86 SK] /6662

O CHIN-U GREETS EGYPTIAN MINISTER--Pyongyang, October 6 IKCNA)--Vice Marshal of the Korean People's Army O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message to Army Marshal 'Abd al-Halim abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister, minister of defence and military production and commander-in-chief of armed forces of the Arab Republic of Egypt, greeting the day of army. Expressing the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries which are favorably developing with each passing day would grow stronger and develop in the future, the message wished the minister of defence and military production greater success in his work for the increase of the nation's defense capabilities. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 6 Oct 86 SK] /6662

LSWYK MEMBERS ATTEND LABOR FESTIVAL--Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)--Members of the League of Socialist Working Youth and young people took part in patriotic labour Sunday, the day of support to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. More than 70,000 young factory and office workers and students in Pyongyang met at the plaza in front of the Pyongyang indoor stadium and spent a day with fruitful labour at construction sites of the Kwangbok Street and other objects for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. This patriotic labour takes place once every month throughout the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0527 GMT 6 Oct 86 SK] /6662

LEADERS MEET SOCIALIST DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier; and Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; met and had friendly conversations yesterday respectively with the political workers delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Ivan Petrov Bosev, first deputy director of the General Political Bureau of the BPA; the delegation of Academy of Sciences of the GDR led by its president Werner Scheler; and the delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions headed by Ivan Gonko, first vice-chairman of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 7 Oct 86 SK] /6662

KIM IL-SON'S GIFT TO MALAGASY PRESIDENT--Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--A gift sent by President Kim Il-song to Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka was conveyed with a due ceremony in Toamasina Province, Madagascar, on September 30. The minister of transport, supply and tourism of Madagascar said in his speech that Madagascar and Korea have closely cooperated with each other in the political, economic, cultural and other fields on the basis of particular intimacy between the great leader President Kim Il-song and President Didier

Ratsiraka. On behalf of the Government and people of Madagascar, he expressed deep thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song for his constant care shown to Madagascar. He extended full support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. A letter to President Kim Il-song was adopted at the ceremony. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 7 Oct 86 SK] /6662

TUNISIA'S SFAR SUPPORTS REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--Tunisian Prime Minister Rachid Sfar stated that the Tunisian Government and people support the steps of the Workers' Party and Government of Korea and the struggle of her people to reunify the divided country, when he met Korean ambassador to his country Yi Yong-hak on September 30. He said that the Korean people under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song are making miraculous achievements startling the world. He hoped that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow stronger. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0954 GMT 7 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ROMANIAN CP DELEGATION--Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, arrived here Monday by air. The delegation was met at the airport by Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other cadres and Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to the DPRK. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0445 GMT 7 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/021

NODONG SINMUN SCORES REAGAN VETO OF S. AFRICA SANCTIONS BILL

SK021016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today says:

Reagan exercised veto on the bill approved by Congress to take new economic sanctions against the white minority government of South Africa. This is a malicious challenge to the peoples of Africa and the rest of the world.

Reagan defended himself with the subterfuge that he opposed the economic sanctions because they would mean a declaration of an economic war against the South African people. But this was his shameless sophism to justify his stand in patronizing the South African racist clique.

Reagan zealously patronizes the South African racists as he is deeply interested in the maintenance of the apartheid.

In order to keep South Africa as a permanent supplier of cheap raw materials and manpower, the U.S. imperialists take care that no harm is done to the harsh racial discrimination and apartheid and use the Botha clique as the local supervisor. Moreover, they scheme to put down the national liberation movement in the African continent and intensify aggression and domination there with South Africa as the strategic stronghold.

Hence Reagan's desperate attempt to save at any cost the South African racist clique isolated and rejected under fire from the world people.

With no manuevers can Reagan bar the liquidation of the apartheid system which has outlived its days.

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- END -

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28 OCTOBER 1986

Korean Affairs Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREAN WORKERS, STUDENTS RAID U.S. UNIT

SK030436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--Workers in Inchon and students of seven universities in Seoul including Koryo, Yonse and Kyonghui Universities raided some time ago a unit of the U.S. forces in Pupyong of Inchon, according to NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of overseas Koreans.

More than 700 workers and students held a street demonstration in front of the Pupyong railway station, carrying a placard reading "let us smash the special committee for amendments to the Constitution and win a democratic constitution" and chanting slogans opposing and denouncing the U.S. economic aggression and the military fascist "regime."

Over 200 of them attacked a military police post of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces unit near the Pupyong railway station and smashed its windowpanes.

When demonstrators opened a mass oratorical meeting, shouting "let us oust U.S. imperialism" and other anti-U.S. slogans, more than 400 citizens gathered, breaking through the police cordon, to extend encouragement to the demonstrators.

At the meeting, workers and students appealed to citizens to rise in struggle, shouting such anti-U.S., anti-government slogans as "down with U.S. imperialism forcing the opening of the market to import", "oppose imperialism and fascism", "smash the fascist 'regime' suppressing the labor movement", etc.

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CSO: 4100/022

DAILY TERMS DJP PLAN U.S. INTRIGUE

SK030522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean ruling "Democratic Justice Party" is calling for "conservative alliance," advertising "constitutional amendment through agreement" with the opposition party after the formation of the "special national assembly committee for the revision of the constitution."

Branding it as a product of the scenario of the U.S. imperialists seeking "ruling-opposition compromise," Nodong Sinmun in a signed commentary Friday says:

The "compromise strategy" put in the hand of the DJP by the U.S. imperialists is no more than a stop-gap measure to lull the anti-ministerial party confrontation of the opposition and bridge over the political crisis.

The DJP's compromise with the New Korea Democratic Party is not a concession to the opposition. The ruling party, a captive to the dream of prolonging the dictatorship, will not surrender its power to the opposition. Suffice it to recall that the DJP which had formed the "special national assembly committee for the revision of the constitution" under the slogan of "ruling-opposition compromise" and beat the drum for "constitutional revision through agreement" brought forward the "parliamentary cabinet system" as the "final proposal for a change to the constitution."

The proposal of "parliamentary cabinet system" is, in essence, designed for the legalization of the extension of power by the "national assembly majority" and the long-term office based on the fascist system of the DJP.

There can be no compromise between fascism and democracy. The loud cry of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for "conservative alliance" is intended to drag into the "national assembly" the NKDP which had led the street signature campaign for constitutional revision and reduce it to its waiting maid, split and disorganize the democratic forces by driving wedges between the students and the NKDP, and between the NKDP and other opposition political forces, which had coordinated their steps in the movement for democracy and, furthermore, stage the Asian Games and the Olympics without a hitch, seeking the long-term office of the DJP and the permanent division of the territory.

The NKDP's compromise with the ruling forces means to fall into the hands of the United States which put the scenario of "compromise strategy" in the hands of the Chon Tu-hwan group and to fall prey to the cajolery of the DJP which seeks to defeat the democratic forces piece by piece by breaking it up and stay long in power.

The anti-fascist democratic forces must not and cannot ally themselves with the fascist forces.

Compromise with the DJP, a fascist party, would, in the long run, result in dropping out from the people and broad opposition democratic forces demanding democracy. This would be going against the expectation of a large number of electors who voted for the NKDP in the "national assembly" elections last year.

To be embroiled in the negotiating strategy of the DJP is little short of NKDP's breaking away from the forces standing behind it.

At this grim moment at the crossroads of the extension of the fascist rule and the achievement of democracy, the NKDP should ponder over the matter, lend an ear to the voices of the South Korean students and people shedding blood in the fight for democratization and take the road of democracy against fascism jointly with them. This is its bounden duty. [words indistinct] should harbor illusion or expectation as to the U.S. imperialists' "compromise strategy."

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CSO: 4100/022

VNS ON CHOE KWANG-SU'S TALKS WITH SHULTZ, KURANARI

SK300810 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Text] During this hour, I will talk about the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers to concoct two Koreas.

On 24 September, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, while attending the UN General Assembly session, held talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. On 26 September, he also held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari. At these talks, Choe Kwang-su begged for the active support of the American and Japanese masters, for the entry of South Korea into the United Nations and the successful holding of the 1988 Olympic Games, and Shultz and Kuranari committed themselves to rendering active cooperation toward this end.

At the same time, Choe Kwang-su paid calls on the Malaysian and other foreign ministers and asked for support for the simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations and for the 1988 Olympic Games. This exposes how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan group is bent on the permanent division of the nation.

The idea of simultaneous North-South entry into the United Nations or of the separate entry of South Korea--ideas to which the Chon Tu-hwan group has tenaciously adhered--are an outcome of the U.S. maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas. To dominate South Korea as its permanent colony and aggressive military base for world supremacy, the United States has come up with the idea of the simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations and the idea of the separate entry of South Korea. In addition, the United States has instigated its lackeys to continue to advocate these splittist ideas and has manipulated, behind the scenes, its allies, including Japan, to render support and assistance to the ideas.

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group clamor about the so-called successful holding of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics. This is ultimately designed to create internal and external circumstances which favor the fabrication of two Koreas.

Should the entry of South Korea into the United Nations be realized as sought by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group, our country and nation will be permanently divided into two states and nations. In addition, the families and relatives dispersed in the North and South will never enjoy reunion, to say nothing of the peaceful reunification of the country, and the strained situation between the North and the South will be further aggravated and the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war, which would cause national ruin, will be further increased.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan group is sticking to maneuvers for permanent division to maintain its vested interests and enjoy wealth and prosperity, paying no attention to the fate of the nation. The masses at home and abroad find it difficult to hold back their indignation at this.

The fact that, using the UN General Assembly session as the occasion, the Chon Tu-hwan group is actively bent on maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas shows that it is a group of splittists and national traitors who want neither peace nor peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. While paying lip service to North-South dialogue and peaceful reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan group has, indeeed, committed and continues to commit acts which run counter to this.

Bewildered by progress in dialogue through various channels, including the North-South Red Cross talks, and the growing spirit of peaceful reunification in our country, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring suspended dialogue by continuously kicking up the commotion war exercises, including the "Team Spirit-86" joint U.S.-South Korean military exercise. They are also extremely straining the situation by introducing tens of thousands of aggressive U.S forces, aircraft, and warships ladden with nuclear missiles to this land under the pretext of backing the Asian Games with armed forces.

Peace and peaceful reunification, as advocated by the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group, are, after all, nothing but a sophism to justify their maneuvers for an aggressive war of northward invasion and their criminal scheme for permanent national division.

Our people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan group's maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and for war under the instigation and support of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The youths, students, and patriotic masses of all walks of life should increase their alertness against the maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group for division and more valiantly wage the struggle to overthrow the U.S. colonial rule of South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan group's fascist rule and realize the democratization of society and peaceful national reunification.

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CSO: 4110/010

PYONGYANG COMMENTARY CONSIDERS AMBASSADOR WALKER'S REMARKS

SK050149 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "Malicious Lecturing for Negotiation"]

[Text] In an interview with a correspondent of the LOS ANGELES TIMES, a U.S. newspaper, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker stated this and that in connection with the political affairs of South Korea. He remarked that South Korea has an opportunity to establish a perfect legitimate government for the first time and that if it misses this opportunity, it will bring such chaos as to set South Korea back 20 years politically and stressed that South Korean politicians have a responsibility to arrive at a compromise. In other words, his remarks are a sermon to urge the ruling and opposition parties to achieve a compromise.

Anyone can see that the wicked design of a colonial ruler lies hidden behind his sermon. His remarks, delivered on the assumption that South Korea has the opportunity to establish a perfect legitimate government, is a complete distortion of reality. There has never been a government worthy of the name in South Korea--a government established according to the people's wishes. From the regime of Syngman Rhee through that of Pak Chong-hui to that of Chon Tu-hwan, successive so-called South Korean regimes have been colonial puppet regimes fabricated by the U.S. imperialists against the South Korean people's desire. Although the stooges have been replaced, nothing has actually changed. Walker's remarks themselves are recognition of this fact.

Therefore, a plan for constitutional revision by mutual agreement between the ruling and opposition parties through compromise announced by the Chon Tu-hwan ring is not designed to establish a democratic government. This plan is nothing but maneuvers designed to bring the opposition forces over to the current ruling forces as a political woman in waiting who follows them, to divide and ruin the antidictatorial forces, and to prolong its dictatorial regime. That the DJP rascals stoutly oppose the constitutional revision for a direct presidential election system widely demanded by the absolute majority of the South Korean people and the opposition party and persist in pursuing a parliamentary government system designed to build up a regime for a long-term of office clearly shows the above maneuvers.

If the current election system as conducted by the electoral college is changed into the indirect election system conducted by the National Assembly where the DJP holds a majority, the people and the dissident political forces can neither directly elect the president or the prime minister nor have the franchise or stand as a candidate for an election. Under such circumstances, it is clear that there would be no ground to discuss democratic politics.

It is by no means an accident that the NKDP, considering the DJP's constitutional revision plan for a parliamentary system a plot for one-party rule, has recently decided to not participate in activities of the Special Constitutional Revision Committee at the puppet National Assembly. Walker's remark on chaos and a retreat of 20 years delivered at this time--a remark which demands compromise between the ruling and the opposition parties--may be thought of as a type of threat to urge the opposition party to adapt itself to the Chon Tu-hwan ring's political artifice before it becomes a victim of an exercise of the power of force.

Originally, it was the U.S. imperialists who devised a strategy for compromise among the ruling and opposition forces as a measure to settle political disorder in South Korea and then masterminded it.

The expansion and strengthening of the struggle being waged by students and the people in South Korea to achieve independence and democracy and the aggravation of confrontation between the ruling and opposing parties are developments in a situation which is extremely unfavorable to the U.S. imperialists. For this reason, by realizing a grand compromise between the ruling and opposition parties in which they separate conservative factors from antidictatorial forces, then put them together with the Chon Tu-hwan ring while backing up the Chon Tu-hwan ring to maintain the fascist regime, they plot to have the direction of the struggle of the South Korean people not aimed at themselves.

The so-called political stability the U.S. imperialists are babbling about is only for their self-interest and nothing but magic designed to unscrupulously rule South Korea for them. Walker's remark on compromise delivered at the press conference with the LOS ANGELES TIMES is also a manifestation of such atrocious thought.

However, the U.S. imperialists have miscalculated. The root of social and political disorder and anti-U.S. sentiments which are surging and increasing in South Korea results from the U.S. imperialists' colonial fascist rule itself. The people and the democratic forces in South Korea clearly recognize this from their experiences in real life and thus the direction of their struggle is bound to further aim at the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists cannot prevent the occurrence of a crisis in the colonial fascist rule and its ultimate ruin in South Korea.

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CSO: 4110/010

LOBBYING FOR JOINT UN ENTRY DECRIED

Japan Foreign Minister's Remarks

SK260610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0558 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--Papers here today denounce Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari for having kicked up a row in pursuance of the "two Koreas" plot at the 41st UN General Assembly session.

In a signed commentary NODONG SINMUN says: He babbled that Japan supported the "admission to the United Nations" of the north and south of Korea and it was a "mature" problem.

His outcry is a wanton challenge to the Korean people desirous of national reunification and to the world people who hope Korea will be reunified; it is an intolerable infringement upon the sovereignty of the Korean people.

The Japanese reactionaries, engrossed in the "two Koreas" plot, are poking their nose into the internal affairs of Korea, speaking ill of our proposal for tripartite talks which has nothing to do with Japan and insisting upon quadruple talks or sexpartite talks, in an attempt to step up the machinations to perpetuate the division of Korea through "cross recognition" of the north and the south.

Through their support to the Asian Games and the 24th Olympic Games the Japanese reactionaries try to boost the image of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and paint the puppet regime as a state and to extend "cross contacts" through the sports games up to "cross recognition" and create "two Koreas."

The plan to actively help the United States in its Korean strategy to occupy South Korea for ever and use it as a hotbed of nuclear war with the "two Koreas" policy and, at the same time, availing themselves of it, to intensify their domination over and subjugation of South Korea and, furthermore, realize their militarist reinvasion. Their "two Koreas" policy is linked with this sinister aim.

Their splittist policy towards Korea only increases the danger of new war on the Korean peninsula. Our people are heightening vigilance against it.

South Foreign Minister's New York Trip

SK260608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0553 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--The trip of South Korean puppet Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su to New York is motivated by the scheme to freeze the national division and realize the Chon Tu-hwan group's wild ambition for long term office, says NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary.

His trip to New York is aimed to launch a diplomatic offensive to realize the splittist proposal for "entry into the United Nations" with the backing of the United States and Japan, its junior "ally", the commentary notes, and stresses:

The puppet foreign minister flew to New York carrying a bag of division, encouraged by the two masters.

When he met Choe Kwang-su on 24 September, Shultz repeated the hackneyed fiction of "threat from the north", crying about the north's arms buildup. He prattled that "vigilance" should be heightened against factors increasing unrest on the Korean peninsula and, clamouring about "terrorism", tried to shift on to the north the blame for the explosion at Kimpo Airport.

While speaking ill of the north, reversing black and white, Shultz tried to invent a pretext to incite the north-south confrontation, heighten tension, justify their policy of occupation and freeze the division.

He also babbled that the United States would continue "diplomatic support" for South Korea's "entry into the United Nations" and hosting of the 1988 Olympic Games. This betrayed their intention to leave no stone unturned to create an international environment for "two Koreas".

Chiming in with the utterances of Shultz, Kuranari made a speech at the UN General Assembly session laying a stumbling block in the way of Korean reunification.

This bespeaks that Shultz and Kuranari took a joint action in collusion with each other to freeze the division of Korea.

'Separate Entry' Plot Denounced

SK031036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--The Korean people will never allow any plot of the splittists within and without to create "two Koreas" but will smash it with concerted efforts of the nation, declares NODONG SINMUN today in its signed article.

It says: The South Korean puppets are engaged in despicable lobbying at the United Nations, saying they will "expand" the "foundation of international cooperation for South Korea's "admission to the United Nations" and "successful opening of the 1988 Olympics" by taking advantage of the UN General Assembly this year and the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are zealously encouraging this.

As to the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of the north and the south or the "separate entry" of South Korea which is advertised by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and their masters. They are criminal proposals for perpetuating national division, which are intended to create "two Koreas" by legalizing the division of Korea in the name of the United Nations and get it recognized internationally.

The puppets' ado about "entry into the United Nations" is a product of the U.S. imperialists' criminal "two Koreas" strategy.

Their attemtp to "be admitted in the UN" is anachronistic and it can never be allowed.

South Korea is a typical colony of U.S. imperialism and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of colonial servants which has neither power nor independence. Colonial stooges' talk about "entry into the UN" itself is a mockery of the UN charter and an insult to the dignified UN member nations. There is no room for the colonial puppets in the United Nations.

A homogeneous nation which has inherited the same blood for thousands of years, the Korean nation can never recognize "two Koreas". The separate entry of the north and the south of Korea into the UN or the entry of one side alone would only result in fixing the present state of division internationally.

We will never remain an onlooker to the puppets' machinations for their "entry into the UN". The Chon Tu-hwan clique's row over this entry is contrary to the desire and demand of the world peace-loving people.

It is the stand of our party and the DPRK Government that Korea must not enter the UN before her reunification but should enter it under the single name of the state after the establishment of a confederation at least.

Anyone who really wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification should not look with folded arms at the criminal intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to keep the Korean nation bisected for ever.

Moves for Simultaneous Entry

SK070610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary denounces the United States, Japan, Britain, etc. and the South Korean puppet clique for having woven an intrigue for the permanent division of Korea with the 41st UN General Assembly session as an occasion.

Noting that their frequent [word indistinct] to hatch plots were usually followed by a splittist ballad called "simultaneous UN membership" of the north and the south of Korea on the rostrum of the UN General Assembly, the author of the commentary says:

The "UN membership" cried for in chorus by the splittist seeks an insidious aim to illegally draw the South Korean puppet clique into the United Nations to make it appear as if it were a state and thus to create "two Koreas" of one Korea and internationally legalize the division of Korea.

The United States schemes to create "two Koreas" and deepen Korea's division through "UN membership" to create political conditions to place South Korea as ever under its occupation and keep hold on it as its base for war.

This clearly tells that the "simultaneous UN membership" is not a mere splittist policy but a policy of war seeking the provocation of war in the long run.

The vociferous cry ot the U.S.-led international splittist forces for "UN membership" also seeks to save the traitor Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea who is denounced and rejected at home and abroad in connection with the Asian Games and the 24th Olympic Games.

Japan is taking the lead in crying for "UN membership."

This is a result of her policy of subservience to the United States and nothing but an expression of her policy entirely inclined to the South Korean puppets and hostile policy toward our republic. The Japanese reactionaries try to advance to a broad arena as a "military power" through their militarist comeback to South Korea and, further, involve themselves into triangular military operations against our republic and other socialist countries by availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' line of split and war against Korea.

The international splittist forces calmor that time has matured for "UN membership". This is a trick to delude public opinion.

The splittists' clamor about "maturity of time" is aimed, in a word, to realize "separate entry into the United Nations" of the South Korean puppet clique. But the colonial stooge is not entitled at all to enter the United Nations.

Korea must in no way enter the United Nations before she is reunified. She must be admitted to it under a single national title at least after the institution of a confederal system.

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CSO: 4100/022

UNGA DELEGATES SUPPORT KOREAN UNIFICATION CAUSE

SK040534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0522 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Oct (KCNA)--The delegates of various countries, in their speeches at the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly, expressed firm support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, according to a report.

The Togolese delegate said that the government of Togo supported the three-principles of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, considering that "simultaneous entry of the north and the south of Korea into the United Nations" would cause the permanent division of Korea.

The Angolan delegate praised measures taken by the DPRK for national reunification. The Zambian delegate expressed support to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Noting that Mozambique rejected "two Koreas", the Mozambican delegate stressed that the international community should make every possible effort to make a reunified Korea enter into the United Nations in the near future.

The Afghan delegate voiced support to the proposals of the DPRK government to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the free will of the Korean people without any outside interference.

Pointing to the question of the Korean peninsula, the Senegalese delegate expressed sympathy with the Korean people's desire to reunify the country in a peaceful way in accordance with the free will of the entire people.

The Nepalese delegate noted that it was a pressing problem to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula proceeding from the interests of regional and world peace and security, and said: "We are convinced that this problem can be solved most excellently through the peaceful reunification of Korea without foreign interference."

The Korean question demands our common efforts to promote its peaceful solution, the Nigerian delegate stated, and said: efforts should be pooled in order to solve the Korean question.

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CSO: 4100/022

PYONGYANG MEETING ADOPTS APPEAL TO WORLD WRITERS

SK062358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--An appeal to the world writers was adopted at a solidarity meeting of writers of the world held in Pyongyang Sunday to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The appeal reads in part:

The progressive writers throughout the world are required to wield the pen of justice and work hard to remove the sufferings of division which are being imposed upon the Korean people by foreign forces and to prevent a nuclear holocaust.

Let us, the honest-minded writers of the whole world, bring to light the fact that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the very cause of the tragedy of the Korean people and of the brink-of-war situation on the Korean peninsula, so that the whole world can see the truth and raise their voice of condemnation.

We must lay bare the United States' wild scheme of aggression against Korea, the illegality and unjustness of their occupation of South Korea before humanity, and expose their policy of dominating South Korea as their colony as well as their acts of interference.

We writers must show the whole world that the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean stooges are clamoring for the "simultaneous UN membership" of the north and the south and for "cross-recognition" for the purpose of creating "two Koreas" and keeping Korea divided forever, and that they have come out with the idea of holding the 24th Olympic Games only in Seoul in pursuit of their political aim of finalizing the division of Korea.

Therefore the people throughout the world, with a clear understanding to end the tragedy of division and remove the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and achieve peaceful reunification, should demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, taking away all their nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

Let us, progressive writers of the world, render strong support and encouragement to the Korean people in their sacred struggle to get the U.S. forces out of South Korea, reunify their country and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula.

The appeal calls upon the progressive writers of all continents to positively support the fair and reasonable proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for peaceful reunification and raise their voice for the reunification of Korea in accordance with these proposals.

It further says:

We send a fervent appeal to the progressive writers throughout the world to give powerful support and encouragement to the youths, students and patriots in South Korea in their fight against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for independence, democracy, peace and peaceful reunification, express firm solidarity with the progressive writers who are protesting against fascism which is rampant in South Korea, and demand the immediate release of all the imprisoned writers and freedom of their creative activity.

Let us, the progressive writers of the world, develop literary and other social activities in the cause of justice so as to give all-out support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle to end the division of their nation and reunify their country.

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CSO: 4100/022

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON CONCLUSION OF ASIAN GAMES

SK070528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the Asian Games in Seoul, emphasizes that the games were abused for instigating north-south confrontation and furthering national split in contravention of the national interests of our people.

In a signed commentary the paper says:

The Chon Tu-hwan clique subordinated the Asian Games to an insidious political purpose to secure the internal stability of South Korea, refurbish its image and prolong its fascist dictatorship.

The South Korean puppets kicked out an ill-intentioned anti-communist row to stir up hostility and confrontation against us by spreading a lie that there might be "obstructive operations", "surprise attack" and "armed provocation" of the north.

Babbling that there was the danger of "southward invasion" by the north in summer, they deployed the puppet army forces on the frontline and reinforced their equipment. The U.S. imperialists massed scores of warships at ports of South Korea and coastal area around it and staged a provocative armed demonstration, synchronizing with the opening of the games.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique made the Asian Games a catalyst to increase the tensions on the Korean peninsula. The puppets used the games as a brake to obstruct the settlement of the question of our country's reunification.

The South Korean puppets have addressed themselves to back-stage intrigues to achieve "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of the north and the south of Korea, "cross recognition" and "cross contact" from the outset when the venue of games was unreasonably designated.

The Asian Games were also abused as a smokescreen for cementing the foundation of fascist dictatorship in South Korea.

Tyrannic steps were intensified and many people arrested several months before the games under the pretext of "maintenance of order" for ensuring the games.

The games left serious aftereffects to people's living, too.

The games resulted only in instigating national split, fostering north-south confrontation, increasing political non-rights and social chaos and stepping up economic bankruptcy and national hardships.

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CSO: 4100/022

VNS: TALK ASSAILS CHON STANCE ON KIMPO BLAST

SK020241 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 28 Sep 86

[Talk by Yun Chong-won from the "Sunday Reception Room" program]

[Text] In a so-called speech read by provincial governors, mayors, ministers, and directors of the administration offices at ceremonies held throughout the country on 22 September to mark the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Civil Defense Corps, Chon Tu-hwan talked as though the North had committed the bombing at Kimpo Airport to hinder the Asian Games, and babbled that the people should acquaint themselves with what they should do during wartime to counter a surprise attack and chemical warfare by the north.

Chon Tu-hwan's act of holding the Asian Games on the one hand and of kicking up a racket by talking about an imminent outbreak of war and groundlessly clamoring about the blast incident by the north on the other hand, is another deliberate scheme to aggravate the strained situation.

As everyone knows, an explosion occurred at Kimpo Airport on 14 September, claiming countless casualties. Shortly after the incident, however, the ruling authorities issued a so-called statement and the like raved that the explosion at Kimpo Airport had been perpetrated by a spy from the north or by an impure element instigated by it. At the same time, they issued emergency orders, such as Nos. 1 and 2 "Thunderbolt," under the pretext of this incident, and have aroused a din of suppression by mobilizing the military and police.

Even though they have kicked up investigation rackets, the ruling authorities have failed to find any evidence. Nonetheless, Chon Tu-hwan prattled without material evidence this time as if the explosion at Kimpo Airpott had been committed by the north. This is a preposterous intrigue.

Originally, whenever the struggle of our people has been fiercely waged and disadvantageous shocking incidents have taken place, this has been taken as an excuse for the suppression of the people by linking the result to the north. This is a stereotyped method employed by the ruling cliques.

In August 1971 when soldiers in Silmi Island mutinied, the then dictator first raved about infiltration by commandos from the north, but he disgraced himself when the truth of the mutiny was brought to light.

Chon Tu-hwan's case is the same. When the bombing incident was committed by our patriots at the American Cultural Center in Taegu, Chon Tu-hwan linked it to the north. At the time of the Kwangju incident, he mobilized military armed forces for a cruel crackdown, saying that the struggle of citizens was caused by infiltration by the north's spies and guerrillas. This time, Chon Tu-hwan blamed the incident on the north in a far-fetched manner and prattled as if the north would conduct a surprise attack at once. This is nothing but a foolish sophism aimed at shifting responsibility for the reality of South Korea, which has been disturbed due to political unrest and social chaos, onto the north and at justifying the crime of harshly suppressing the struggle against the Asian Games.

Even though the Chon Tu-hwan ring has held the Asian Games by forcing a sacrifice on the people to realize its impure political purposes, the struggle of the youths, students, and masses of all walks of life has grown stronger with each passing day. The blast incident at Kimpo Airport and the burning of an arch to welcome the Asian Games, which took place with the struggle against the Asian Games growing stronger, cannot but be a heavy blow to the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Even though Chon Tu-hwan opened the Asian Games amid a sense of uneasiness and anxiety, he could not help experiencing the bitterness of failure on the first day of opening as a result of the absence of many countries. Also, it can be said that the successful holding of the Asian Games is already in vain.

Chon Tu-hwan is trying to evade crises in power and international isolation, and seek long-term power by employing the tactics of obtaining popularity--the holding of the Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics--but he is, to the contrary, disgracing himself in the face of the world and is being further driven into a predicament.

This time Chon Tu-hwan linked the blast incident at Kimpo Airport to the north without any material evidence and babbled about a possibility of the north's surprise attack. This is an intrigue to extricate himself from deadlock by directing attention at home and abroad elsewhere and is an excuse to further intensify the suppression of our people opposing the Asian Games. Also, it can be said that this is a preliminary move to shift responsibility onto the north in case an unexpected, more shocking incident [yegichimotadon tokun chunggyok saggon] takes place and the Asian Games come to failure.

In his speech, Chon Tu-hwan also clamored that double efforts and cooperation from the Civil Defense Corps are required for the success of the Asian Games. This exposes his ulterior motive to mobilize the military, police, and even Civil Defense Corps to prevent the Asian Games from being frustrated by the struggle of the youths, students, and masses of all walks of life.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must clearly recognize that with no anticommunist intrigue and fascist suppression can it decieve our awakened people and save the Asian Games from the fate of frustration.

Our people will more strongly wage the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle to overthrow the pro-U.S. dictator Chon Tu-hwan, who is trying to realize his political purposes by holding the sports games to the end through anticommunist intrigues and fascist suppression, and to frustrate the Asian Games.

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CSO: 4110/010

DAILY ON LI XIANNIAN'S VISIT TO PYONGYANG

SK070810 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 3 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Li Xiannian's Visit to Pyongyang"]

[Text] On 3 October, as Red Chinese athletes sang in triumph in Seoul, their President Li Xiannian visited Pyongyang. Because relations between North Korea and Red China [Chunggong] are not so pleasant, this visit has drawn our attention. The complaint of North Korea is great because Red China has sent a large delegation of athletes and sports workers to the Asian Games despite North Korea's effort to dissuade Red China from doing so. On the other hand, the Beijing authorities are greatly displeased with the close military collusion between North Korea and the Soviet Union which has provided very unfavorable circumstances for the position and role of Red China in Asia.

North Korea has used all sorts of tricks to hinder the Asian Games, to thereby abort the 1988 Olympics. Ignoring this, Red China has participated in the Seoul sporting event and is greatly satisfied with the success it has attained during the games. International appreciation of these games is very high because the greatest number of athletes since the inauguration of the Asian Games participated in the Soul sports games and because of the brilliant success attained during these games. [passage indistinct]

There are probably numerous complaints against North Korea on the part of Red China. With the strengthening of military relations between North Korea and the Soviet Union as a result of Kim IL-song's visit to Moscow in 1984, relations between North Korea and Red China have cooled. In the spring of this year, Beijing authorities openly lodged a protest over a Soviet Air Force flight over North Korea and the Yellow Sea and its close reconnaissance of the heart of Red China. Soviet warships are visiting Nampo port, which is close to Lu Shun port. Red China will not overlook this.

Gorbachev made a smiling gesture toward Red China by issuing the Vladivostok declaration at the end of July this year. It is said that next year negotiations designed to normalize relations between Red China and the Soviet Union will begin. However, the two countries will not be able to restore the relations of rock firm alliance they maintained during the 1950's. Red China will forge ahead with the plan for economic modernization initiated by Deng Xiaoping and will pursue a unique open-door policy toward the West to protect its interest. The Beijing authorities will counter the pressure, created as a result of close collusion between North Korea and the Soviet Union, with an attitude of vigilance against Soviet expansion and with a will toward protecting the line of independence.

The summit talks between North Korea and Red China will be superficially reported as overflowing with feelings of friendship and goodwill. However, they will not be able to agree because they are pursuing different goals and strategies. As long as North Korea continuously advocates confrontation, it cannot expect the normalization of relations between the north and south and it will ultimately be isolated even from the communist bloc. What worries us concerning North Korea's position of being continuously driven to isolation is that its actions will become much more atrocious. We cannot tell what reckless act it will commit.

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CSO: 4107/016

DAILY ANALYZES NORTH KOREA'S IDEOLOGICAL CAMPAIGN

SK040009 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Pyongyang recently has renewed its campaign to step up the ideological indoctrination of its people, especially the younger generation. This effort is apparently motivated by Pyongyang's fear that the younger generation might become influenced by "pagan" ideologies which may make inroads into North Korea with Pyongyang's endeavor to introduce foreign capital and technology.

The "joint venture law" which Pyongyang put into effect in 1984 was an apparent imitation of that of China. However, the attitude Pyongyang has shown in connection with this law has been quite different from China's.

Pyongyang's announcement of the law in 1984 was immediately followed by its warning that capitalist culture was nothing but a poison which would destroy the class-consciousness of the working masses.

Since then, Pyongyang has continued waging its campaign to instill in the people the idea that the socialist system of North Korea is the most superior political system in the world. Under this campaign North Korean society has remained with doors tightly shut.

No tangible project in a joint venture with a capitalist country has taken place except a hotel construction project with a French firm.

Despite the inability of Pyongyang to introduce foreign capital, the ideological campaign has been stepped up. NODONG SHINMUN, the official newspaper of the North Korean Workers' Party, on 25 July this year strongly urged in an editorial that the suspension of the ideological indoctrination campaign would eventually allow "pagan" ideologies to flow into North Korea.

The paper on 4 August again emphasized the need to intensify this indoctrination, saying: "We must live our lives in our own way." The paper said that this has been the main catch phrase of the Workers' Party and "our own way" meant the party's orders.

How to carry out this ideological indoctrination campaign was explained in detail by the North Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) when on 1 September it aired a special commentary calling upon the party members to strengthen their discipline.

According to the KCBS, the party members will be remodled into faithful revolutionaries through disciplined party life. The KCBS compared party life to a smelting furnace in which various pieces of steel are remolded into a specific shape.

The KCBS said that all the unhealthy remnants of the old society such as factionalism, localism and nepotism, will be effectively removed from the minds of the people through disciplined party life.

The radio went on to say that through such a party life people learn how to conduct self-criticism and mutual criticism. In the course of repeating these criticisms the people are trained to become faithful revolutionaries who are loyal only to great leader Kim Il-song and who breathe and act only in accordance with his teachings.

The radio emphasized that the need to strengthen this kind of party life is increasing more than ever before because the new generation is now taking over the revolutionary task from the other generation. The radio especially pointed out that this new generation of youth are weaker than the older generation regarding their loyalty toward the party. This is because the youth, unlike their elders, have not gone through the precious experience of the revolutionary struggles.

The radio's criticism indicates that the youth of North Korea today, despite the fact that they have been brought up in a society completely shut off from the outside world and nurtured under a so-called strict chuche-oriented educational system, are becoming disobedient, discontented, and lazy, thus betraying the expectations of Pyongyang's hierarchy.

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CSO: 4100/018

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ON BANKRUPTCY OF NORTH KOREAN ECONOMY

SK040001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Oct 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Pyongyang Insolvency"]

[Text] Many a bell has tolled at the death of the socialist myth about the success of a command economy in a highly regimented system. Under a variety of disguises, communism has been forced to revert to and experiment with capitalistic modes of economic operation.

The inevitable trend was predicted by Soviet economist Yevsei Liberman who was quick to discern the fallacy of Marxist economic doctrines. Today, the Soviet economy itself is shying away from its orthodox rigidity.

East European socialist economies have begun to attempt a gradual departure from the orbit of orthodox communism in order to stay afloat. Under its pragmatic leader Deng Xiaoping, mainland China began to introduce market economy and private initiative.

North Korean Communists cannot remain free from the worldwide drift toward revisionism which demonstrates the superiority of a free economy over a centrally directed one. But the lesson comes late and at a great cost.

For quite a long time, North Korea's economy has been bungled. The failure of its second seven-year economic plan (1978-84) hit hard at North Korean economy so much that it found repayment of foreign debts impossible at the end of 1983.

The insolvency of Pyongyang's economic machine progressed so as to oblige Japan to defray insurance money to its 30 export firms which suffered heavy losses from the default of its North Korean partners.

Amounting to 30 billion yen, the export insurance underwritten by the Tokyo Government accounts for less than one half of the back payments to be made by North Korean purchasers to the Japanese, topping 70 billion yen inclusive of the interest in arrears.

The insurance payments by the Japanese Government for the damage caused by the North Korean insolvency is tantamount to declaring North Korea bankrupt. In making the decision, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Japan was following the suit of West Germany, France and other European creditors of North Korea.

A return to normal trade relations is unlikely until North Korea is able to foot the overdue bill--a highly unlikely prospect for the near future. Thus, Japan's exports to North Korea following the peak year of 1980 will now have to come to a halt.

It is about time that Kim Il-song gave up his ideological obsession with the communist dogma and salvage the sinking economy of North Korea before things become increasingly out of control.

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CSO: 4100/018

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang, 30 Sep (KCNA)--A special resolution adopted at the 37th regular meeting of the Tokyo District headquarters of the National Railway Workers' Union of Japan held recently firmly supported the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and demanded the total withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea. It stressed the need to further strengthen solidarity with the South Korean people in the struggle for the democratization of society. A resolution adopted at the 41st regular meeting of the Kansai District headquarters of the All-Japan Harbor Workers Union denounced the ever more undisguised scheme to knock into shape a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance. It demanded an immediate end to Japan's military aid to South Korea and stressed that the struggle against the military collusion of the United States, Japan and South Korea reactionaries would be further intensified. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 30 Sep 86 SK] /9738

SHEVARDNADZE OPPOSES U.S. 'OCCUPATION'--Pyongyang, 30 Sep (KCNA)--Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister, on 23 September denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea speaking at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, according to a report. Noting that one of the acute questions in Asia and Pacific region is above all a question of the Korean peninsula, he said the Korean people desire an end to the country's division. He stated that the main obstacle to the desire of the Korean people for national reunification was the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 30 Sep 86 SK] /9738

SOUTH KOREAN SEAMAN PUNISHED--Pyongyang, 1 Oct (KCNA)--The Sierra Leonean paper WE YONE on 14 September reported that a South Korean seaman who had committed a crime in Sierra Leone was punished. According to the paper, Wang Hak-su, the South Korean crewman, was caught red-handed while stealing fishing tackle worth 159,400 leone after sneaking into others' boats. He was fined 200,000 leone at Freetown Court No. 1 on 13 September. The paper exposed the fact that he was refused in his attempt to bribe leading personnel of the Central Police Bureau in Freetown to conceal his crime after being arrested. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 1 Oct 86 SK] /9738

JAPANESE COMMENTATORS ON KIMPO BOMBING--Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--Japanese commentator Yoshihisa Kajitani said the bomb blast at Kimpo Airport was probably a drama stage-managed by Chon Tu-hwan himself, judging from the announcement of the South Korean authorities that it was a "work of the north" without any concrete investigation or scientific evidence. He was speaking at a meeting held in Tokyo on 25 September to denounce the anti-communist smear campaign of the South Korean puppet clique over the explosion at Kimpo Airport. Ayazo Kubo, a military commentator, in his speech uncovered the shady background of the South Korean puppets' "publication of the results of investigation" and anti-DPRK racket. He said: The strange clamour of the Chon Tu-hwan clique is no more than a ruse to suppress and lull the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean students and people, make haste with the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and slander the DPRK. The bomb explosion at Kimpo Airport was a drama of their own making and part of their anti-DPRK racket. Yasuhiro Maeda, former Seoul correspondent of MAINICHI SHIMBUN, in his speech said the bomb explosion was probably a work of the hard-liners of the military quarters to deal a blow to Chon Tu-hwan who is on the defensive. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 3 Oct 86 SK] /9738

SOUTH KOREAN MILITARY SPENDING--Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--MINJU CHONSON today comments on the plan of the South Korean military fascist clique to increase the military expenditure by nearly 14 percent in the next year's "budgetary bill". Branding the "bill" as a predatory one for war and confrontation to all intents and purposes, the author of the commentary says: The Chon Tu-hwan group is putting spurs to war preparations by drastically increasing the military spendings while inciting north-south confrontation under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion". This proves that they pursue only a showdown of "strength" with us. Next year's "budgetary bill" of the puppets envisaging the collection of a colossal amount of taxes from the people is also aimed at raising funds to prop up the tottering colonial fascist rule. The Chon Tu-hwan group intends to cover the fabulous funds necessary for the Olympic Games in which they seek a sinister political purpose by fleecing the people. The puppets' "budgetary bill" for next year is a part of such schemes. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 3 Oct 86 SK] /9738

U.S. CONGRESSMEN ON TORTURE--Pyongyang, 4 Oct (KCNA)--Fifty-four U.S. congressmen including Edward Feighan said the sufferings of Kim Kun-tae, former chairman of the Youth Alliance of the Movement for Democracy in South Korea, are seen as part of a deliberate and pervasive policy, which they find to be most troubling, according to a report. They sent a letter to traitor Chon Tu-hwan on 29 September to protest the brutal torture against Kim Kun-tae. They said Kim has been imprisoned on charges of making "propaganda for North Korea." "We are concerned about Mr Kim's personal welfare in prison and earnestly hope that he is no longer subject to abuse during the remainder of his prison sentence," they said. They pointed out that "torture methods included electric shock, water torture and being forced to swallow water which had been laced with red pepper and salt." In the letter they strongly demanded that the South Korean military fascist clique immediately stop this practice of human-rights violation. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 4 Oct 86 SK] /9738

NORTH KOREA PAYMENT DEFAULTS--Tokyo, 2 Oct (YONHAP)--The Japanese Government has paid 30 billion yen from the export insurance to Japan's 30 companies as North Korea defaulted on the payment of import bills for Japanese traders, Japanese daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Wednesday. The Japanese Government concluded that North Korea, which has rejected the meeting in North Korea with the Japanese companies to discuss the clearing of debts for this year, has no intention to pay back their liabilities, the daily said. The 30 concerns which have been paid from the insurance money were not named immediately, but they were known to belong to Mitsui, Itotsu and Sumitomo companies. According to the newspaper, the Ministry of Trade and Industry took such a measure as a first step required to help normalize trade relations between Japan and North Korea because the two countries can not resume trade without even such measures. Some Japanese traders are expected to break off from their trade dealing with North Korea, and this consequently will considerably set back Japan's economic dealings with North Korea, the paper said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 2 Oct 86 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/018

OLYMPIC GAMES

DAILY PRAISES SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF ASIAD

SK070134 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Oct 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Moving 'Ever Onward' on Asiad Laurels"]

[Text] Asians were one and at peace when thousands of athletes and sports officials assembled for the extravaganza of ceremonies to close the successful 10th Asian Games at the Olympic Stadium in Seoul Sunday evening. It was a moment of inspiring revelation and recompense for all.

Throughout the 16 days of the games, 3 billion Asian people represented in the quadrennial regional event rose above political, economic, racial, linguistic and religious differences, squabbles and jealousies to join the common cause of fair play and human fellowship.

Champions from warring states shook hands and estranged neighbors came closer to each other again. They competed against each other on the arena but came together in fraternity once out of the match. Seoul rose to the occasion of hosting the major sporting meet of the vast Asian community with excellence.

The rediscovery of the unique and shared heritage and outlook of Asian nations was made along with the heartening realization of the immense potential of Koreans in sports and of their cohesiveness in endorsing such an organized national endeavor. The realization came with refreshing impact.

We emerged triumphant with a basketful of shining golds next only to China. Korea outdid Japan the longstanding sports giant of Asia, Japan, by a large margin. It was a remarkable feat for few had expected Korea to emerge second among the 27 countries in the games.

The fairly even distribution of medals in most events is reflective of the versatile athletic talents and resources of our people. Our athletes swept the boxing and taekwondo matches, performed superbly in archery, tennis, field hockey and gymnastics and above all, they upset the [word indistinct] supremacy in table tennis and the Japanese forte of judo. More than three cheers are due to them all.

An upsurge of civic spirit, public service and esprit de corps was witnessed throughout the Asiad period. These meritorious qualities, which are not always and sufficiently displayed by our citizens, should be here to stay. Few violations of law and order and few public nuisances were reported these past couple of weeks.

The tight security enforced succeeded in ensuring the peaceful and safe proceeding of the Asian Games without a single disturbance. The bombing incident at Kimpo International Airport shortly before the Asiad opening had worried but alerted us to our advantage.

The smooth conclusion of the gathering gave both the host nation and the participants and visitors from abroad a clear impression of the high level of security preparedness here. The outcome belies the validity of negative estimation of the state of security in Korea for staging any international affairs including the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

A review of the efficient conduct of the 10th Asian Games will hardly be complete without a salute to the many volunteers whose devotion and high calibre contributed decidedly toward making the games a success. We were new to the idea of volunteer service but these unsung heroes have done a good job.

An outpouring of nationalistic sentiment was visible at all stadiums where local spectators rooted for Korean athletes to such extent that foreigners may have detected a tenor of chauvinism. It was a natural and spontaneous outburst of patriotism which spurred our athletes greatly. Only some refinement in the manner of expression may have been desired.

With our success in the Asiad, we are now confident of moving ever onward toward a more successful staging of the Olympic Games in two years.

This, of course, does not mean that we can afford to rest on our laurels conferred in the Soul Asiad. The games also exposed those areas of sports and organizational finesse in which we were weak and ill prepared. Stopping the gaps tirelessly, we can aspire to a greater honor in future Olympics and Asiads.

The victory owes to the "can-do" spirit of the Korean people. It presents infinite possibilities, challenges and opportunities for Korea tomorrow if the same spirit is translated into all aspects of our national life as well.

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CSO: 4100/017

OLYMPIC GAMES

BRIEFS

COUNCIL SUPPORTS OLYMPICS COHOSTING--Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--The third general meeting of the National Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity, in its policy of movement for 1986, stressed the need to launch a nationwide movement supporting the north-south cohosting of the 24th olympiad. This policy will promote solidarity and exchange with the movement for democratization of South Korean society, strengthen the movement for the revision of the "law on registration of foreigners" and strive to protect the human rights of Koreans in Japan. The policy noted that it decided to set the day when the July 4 north-south joint statement was published as "day of united action" in order to further expand and intensify the movement of the National Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity on a nationwide scale. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 2 Oct 86 SK] /9738

DPRK OLYMPIC CHAIRMAN TO SWITZERLAND--Pyongyang, 5 Oct (FCNA)--Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and member of the International Olympic Committee, left Pyongyang on 4 October by plane to attend the 91st general meeting of the International Olympic Committee scheduled in Switzerland. He was seen off at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the education commission, and Pak Myong-chol, first vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 5 Oct 86 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/020

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON ROK, U.S. ENVOY'S ASSESSMENT OF KOREA'S POLITICS

SK040002 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Political Conciliation"]

[Text] It might have been just coincidental. Nonetheless, noteworthy are remarks made this week by two diplomatic envoys, a Korean and an American, both issuing somewhat similar warnings against the possibility of a serious political setback in Korea, if the nation fails to carry out the impending task of democratic development.

Last Monday, U.S. Ambassador in Seoul Richard Walker said in an interview that Korea has its first chance in 38 years as a republic to elect a government "that has all the hallmarks of legitimacy."

The outgoing ambassador then reportedly added that, if it misses this chance, the country will be "set back politically 20 years," citing the need for responsible Korean leaders not to engage in a "total zero-sum game of politics," but rather to negotiate in faith for an acceptable compromise.

On the next day, Korean Ambassador to the United States Kim Kyong-won reportedly told a seminar session that Korea faces a crucial transition period until early 1988, when a change in government power is slated after undertaking an amendment to the Constitution.

While noting the possibility that his government may have to take "firmer measures" to keep law and order during the process, the ambassador was reported as having said that, in case the country fails to restore stability by the spring of 1988, Korea may suffer a setback of more than ten years.

Upon learning the reported accounts, one may well question how the ambassadors, as members of the foreign service, could make such remarks about a nation's political future.

But then, we cannot help but admit that our political reality is in a sorry state providing the grounds for such assessments by diplomatic envoys, however distressing they may be. There is no danger that a sense of precariousness prevails in the nation's political arena over the constitutional question, which is sharply split between the government camp's commitment to a parliamentary cabinet system for the next government and the opposition's insistence for a presidential system, restoring a direct, popular election of the chief executive.

First of all, both political actors and the general public must not accept as inevitable the arrival of a political crisis after protracted political strife, such as the one being witnessed over the constitutional amendment. What should be emphasized is that the primary mission of political actors is to solve pending issues, however intricate and overwhelming, by exerting sustained efforts to reach a compromise through negotiations.

In this process, there may arise occasions of resorting to political tactics to solve certain problems. However, the politicians, be they in the government party or in the opposition camp, are obliged to take every precaution to avert a political confrontation or crisis, that could possibly set back the nation as the ambassadors have cautioned.

As the National Assembly is to resume its function next week, the rival parties are again called upon to display the spirit of conciliation in setting the course for parliamentary activity.

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CSO: 4100/016

KOREA TIMES VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION AFTER ASIAD

SK050059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Oct 86 pp 2, 3

[From the "News in Review" column by Political Editor Kim Myong-sik]

[Text] As the nation awakes from the euphoria of the Asian Games, the people find themselves confronting a political situation much more mired than two weeks earlier.

While they were enthralled with the rush of gold medals, leaders of the opposition force declared a boycott of a parliamentary arena established for partisan negotiation on the terms of constitutional amendment.

The possibility of "amendment by agreement" looked even remoter as an increasing number of ruling party members called for "a decision by majority" at the expense of the hitherto held principle of unanimity between ruling and opposition parties.

On the opposition front itself, the conditions set for the New Korea Democratic Party's return to the special house committee on amendment underwent some confusing turns and twists, reflecting the diversity of positions among the main actors.

They asked for a "dialogue between the real power holders" of the rival forces, that is President Chon Tu'hwan on the one side and either one or both of the virtual leaders of the NDP, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung on the other.

In the face of the cool response from the Democratic Justice Party, a meeting between Kim Yong-sam and DJP chairman No Tae-u or one between President Chon and NDP President Yi Min-u was suggested as alternatives.

Other conditions were presented with varying degree of intensity. They included the release of political detainees, amnesty for dissident leaders and "a show of willingness toward adopting the direct election system" by the ruling camp.

Aside from the tussle over the special committee, the NDP has produced a double-edged strategy to realize its amendment formula--the presidential government system based on direct popular vote.

Throughout the regular fall session of the National Assembly, the NDP will seek to barter cooperation at every stage of budget deliberation for any form of concession from the ruling camp on the negotiations over the amendment.

In the meantime, it has drawn up schedules for mass rallies in provincial cities to arouse public support in alliance with the various dissident groups. Leaders of these organizations asked the two Kims and Yi Min-u to hold as many outdoor rallies as possible in a meeting last week.

The variety of the opposition maneuvers may indicate the flexibility of its strategy but it could also indicate methodological differences among the top leaders.

Kim Yong-sam, who had favored the NDP's participation in the special house committee, apparently has stronger hope for a negotiated settlement of the amendment issue than his intra-party rival Kim Tae-chung.

Both Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u seem to believe that a breakthrough could be made in face-to-face dialogue with the power holder, i.e., President Chon, with a little application of popular pressure.

The ultimate goal may be the same with Kim Tae-chung but, being still bound by a court sentence of 20 years, his immediate objective must be getting himself free of all restrictions on his political activities.

With the conviction that he is the most popular political figure in the nation, Kim considers that his full political freedom, in other words personal engagement with the electorate, can change the course of political events most expeditiously.

The internal incongruity among the opposition leadership is too well preceived by the ruling side, which therefore finds no wisdom in promptly complying with the NDP's demand for "dialogue between real powers."

Yi Min-u who has considerably strengthened his own political stature as the manager of the main opposition party took an initiative of his own last week in an attempt to break the stalemate.

He offered to put the two basic formulas for constitutional amendment--the parliamentary cabinet system proposed by the government party and the presidential system based on direct election pursued by the NDP--to a national referendum.

The two Kims gave tacit approval to Yi's overture though Kim Tae-chung was less positive because it could divert the attention from the issue of his political reinstatement.

Political analysts in and outside the NDP, meanwhile, surmised that the initiative indicates apprehension in the opposition party about the overall situation that will follow the closing of the Asian Games.

It has been anticipated or suspected by many in the political circles that the government might come up with a tough stand to put an end to the year-long deadlock in the constitutional controversy. Disruptions in the Assembly procedures and any renewed violence involving mass rallies organized by the opposition can provide good excuses for strong-armed policies.

As expected, the DJP responded to the "popularity vote" proposal with an instant rejection as an idea "in total ignorance and violation of the Constitution."

Inside critics said the offer was impractical despite its seeming reasonableness and eliminated one possible solution of the constitutional problem due to a poor choice of time. Yet, Yi and his supporters called it a successful ploy as it again proved the ruling party's fear of direct judgment by the people.

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CSO: 4100/016

DJP OFFICIAL ON POSTPONING DEADLINE FOR BASIC LAW AMENDMENT

SK240129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Democratic Justice Party secretary-general Yi Chun-ku said yesterday that it is unreasonable for the New Korea Democratic Party to demand a settlement on the power structure of the next government by the end of this month.

He told reporters that if a compromise is made on the constitutional amendment between the ruling and opposition parties at the same time early next year, it will not disrupt the over-all political schedule, including the peaceful transfer of power in February, 1988.

He was indicating an intention to put off the initial time limit for partisan agreement set for the end of this month by the rival parties when they opened the special House committee to work on the amendment June 24.

Yi said, "Setting a deadline for the negotiations on the constitutional amendment in the first place meant that the opposition had no intention of seeking a compromise on the revision of the basic law."

But he said he expected that the NDP will not "rush to the streets" to intensify their struggle for the direct election of the president immediately after the initial time limit passes.

As for the revision of the parliamentary election law, the DJP secretary general made it clear that his party will not submit a revision bill before an agreement on the constitutional amendment becomes feasible.

He asserted that the negotiation on the parliamentary election system may start only when the opposition NDP changes its current position, and accepts the DJP-proposed parliamentary cabinet system in the negotiations on the next form of government.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ANALYZES NKDP APPROACH TO BASIC LAW AMENDMENT

SK300128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by Kang Song-chol]

[Text] With the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party taking a hardline approach to the constitutional issue, the nation's political climate is becoming tense again.

The NKDP yesterday decided to boycott the special parliamentary committee on constitutional reform, suggesting that it would enforce "democratic struggles" in and out of the parliament.

The opposition's change has dashed hopes for the normalization of operation of the special parliamentary committee.

The committee had been stalled for more than a month over the issue of TV coverage--whether to relay its public hearings on constitutional reform via lives TV broadcast.

The opposition's hardline stance also dim prospects for a negotiated settlement of the constitutional issue.

Political observers view the move by the opposition party being tied to the overall constitutional strategy of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, defacto leaders of the NKDP.

The two Kims, especially Kim Tae-chung, might have felt that it would be of no use to remain attached to the committee, said the observers. Their position is well reflected in their call for a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and themselves.

The two opposition figures have maintained that the current political deadlock can be resolved only through dialogue between those with "real forces."

They also might have felt the need to act on their repeated pledges to take "some action" unless compromise is reached between ruling and opposition parties concerning the power structure for the next government by the end of this month.

Although they have slightly differing views, the two Kims appeared to have generally agreed that it was difficult for the committee to work out an agreement on the form of the next government.

They must have thought that they would have to take more decisive steps in order to press ahead with their demand for a presidential system based on a direct presidential election.

Some observers also interpret the NKDP's decision to stay out of the parliamentary committee as a sign that hardline voices, especially of those affiliated with Kim Tae-chung, are gaining force within the opposition party.

They noted that from the beginning, Kim Tae-chung and his so-called Tonggyodong faction members had argued that the parliamentary committee would be of little help.

On the contrary, Sangdo-dong faction lawmakers affiliated with Kim Yong-sam had shown a somewhat flexible attitude, expressing willingness to compromise with the ruling Democratic Justice Party through the committee.

However, their voices appear to have been overwhelmed by those of hardliners as the committee is unlikely to produce any compromise on the form of next government by the end of this month, the deadline the party had set.

The observers also said Kim Yong-sam seemed to have made concessions to Kim Tae-chung by agreeing to boycott the parliamentary committee. By complying with Kim Tae-chung on that matter, Kim Yong-sam might have aimed to show to the people that they were united in their struggle for democratization.

Despite the decision, however, Kim Yong-sam hinted that the NKDP might return to the negotiating table of the committee depending on how the situation develops.

Announcing the decision jointly with Kim Tae-chung and party President Yi Min-u, he said, "the decision is to halt the committee functions only temporarily." Yi Min-u also said his party had not given up on the committee for good.

The NKDP's move is expected to affect the overall operation of this year's regular National Assembly session, which opened 20 September but has since adjourned because of the ongoing Asian Games.

The observers see a good possibility that the opposition might link the constitutional issue with the handling of the government budget bill for next year and other bills awaiting the parliamentary action.

They also expressed worries that the stiffened posture of the main opposition party might lead to a confrontational course with the ruling party.

Opposition dissidents and students who are expected to step up their anti-government activities after the Asian Games will also add to the uncertainty, they remarked.

The ruling DJP might also counteract the NKDP move by pursuing the committee operation without the presence of the NKDP members. In this regard, remarks by a senior DJP lawmaker are worth noting. He said, "Compromise on the constitutional issue does not necessarily mean that we should agree with the NKDP."

Despite the unfavorable development, however, both ruling and opposition parties might seek ways to resolve the current political deadlock.

A clue might be found in "high-level" meetings between the rival parties that might be arranged after the Asian Games, said the observers.

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ROK PARTIES EXPECTED TO MEET EARLY OCT TO END STALEMATE

SK260218 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The representatives of the ruling and opposition parties are expected to hold a meeting early next month to seek ways to break the current stalemate in the negotiations for constitutional amendment.

Rep. No Tae-u, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, told reporters yesterday that "I expect that the talks between the representatives of the opposing parties will be held after the on-going Asian Games and (on Oct. 2)." [as published]

The ruling party chairman said that he does not believe, however, that talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and opposition leaders, demanded by the New Korea Democratic Party, is necessary under the current situation.

Opposition leaders, including NDP president Yi Min-u, have maintained that the problem of designing the form of the next government, a major stumbling block to the projected constitutional amendment by partisan agreement, should be settled through direct dialogue between the "real powers" of the rival camps.

They are President Chon, who also heads the ruling party, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

As for the initial deadline for the work of the special House constitutional panel which was set for Sept. 30, the DJP chairman claimed that it suggests the hope for an early solution of the constitutional amendment issue.

He said he expected that the House panel will be smoothly operated after the Asian sports festival, "as the senior members of the ruling and opposition parties are seeking through their private talks to normalize the panel."

Denouncing the oppositionists' call for such a meeting as a propagandistic gesture, No, the No 2 man in the ruling camp, went on, "What is more important now is the resumption of the stalled House committee to work on the constitutional amendment."

Controversies over the opposition demand for live telecast of the public hearings to be sponsored by the House constitutional panel have suspended the activities of the committee for two months.

Concerning the prospect for an agreement on the constitutional revision, the DJP chairman reiterated that a compromise amendment of the basic law will and can be attained without fail.

"The DJP's amendment draft contains the will of the ruling camp to achieve democratization, unlike in the previous revision of the basic charter," he said.

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CSO: 4100/13

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP LEADERS RENEW CALL FOR MEETING WITH CHON

SK240131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Opposition leaders Yi Min-u, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung yesterday renewed their call for a meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan to end the present political stalemate concerning the constitutional amendment.

"We are convinced that the formula to elect the president directly through a popular vote is the sole way of overcoming the current difficulties. And for this, we believe, a conference between the leaders of rival parties is most necessary," they said.

The leaders of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party expressed the hope that the dialogue with President Chon would take place within this month.

The call came after a regular meeting of the NDP leaders at a restaurant in the outskirts of Seoul.

After the meeting, NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok quoted the three leaders as taking note of the short time left before the end of September which they had set as the deadline for the dialogue over the amendment issue.

The opposition leaders also vowed in a joint statement to achieve the goal of reintroducing the direct vote for president in a new Constitution, Hong revealed.

If the ruling camp disregards the opposition demand, they will conclude that the government party is attempting to perpetuate its grip on power and begin fighting against the plot, they [word indistinct]

"The government should not underestimate the 'people's capability' to achieve democracy," the trio stated.

"In view of the unity amongst ourselves, the ever-strengthening cooperation between the NDP and other democratic forces and the people's ardent support for us, we are convinced that our capability to achieve democracy is unswerving," read by Hong.

They also urged the government to promptly cease its "oppression" of students and "democratic forces" making use of the terrorist bombing attack at Kimpo International Airport.

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CSO: 4100/13

CHOSON ILBO REPORTER'S INTERVIEW WITH KIM YONG-SAM

SK071225 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 Oct 86 p 3

[Yi Yong-tok's interview with Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor of the New Korea Democratic Party]

[Text] In the wake of the decision of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] to suspend participation in the special committee for constitutional revision, the political situation has again been driven to turmoil. Even though discussion of political issues are being set aside during the Asian Games, many people are watching the development of the situation with anxiety. NKDP advisor Kim Yong-sam, who reportedly initiated making the decision at a meeting of the three leaders of the opposition party, seemingly emphasized that the special committee for constitutional revision is still effective, saying "we did not declare combat."

On the morning of 2 October, 3 days after declaring the suspension of participation in the special committee, I paid a call on advisor Kim at his house in Sangdo-dong and raised questions about the background of and motive for the decision and the future of the political situation involving constitutional revision.

[Question] I understand that you took the initiative to launch the special committee for constitutional revision and put emphasis on dialogue-oriented politics before anyone else. In this sense, more than a few people wonder about the decision. Also, you once agreed to a political ceasefire during the Asian Games, didn't you?

[Answer] I view the term political ceasefire as improper, furthermore, I have not used such a term. The Olympics or the Asian Games are not great political events, but grand sports events. Despite the decision, I invariably adhere to the stand that the special committee for constitutional revision is important and should operate normally. As you know, we have waged an on-floor struggle in parallel with an off-floor struggle.

[Question] Revising the Constitution through agreement is very difficult work. I believe that suspending participation in the special committee for constitutional revision--a common theater--may make the situation worse.

[Answer] But dialogue is presently not in a state of suspension. We have clarified that we would temporarily suspend participation in the special committee and operate the National Assembly normally.

[Question] Do you mean that suspending participation in the special committee for constitutional revision does not indicate a declaration of combat.

[Answer] Of course not. The decision was a precaution. It does not contradict the original lines and directions. On the contrary, I was surprised at the response of the ruling party and people who described the decision as 'shocking'.

[Question] I believe the problem lies in that "dialogue between those in substantial power" is a precondition for resuming the function of the special committee for constitutional revision.

[Answer] During the course of announcement, such dialogue was misinterpreted as a precondition. Only sincerity in guaranteeing constitutional revision which provides for a direct presidential election system would be sufficient. Some people have told me that, since the ruling party changed its stand of defending the incumbent Constitution into a stance of rewriting it, the opposition party should also make a concession to the ruling party. However, the question about the power structure cannot be understood in terms of concession. A direct presidential election system is demanded by 80 to 90 percent of the people. The NKDP only plays the role of speaking to their demand. What the DJP should do at this juncture is respond to the demand of the majority of the people.

[Question] When the ruling party holds that a "direct presidential election system" is more difficult than "dialogue between those in substantial power," I believe the question concerning the special committee for constitutional revision has already burned the bridge.

[Answer] Dialogue between those in substantial power is not our end. Our goal is constitutional revision. Our demand for a direct presidential election system cannot be called obstinacy. It is most important at present to restore the legitimacy of power. In a situation in which we are obliged to go forward together with radical students and workers at any cost, the cabinet parliamentary system cannot meet the demands of this situation.

[Question] You maintain that the ruling party must accept a direct presidential election. Then, when is the deadline of an agreed upon constitutional revision?

[Answer] We have already presented a political schedule--the revision of the Constitution in 1986, the amendment of pertinent laws early in 1987, elections in the fall of 1987, and the change of regimes in 1988. An answer to your question can be found within this frame. In addition, it is obvious that now is the best chance to realize democracy. Unless democratization is realized, not 20 to 30 years of setback, but ruin will be brought to this land.

[Question] As for dialogue between those in substantial power, who do you consider those in power?

[Answer] I do not like that term. I want to remind you that I proposed tripartite talks among the president, myself, and Mr Kim Tae-chung last March when the Pusan branch for constitutional revision opened and called for holding five-man talks, which include DJP Chairman No Tae-u and NKDP President Yi Min-u, at a press conference with foreign correspondents early in July.

[Question] Are talks between the president and President Yi considered talks between those in substantial power?

[Answer] Their meeting is good because the exercise of democracy will be demanded.

[Question] Do you mean that the activities of the special committee can be resumed through their meeting alone?

[Answer] We did not set forth dialogue between those in substantial power as a precondition for resumption.

[Question] Can talks between advisor Kim and DJP Chairman No be viewed as talks between those in substantial power?

[Answer] President Yi is handling the matter well.

[Question] I believe that both the direct presidential election system and the cabinet parliamentary system are obviously democratic systems.

[Answer] It is important what a people living in a certain era desire. Furthermore, the cabinet parliamentary system cannot be applied to our land where politics are immature. I believe that the cabinet parliamentary system can be enacted after laying a foundation for the system by launching a legitimate government.

[Question] Asserting that the cabinet parliamentary system does not grant legitimacy is a jump of logic, isn't it?

[Answer] The cabinet system is a scheme for remaining in power forever. In a nutshell, a call for discarding the cabinet system is based on the support of the people for a direct presidential election system.

[Question] Quite a large number of people, who desire stability seem to view as more passable making a new start with the cabinet parliamentary system which provides for the decentralization of power. Is there any possibility of the opposition party accepting the cabinet parliamentary system?

[Answer] Based on past experience, the cabinet parliamentary system is recognized as a system which ended in failure. There is not even one chance in 10,000 for our concession. Should it accept the cabinet parliamentary system, it must close its door at once. I have never seen the NKDP capable of mobilizing as tremendous a crowd as these days. This is because we demand a direct presidential election system.

[Question] How do you explain that, according to recent polls, the number of people who support the cabinet parliamentary system is increasing?

[Answer] That is manipulated public opinion. I cannot trust such poll results.

[Question] What would you do if the ruling party declined to accept the direct presidential election system to the end?

[Answer] I am convinced that it cannot but accept it after all.

[Question] Of late, some of the ruling party appear to interpret the meaning of constitutional revision based on agreement as a way of determining by a majority of votes. Don't you find it unreasonable for democratic principles to be determined by a 100 percent vote?

[Answer] If such a situation arises, people will simply explode. I know that a plot is being hatched to break up and jeopardize the NKDP, but things will not go that way.

[Question] Advisor Kim, haven't you hinted at the possibility of tolerating the cabinet system in the past?

[Answer] In a meeting with professors and others shortly before the general elections, I suggested that we think about how to revise the Constitution, without precluding the parliamentary cabinet system. However, we vowed that we would fight to have the Constitution revised in a way that favors a direct presidential election system during the campaign for the general election held on 12 February 1985 and we have adopted it as our official party platform. We cannot change our attitude toward it now.

[Question] Some speculate that the opposition parties may accept the parliamentary cabinet system if laws governing the election of lawmakers are changed in a way that pleases both the ruling and opposition parties, and if amnesty and the restoration of civil rights are guaranteed.

[Answer] Such speculation is futile. We have no intention of bartering our stand on constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system for anything. I am convinced that Mr Kim Tae-chung is of the same opinion. Under all circumstances, politicians should stand on the side of justice and that is the path a righteous person should follow.

[Question] Will you link the budget review for the new year to the struggle for constitutional revision?

[Answer] Of course we will. All struggles we are engaged in should be focused on constitutional revision.

[Question] In what way will you try to extract amnesty and the restoration of civil rights from the government?

[Answer] Up until last spring, I thought everything was going all right. However, now I do not think so. We have to achieve our goal in this regard, without fail.

[Question] What plan do you have for the struggle outside the National Assembly?

[Answer] We plan to begin our struggle again in Kunsan on 9 October with a solidarity meeting for constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system and continue holding such meetings in various parts of the country until the National Assembly resumes its regualr sessions. We will hold meetings not only in major cities, but in small cities.

[Question] I have heard that some within your party have stated you should have a showdown in Seoul by mobilizing hundreds of thousands of people if things do not go as they expect.

[Answer] Under no circumstances should the struggle be staged in a violent way. This is my conviction. We should go back to parliamentary politics from politics based on the regimentation of the people. All this is because our country has not institutionalized democracy. Do they hold such mass rallies with such large crowds in the United States and West Germany? This is our tragedy.

[Question] At any rate, if the time for a showdown approaches, don't you think the NKDP needs to drastically restructure its own organization?

[Answer] Many people suggest it to me. I think time has come for us to seriously think about it.

[Question] I believe there will come a time when you have to share the role with Mr Kim Tae-chung.

[Answer] Both of us have pledged that we will remain on cooperative terms, even after democratization is realized. We have vowed that we will never come into a race against each other or run against each other in elections.

[Question] Do you really believe that running for the presidency can be done without voting?

[Answer] Let us end such a subject. You had better be content with the explanation which I gave a short while ago.

[Question] Some say that the decision to boycott the special committee concerning constitutional revision was a desperate measure that you had no choice but to take.

[Answer] It was agreed upon by three of us, without a dissenting voice. As far as the special committee which deals with issues concerning constitutional revision is concerned, it does not much matter whether the public hearings on the constitutional issues are fully televised or aired after being edited. What matters to us is that we cannot linger over it even after the expiration of the discussion, the 30th of September, which we had set ourselves. What we meant to say by boycotting it was that it better begin operating after we render it healthy once again.

[Question] Many people are critical of the timing your party has chosen to boycott the special committee. They say that you should not have been so rash. I mean, your party should have let people enjoy the Asian Games a little longer.

[Answer] If the Asian Games could make people happy, you have your point. But we cannot stake everything on them. Our party's decision does not mean that we have adopted a hard-line. It means that we want to go along a righteous path.

[Question] Will you predict when the special committee dealing with the issues concerning the constitutional revision could resume?

[Answer] Let us stop talking about such things. I believe that everything will go all right.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NKDP FACTIONS SPLIT ON TELEVISED HEARINGS ISSUE

SK272316 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Rival factions of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party sharply disagreed yesterday over whether to accept the ruling party's new proposal for TV coverage of public hearings on constitutional reform.

The disagreement, which bordered on factional feuding, surfaced when the NKDP called an expanded meeting of its officials to study the Democratic Justice Party's overture for "a taped TV broadcast similar to live TV hookup."

Party President Yi Min-u, party advisor Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung are scheduled to meet tomorrow to help iron out the disagreement.

In yesterday's meeting of party officials, those who rallied behind party adviser Kim demanded that the opposition retract its insistence on live TV broadcasts and accept the ruling party's proposal, saying it would be as good as a live TV hookup.

They warned their rival faction's call for scuttling the Special Constitutional Revision Committee would result in a political catastrophe.

Confrontation between ruling and opposition parties over the TV coverage issue has long impeded the smooth operation of the committee.

The Kim Yong-sam faction also said chances for the opposition-proposed talks between the president and opposition leaders would become slim, if the constitutional committee dissolved.

On the other hand, the supporters of Kim Tae-chong said the opposition party could not accept the ruling party's proposal because rival parties had already agreed on live TV coverage.

Pointing to the initial September 30 deadline for committee operation, they said committee activities would be useless, unless rival parties reach an accord on power structure by Tuesday.

They, instead, urged their party to mount strong [word indistinct] struggles for direct presidential election and to seek talks with the President.

Falling short of an agreement on the thorny issue involving TV coverage of hearings, the opposition NKDP decided to hold an Executive Council meeting Tuesday to continue discussions on the DJP's proposal.

In a related development, the two Kims, who take control of the opposition by leading two major factions, met to talk about ways of helping to normalize the stalled ad hoc constitutional committee.

None of them disclosed the contents of their talks.

Meanwhile, the ruling party came up with the proposal Friday when the ranking committee members of rival parties met to exchange views on braking the deadlock over the TV coverage issue.

The NKDP side pledged to review the DJP's proposal carefully, and news reports said rival parties moved closer to breaking the stalemate.

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CSO: 4100/13

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK PARTIES FLEXIBLE ON TV RELAY OF HEARINGS ON AMENDMENT

SK250047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties yesterday showed flexible positions on the controversial TV relaying of projected public hearings on constitutional amendment in an apparent move to resume the stalled House constitutional panel early next month after the on-going Asian Games.

One of the ruling party's delegates to the House panel told reporters that the Democratic Justice Party may allow each of the six debators to speak for 20 minutes instead of 10 minutes for the videotaped telecasting.

Opposition parties have demanded the live relay of the public hearings but the government party has insisted on videotaping each address for 10 minutes.

Rep. Yi Chi-ho of the DJP said, "I got the impression through private contacts with opposition parties that public hearings sponsored by the special House panel are likely to be held early next month."

He then said that the DJP will hold a general session on the party constitutional committee next Monday to make preparations for the projected public hearings.

The New Korea Democratic Party had a meeting of key party officers yesterday to discuss how to apply flexibility to its position on the live relay of public hearings.

NDP president Yi Min-u said at the meeting, "The TV relay of the public hearings is not a major issue."

The NDP president then asserted that the major issue is the power structure of the next government and that it should be settled through negotiations with President Chon Tu-hwan, renewing his call for a meeting between the President and opposition leaders.

As for the opposition party's demands for the talks between "real powers" of the rival camps, a DJP source said that the ruling camp has no intention to accept the NDP's demand under the current situation.

He said, however, that the talks between President Chon and the representatives of the three political parties, including the Korea National Party, will be likely to be held after the Asian sports festival ends.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

SEXUAL TORTURE TRIAL--The first trial for 23-year-old Miss Kwon, alleged victim of sexual torture by the police, will be held on 13 October, four months and seven days after she was arrested on charges of "disguised" employment. The drop-out coed from Seoul National University has stirred up a great social controversy with her accusation against a police investigator who she alleged had sexually abused her during interrogation. The Puchon Police Station arrested the dissident coed on 7 June for having attempted to instigate labor disputes after getting employed as a manual worker without revealing her high educational background. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Oct 86 p 3 SK] /9738

SNU TO FAIL BOYCOTTERS--Seoul National University [SNU] clearly stated yesterday that students boycotting classes or coming midterm exams would be failed as stipulated by the school regulation. The decision of the state-run university was a result of a recent move by some radical students to boycott classes and midterm exams in protest of the earlier school decision to close the school during the Asian Games. The students' decision was made during a meeting of some student leaders on Saturday. The university, which served as a venue for the ping-pong competitions of the just-ended Asian Games, suspended classes during the game period for fear that students would stage demonstrations to foil the events. School authorities also strongly urged professors to devote themselves to the guidance of students to prevent the boycott move by some radical senior students from influencing freshmen students. The professors were also advised to conduct the midterm exam without fail. Some student leaders held a meeting Saturday and decided to boycott classes and coming midterms in protest of the closure of the school during the Asian Games. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Oct 86 p 3 SK] /9738

SIT-IN AT NKDP OFFICE--About 100 family members of those students who are now in prison on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations started a protest sit-in at the headquarters of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) Thursday. Some 40 of them continued their protest overnight. The protesters strongly urged opposition lawmakers to thoroughly investigate the practices of human rights violations in prisons against students who they said were imprisoned for their involvement in demonstrations. They insisted that the students who protested the jail authorities against the frequent infringement on their human rights were physically assaulted by orders of the authorities at the Seoul prison on 26 September. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Oct 86 p 3 SK] /9738

C ARIFICATION OF REGULATION REVISION--Two officials of Seoul National University [SNU] have been forced to present to the Education Ministry a report explaining the recent "arbitrary" revision of the school regulations affecting student activists, ministry officials said yesterday. The two are Profs. Yi Kyong-sik, dean of academic affairs, and Chang Song-pil, Yi's assistant. According to ministry officials, the state-run university early last month rewrote part of its regulations without consulting with the ministry. The revised rules would not apply academic sanctions to students who fail to meet class attendance requirements due to such "inevitable" reasons as illness and conscription. The revision, SNU school official said, was made because an increasing number of student activists stood trial and failed to meet the required number of class hours during the spring semester this year. The rule change will protect those students who are under arrest or indictment from discipline before they are found guilty in court. Ministry officials said SNU student activists are feared to make much use of the revision. He said his agency asked the two professors to advance the reason why the revision was made, adding that no moves were taken to discipline the two faculty members. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Oct 86 p 3 SK] /9738

TEAR GAS BOMBS RESUMED--The police were told by National Police headquarters yesterday to use tear gas bombs again to quell student demonstrations which take place in areas other than the stadiums and places where the events of the Asian Games are held. Since 20 September when the Asiad began the police were instructed to refrain from firing tear gas bombs for fear that the gas might affect both the sports events and the tour of foreign visitors. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Oct 86 p 3 SK] /9738

POLICE INVESTIGATE TEACHERS--Ten more secondary school teachers were led away by police for investigation Tuesday evening in connection with the so-called "struggle committee for national democratic education." The Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau disclosed yesterday that Yi Min-pyo, a physical teacher at the Yangpyong Middle School in Seoul, and nine other middle and high school teachers were taken by the police for interrogation. The 10 teachers were mentioned by seven teachers who have been under investigation since 24 September, the MPB said. They were led away from the respective schools and the police searchsd the houses of the teachers at night. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Oct 86 p 3 SK] /9738

SNU REOPENS CLASSES--Seoul National University [SNU] yesterday reopened after a temporary closure of 16 days. The state-run university suspended classes from 15 September to prevent student activists from holding on-and off-campus demonstrations against the Asian Games. Noting that the school was the competition site of the table tennis tournament, a university spokesman said that the school reopened its doors when competitions ended Monday. He said the university will make up for missed time during the suspension period by conducting extra classes or extending class hours to 60 minutes from the present 50 minutes. Three other Seoul universities also reopened yesterday. They are Sogang, Myongji and Kyonggi Universities. There were no classes held because yesterday was Armed Forces Day, an official holiday. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Oct 85 p 3 SK] /9738

REV MUN IK-HWAN TO STAND TRIAL--Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the United Minjung (Masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification, goes to trial October 7 on two counts of charges of stirring violence and riot. Court officials said yesterday the first trial for the 68-year-old Protestant minister will begin at 10 a.m. October 7 at a Seoul courtroom. Mun Ik-hwan was arrested May 23 and charged with violating laws governing violent acts for his alleged involvement in illegal rallies and demonstrations. Specifically, prosecutors earlier cited Mun for delivering what they termed a "seditious" speech to some 2,000 demonstrating students at Seoul National University May 20. During his speech, an SNU student burned himself to death in self immolation. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Sep 86 p 2] /8309

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR ANTIGAMES DEMONSTRATION--Six students of Kyonghui University were arrested by police yesterday on the charge of hurling a Molotov cocktail during a demonstration opposing the Asian Games on the school campus Thursday. According to the police, they allegedly hurled Molotov cocktails and stones against the police while staging an anti-Asiad demonstration, with about 150 other students from around 1:30 p.m. During the demonstration that lasted for about two hours, the police withstood the stone-hurling from students without retaliating with tear-gas bombs due to the ongoing Asian Games. About 300 Yonsei University students also staged a demonstration on the campus, chanting anti-government and anti-Asiad slogans. They briefly took to the street some 30 meters away from the main gate, clashing with riot police forces. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Sep 86 p 3] /8309

TV RELAY PROBLEM--The partisan negotiations on the normalization of long-paralyzed parliamentary committee on constitutional revision moved a step closer to being resolved as the ruling camp showed a somewhat flexible stance on the knotty issue of the TV coverage of public hearings on the amendment. In a meeting of representatives from rival parties yesterday, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) revealed that it will "study all matters concerning the TV coverage with an open mind" except for live TV hookup, demanded by the opposition camp. However, the New Korea Democratic Party (NDP) did not make an instant response to the ruling party remarks. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Sep 86 p 1] /8309

TEACHERS ON LEFTIST IDEOLOGY--Seoul, Sept 24 (AFP)--The police here charged six dissident Seoul schoolteachers Wednesday with trying to spread leftist ideology among their pupils and fellow-teachers. The police said the six had launched an underground organization called the Struggle Committee for Nationalistic and Democratic Education in September last year with a view to "inciting teachers and pupils to struggle to establish a people's republic" in South Korea. Officers confiscated 232 items as evidence, including books on communism and leaflets endorsing North Korea's ruling Workers' Party that the teachers allegedly used during clandestine seminars. Police said that the six, most of them former student activists, had been charged with violating the strict national security law. Meanwhile, some 20 people, including relatives and colleagues of the six, staged a sit-in in the office of the Korean Council of Churches to demand their immediate release. The police detained the teachers without any arrest warrant between four and 10 days ago, one striker said. The strikers alleged the charges were trumped-up. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0658 GMT 24 Sep 86] /8309

PRO-NORTH RESIDENTS' PROBE--Police investigating the bombing at Kimpo International Airport requested Japanese authorities to investigate if 51 pro-North Korean residents in Japan had gone to Korea and other countries before the airport terrorist attack on Sept. 14. According to informed police sources yesterday, 51 Koreans living in Japan were selected by the Chongnyon, an organization of pro-Pyongyang Koreans in Japan, and sent to North Korea in April last year. All 51 staunchly support North Korea and were armed with strong pro-Communist thoughts. They were also healthy and talented in sports fields, the sources disclosed by quoting from an intelligence report. They had received intensive education and training on special espionage and terrorism tactics for one year until they were sent back to Japan, the sources said. There is a high possibility that some of the 51 might have been dispatched to the South with a mission to engage in various terrorist and provocative acts so as to foil the Asian Games, sources revealed. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Sep 86 p 3] /8309

CSO: 4100/13

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

$2.5 BILLION FOREIGN INVESTMENT SOUGHT FOR 6TH FIVE-YEAR-PLAN

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Sep 86 p 9

[Article by Ch'ae Hi-muk]

[Text]

The government is determined to actively seek foreigners' direct investment here in consonance with the full-fledged internationalization in every field during the sixth five-year socio-economic development (1987-1991) period.

The country introduced $900 million in foreigners' investments during the fifth five-year plan period, up from $500 million in the previous plan period.

But the government has envisaged $2.5 billion in foreigners' investment here during the next five years, nearly triple the fifth plan period, which ends this year.

An Economic Planning Board (EPB) official said the expanded direct foreign investment will be actively made, particularly in cases which will entail the transfer of advanced technologies and managerial know-how.

"The direct foreign investment aims at accelerating the development of capital goods and machine parts substituting the heavy imports," the official commented.

Thus, the move is associated with the Korean drive to solve the nation's chronic trade deficit problems with Japan.

Imports of capital goods are estimated at $78.5 billion during the next five years, compared with the current period's $46.6 billion and $25.7 billion during the fourth five-year plan period.

The increase in foreigners' direct investment will help reduce foreign credit inducements to $9 billion — $1.8 billion annually — during the period from $11.6 billion in the 1982-86 period.

To sharpen the competitiveness of Korean commodities in the international market, the government will enhance investment in science and technology development by both public and private sectors to 2.5 percent of the GNP in 1991 from 2.0 percent this year.

"The investment in science and technology is important for maintaining a competitive edge of local products in the case that the import liberalization will be enhanced to 95.4 percent next year, the prevailing level in advanced countries," policymakers said.

In the export division, the government will continue to emphasize financing for exports on a deferred payment basis to developing countries with special funds.

The fund required will be mobilized domestically and the lending conditions will be kept equal to those of competing countries.

The government has earmarked $4.8 billion for export financing on deferred payment during the next five years, although the figure is small compared to fifth five-year plan period's $8.2 billion.

The government is also seeking the extention of deferred payment exports to electric equipment, metal products and machinery from current ships and heavy equipment.

Thus, the reduced outlay will be supplemented with the External Economic Cooperation Fund (EECF), which wil come into being next year.

A total of 300 billion won in EECF money will be raised for the next five years — 60 billion won annually.

Especially, the fund will be used to expand long-term cooperation including South-South cooperation.

EPB officials said that the fund will carry surplus local facilities, manpower and know-how to developing countries, which require funding in economic development, taking advantage of incentives for foreign investments of nations.

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CSO: 4100/019

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY URGES SOVIET RELEASE OF FISHING BOAT, CREW

SK100047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Seizure of Fishing Boat"]

[Text] It was in the 1970s that Korea's deep-sea fishing industry began to reach out to fishing grounds in various parts of the earth. That venture has inevitably entailed numerous incidents in which Korean fishing boats were seized by the authorities of relevant countries for one reason or another.

In line with the surging "resources nationalism" employed by both developing and developed nations, many a country has proclaimed an "economic zone" extending as far as 200 miles from its coastlines, far beyond its territorial waters, claiming the rights to not only fishing and seabed mining but also sometimes hindering the passage by non-military vessels.

One issue at hand is the seizure of a Korean fishing boat by a Soviet naval craft, while it was engaged in fishing operations in the waters off Hokkaido, Japan. The boat and its 26 crew members were taken forcibly to an island base in the Soviet-occupied Kuril Islands.

It is a relief to learn, through a follow-up report filed via a sister boat of the troubled vessel, that the crew, undergoing investigation at the base, are all safe.

Notwithstanding the lack of detailed accounts on the circumstances involving the incident, the Soviet action of seizing the boat by force is deplorable as it apparently took place on the high seas.

According to initial reports, the boat, engaged in fishing operations along with several Japanese and Taiwan fishing boats, was located in waters some 120 miles southeast of Hokkaido, out of the Soviet Union's 200 mile "economic zone."

Whether the Soviets seized the Korean vessel deliberately or at randon, their action is tantamount to an "abduction" and has touched on a particularly sensitive nerve, not to say aroused the ire, of Koreans guarding the memory of the tragic Korean airlines incident.

Just about three years ago, the Koreans and the entire world were shocked and outraged by the inhumane shooting down of a KAL jetliner by Soviet military aircraft, killing all 269 crew members and passengers of various nationalities.

First of all, we call upon the Soviet authorities to release the Korean fishing boat and its crew immediately, while according humanitarian treatment to them under custody. In this connection, the government should exert every possible effort for their return through the mediation of third countries and international organizations, in view of the absence of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Moscow.

On this occasion, it is suggested that the possibility of concluding a non-governmental fishery accord between South Korea and the Soviet Union would be explored to prevent and settle any future incident of similar nature.

Such arrangements by elements in the private sector can be found in other countries having no mutual diplomatic ties at the government level but faced with common practical issues, like fisheries problems.

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CSO: 4100/017

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION FUND SOUGHT FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS

SK300122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] New York (YONHAP)--Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su said Monday that Korea is considering establishing an "Economic Cooperation Fund" to promote cooperation with other developing countries.

The establishment of the fund will "enable us to be better prepared for the increased demand of cooperation from our fellow developing countries," he said.

Minister Choe was speaking at the annual ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 at the United Nations.

He noted that Korea, one of the 77 founding members of the now 128-member Group of 77, has participated in economic and technical cooperation among developing nations by sharing "our development experiences of the past 25 years."

He said that Korea welcomes the launching of new round of multilateral trade negotiations agreed in Uruguay in the firm belief that it will help reverse rising protectionism and improve the worsening trade environment.

Choe emphasized the new round should address all the problems confronting the developing countries to ensure their economic growth and prosperity. "Priorities in the negotiations should be given to the old issues which are of great concern to the developing countries," he added.

He reiterated that Korea would support the idea of establishing the "South Bank," a body aimed at rendering financial support exclusively for developing nations. "We will positively consider making a moderate contribution once it is set up," he said.

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CSO: 4100/017

BRIEFS

PHILIPPINE VICE PRESIDENT VISITS--Seoul, 10 Oct (YONHAP)--Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel Friday met with South Korean Prime Minister No Sin-yong to discuss ways to promote bilateral friendship and cooperation between their two countries. In their 30-minute meeting, No stressed the need to maintain close and cooperative relations between Seoul and Manila and predicted that the Philippines will attain prosperity and peace under the leadership of President Corazon Aquino, who established the new government in February. The Korean prime minister pointed out that the Philippines, which sent military units to South Korea during the Korean War (1950-53), does not have diplomatic relations with North Korea. He also expressed the hope that the Philippines, a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, will not change its position on the Korean question in the future. Laurel, who serves concurrently as foreign minister, said he respects South Korea for its economic development and successful hosting of the 10th Asian Games. The vice president called on South Korea to extend help in the fields of economics and trade to the Philippines, which faces political and economic hardships. Laurel arrived here Tuesday for a six-day visit at the invitation of Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0656 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /9738

TRADE MISSION TO VISIT EUROPE--Seoul, 8 Oct (YONHAP)--A South Korean trade mission will tour six European countries to promote economic cooperation with nations in the region, the Korean Government said Wednesday. The Trade and Industry Ministry said that the mission, scheduled to leave here on 15 October on a 22-day tour, comprises 8 government officials led by Vice Trade Minister Hong Song-chwa, as well as some 30 business leaders, including Cho Chung-hun, chairman of Hanjin Group; Kang Chin-ku, president of Samsung Semiconductor Telecommunications Co., Ltd.; and No In-hwan, deputy chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries. They will visit the United Kingdom, Ireland, Netherlands, West Germany, France and Belgium. The mission is expected to study the feasibility of changing Korea's import lines from Japan to Europe and will encourage European machine, electronics and parts industries to invest in Korea through joint ventures. The mission is also expected to try to preclude a movement in Europe against the importation of Korean-made video tape recorders and microwave ovens. In addition, the mission is scheduled to take part in the establishment of the Korean-Irish economic cooperation committee. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /9738

ECONOMIC MISSION TO U.S.--Seoul, 7 Oct (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to send an economic delegation comprising government officials and businessmen to the United States in an effort to ease market opening pressures against Seoul, the economic planning board announced Tuesday. The delegation, to be headed by So Sang-mok, vice president of the Korea Development Institute, is scheduled to visit Washington on 20 October on the first leg of a tour of major U.S. cities, including San Francisco, Seattle and St. Louis, according to the planning board. While in the United States, the Korean delegates will make close contacts with the Korean Economic Institute in Washington in order to explain to business and government leaders the Korean Government's efforts to liberalize domestic markets, as well as the economic situation in general. Meanwhile, the Korean Government plans to step up its efforts to ease U.S. protectionism by making contacts with individual states and to encourage local businesses to make similar efforts. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 7 Oct 86 SK] /9738

NKDP INVITES JSP HEAD--Tokyo (YONHAP)--Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, has invited Japan Socialist Party chairwoman Takako Doi to visit Korea, a Japanese newspaper reported yesterday. The daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN said in an article quoting SJP sources that Kim sent the invitation by way of his chief secretary Kim Tok-yong who was visiting Tokyo for two weeks at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. Kim Tok-yong paid a courtesy call on Chairwoman Doi Monday at the JSP headquarters. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Oct 86 p 2 SK] /9738

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS CALL--Takeo Fukuda, a former Japanese premier, exchanged views on relations between Korea and Japan with leaders of the ruling and opposition parties in a series of meetings yesterday. Fukuda, Japanese-side chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League, is visiting here with nine senior members of the binational Assemblymen's League. He first visited House speaker Yi Chae-hyong. Yi expressed hope that Fukuda, as chairman of the league, will contribute to the further development of friendly relations between Korea and Japan. The Japanese visitors then paid calls on the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, the second opposition Korea National Party and the ruling Democratic Justice Party. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Oct 86 p 1 SK] /9738

FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR UN ENTRY--Minister of Foreign Affairs Choe Kwang-su said yesterday that a majority of UN member nations feel communist countries should not oppose Seoul's bid to join the United Nations. On returning to Seoul from the United Nations, Choe said British Foreign Minister Goeffrey Howe and other foreign ministers supported Seoul's policy of entering the United Nations with Pyongyang when they addressed the UN General Assembly. During his 12-day visit to the United Nations, Choe met with about 30 foreign ministers to rally support for South Korea's UN policy, which is opposed by Pyongyang and its allies. He said he met with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari after Kuranari's talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. The Korean foreign minister said he discussed the security situation on the Korean peninsula with Kuranari but did not elaborate what the Japanese foreign minister said about the Soviet and Chinese assessment of Korean problems. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Oct 86 p 1 SK] /9738

SEOUL-BEIJING ASIAD FLIGHT--Tokyo, 30 Oct (YONHAP)--China intends to do its best to have South Korean aircraft carrying the Korean contingent to the 1990 Beijing Asian Games fly directly to the Chinese capital, the daily TOKYO SHIMBUN reported in a Seoul-datelined story Monday. The paper said Beijing's vice mayor Zhang Baifa, who is now in Seoul on a mission to observe the ongoing Asian Games in his capacity as the vice president of the Beijing Asian Games organizing committee, made remarks to that effect. There are no diplomatic ties between Beijing and Soul, although exchanges have steadily increased in sports on a limited basis in recent years. The TOKYO SHIMBUN said Zhang's remakrs were interpreted as reflecting China's desire to promote bilateral exchanges and that it means China virtually recognizes the existence of South Korea. The paper also noted that the Chinese sports leader expressed personal wishes for a success of the current Soul Asiad and that he was looking forward to reunion with Korean sports officials in Beijing. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 30 Sep 86 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/017

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

CABINET APPROVES BILL TO PROTECT FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS

SK300201 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Cabinet yesterday approved a revision to the Copyright Law to the effect of protecting foreigners' publications and of offering heavy punishment to those who violate its provisions.

According to the revision prepared by the Culture-Information Ministry, publications by foreigners residing in Korea on a permanent basis and those published first in Korea by foreigners will be protected by the law if the foreigners are from countries where Korean's copyright is under protection.

The copyright will be protected while the author is alive and for 50 years after his or her death. In case of publications which have more than one author, the copyright will be protected for 50 years after the death of the last-surviving author.

Also to be protected by the revised law will be artistic performances by Korean nationals including those performed by corporate bodies established in accordance with domestic laws or by foreign corporations headquartered in Korea.

Disks manufactured by Korean nationals and broadcasts made by Koreans or by broadcasting facilities in Korea will be protected by the law for 20 years from the year after they are produced.

Violators of the law, revised for the first time since its promulgation in January, 1957, will be subject to up to three years in jail or 3 million won in fines. Any products copying the law-protected originals will be confiscated.

The revision bill will be submitted to the National Assembly during the current regular session for enforcement from next year. The law will also be applied to paintings, sculpture and other fine art pieces, architectural designs, photographs and similar items.

Maps and computer programs will be protected by the law, but news reports, legal provisions, government notices and decrees, as well as court decisions will remain outside the legal boundary.

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CSO: 4100/017

NODONG SINMUN ON ELECTION OF SPA DEPUTIES

SK040523 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 3 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 October special article: "Our People Are the Genuine Masters of State and Society"]

[Text] The election of SPA deputies will be held in our country on 2 November. The election off deputies will be an important occasion for consolidating the state and social system of our country and enhancing the state and social system of our country and enhancing the status of our people as the masters of the state and society.

Today, our people enjoy to their hearts' content an independent and creative life as the genuine masters of state and society. This is possible because of the existence of the most advanced and people-minded socialist system, established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which is being made to shine by our party.

The popular working masses are the subject of history and the driving force of social development. The popular working masses, who remake nature, reform society, create material wealth, and develop culture, are naturally to assume the status of being the masters of society.

However, the status and role of the working masses are not the same in every society. In the society of exploitation, the popular working masses exercise no freedom or rights in political, economic, cultural, or other fields, but are only the object of exploitation and oppression.

It is not until they achieve the socialist society that the popular working masses become masters who enjoy to their hearts' content genuinely democratic rights and freedoms and remodel nature and society in conformity with their independent demands and aspirations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: A state and social system is a decisive factor which regulates the status and role of the popular working masses.

Whether or not the popular working masses become the masters of state and society totally depends on the nature of the state and social [word indistinct]. The class which has taken power establishes a certain system and order in every field to control and grasp political, economic, cultural, and other fields. This system and order make men act according to the will and demands of the ruling class. Men are charged with the legal duty of living and working within the frame of a system and order which the state establishes based on the will and interests of the ruling class. Proceeding from this, the status of the working masses is decided by the class nature of a certain state and social system.

Our country's state and social system which embodies the immortal chuche idea in a chuche-oriented state and social system; it makes everything serve the popular working masses with them at the center, and is the most superior system which exercises socialist democracy in the overall fields of state and social life.

The state and social system of our country, above all, guarantees a broad range of democratic freedom and rights in the political field, thus enabling the popular working masses to seize a solid status as the masters of state power. State power, political dominating power, graphically manifests the independent rights of men. Participating in exercising state power is the first proof of becoming the masters of state and society.

Our state and social system enables all workers to take part in exercising state power and embodying politics in the country by ensuring them the equal franchise and eligibility for election, regardless of differences in sex, occupation, degree of property and knowledge, political views, and religion.

In our country, the most excellent sons and daughters of workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals, who are boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the party and devote themselves to the people, are elected deputies to the power organs at all levels, including the SPA, according to democratic election principles, and the popular working masses exercise power through these deputies.

The present composition of SPA deputies shows that workers account for 34.6 percent, cooperative farm members for 10.2 percent, and women for 19.6 percent. This confirms that state power belongs to the popular working masses in our country.

As it has been seized by the popular working masses, state power thoroughly serves them in our country.

Our people's regime adopts democracy as a basic form for its activities; establishes policies according to the opinions of a broad range of working masses, including workers and peasants; implements those policies in conformity with their interests; and substantially ensures them an independent and creative life.

To enjoy freedoms and rights in the political field, including freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, freedom of demonstration, and freedom of other social and political activities, is substantially guaranteed to our people.

Our state and social system also firmly ensures the popular working masses genuine democratic rights and happiness in economic and cultural life.

The ownership of the means of production is also one of the basic proofs of being the masters of state and society. Even though they have political freedom and rights with which they can participate in state and social life, men can enjoy a genuinely independent and creative life only when material conditions and potential actually guarantee these freedom and rights.

Since the state and social system in our country stipulates in the Constitution that the means of production shall be possessed by the state or collective organs, the popular working masses are fully ensured material and economic conditions and potentials to conduct independent and creative activities. The state and social system of our country guarantees to the popular working masses enjoyment of a happy life as the possessors of material and cultural wealth.

Our state, responsible for the lives of the people, takes complete responsibility for and guarantees all conditions needed for food, clothing, and shelter. In our country, everyone has a job suited to his abilities and is ensured safe working conditions and sufficient rest by the states. In addition, everyone receives free medical care and free educational benefits thanks to the overall free medical system and free educational system.

As the political and economic foundations of the state and social system of the Republic have been further consolidated, thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and our party, our people's status as the masters of the state and society has grown higher with each passing day. The firmness of the status of the popular working masses is directly linked to the firmness and vitality of the state and social system. Only a state and social system with solid political and economic foundations can firmly guarantee, both politically and economically, the popular working masses' status as the masters.

Socialist democracy has been extensively exercised in all fields of state and social life and our people's material and cultural life has advanced. This stems from the consolidation and vitality of the political and economic foundations of the Republic's state and social system.

Firm unity and cohesion among socialist working classes and strata based on the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class constitute the intrinsic content for the political basis of the socialist state and social system.

The state and social system of our country firmly guarantees our people's status as the masters by firmly relying on the political unity of all people around the great leader and the party center.

The socialist ownership of production means and a self-reliant national economy are a material foundation of the socialist state and social system. By firmly relying on a socialist production relationship and the self-reliant national economy developed in a multifaceted manner, the state and social system of our country materially backs the popular working masses so that they are able to firmly hold the status as the masters of the state and society.

Because the revolution and construction have been accelerated under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--our present state and social system has been strengthened and developed into the most solid system which no force can break. This matchlessly enhances the status and role as the masters of our people who firmly hold their destinies in their hands and pioneer them with their own strength.

Our people are vigorously pushing ahead with the struggle to consolidate and develop our country's superior socialist system, which was established by the great leader and which is being led by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, while cherishing the endless pride and confidence of living in the system. Thanks to this struggle, the socialist system of our country will be endlessly consolidated and developed and the people's rewarding and happy life will be brought to full blossom.

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CSO: 4110/009

WPK CONGRATULATES CHANGJASAN CAMPSITE TEACHERS

SK291047 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The WPK Central Committee has sent a message of congratulations to teachers of the Changjasan juvenile campsite. The message of congratulations said: On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Changjasan juvenile campsite the WPK Central Committee extends enthusiastic congratulations to all the teachers of the campsite.

The message said: The juvenile campsite was founded on 23 September 1976 at the foot of Mt Changjasan, and historic site, according to the party policy of tempering the bodies and the spirit of our students and juveniles and of further deepening their school knowledge through camping life.

The message stressed that over the past 10 years, the Changjasan campsite has greatly contributed to firmly arming tens of thousands of students and juveniles with the chuche idea and cultivating them into communist revolutionaries who are prepared mentally, morally, and physically by indoctrinating them under the leadership of the party and the leader.

The message also said: By deeply recognizing the importance of their assigned duties, by deeply studying our party's immortal history and the achievements which dwell at Mt. Changjasan, and by educating students and juveniles with numerous education materials and in a substantial manner, the teachers at the Changjasan campsite have indoctrinated them to cherish in their years the fervent loyalty of enthusiastically loving and following our party with pure and clear minds from childhood. At the same time, by organizing winter camping activities for the first time in our country the teachers have led students and juveniles to further temper themselves ideologically, spiritually, and physically.

The message said: The WPK Central Committee highly appraises that over the past 10 years the teachers at the Changjasan campsite have registered great success not only in cultivating students and juveniles into reliable reserves of the revolution with high loyalty to the party and the leader, but also in building the campsite into a modern extracurricular education base for new generations.

The message stressed: By strengthening educational activities for students and juveniles while cherishing the honor and dignity of working at the honorable and glorious campsite, an historic site of glory, the teachers at the campsite should have students and juveniles at the campsite deeply recognize and master the greatness of our party and its achievements. At the same time, the teachers should make efforts to make the campsite a genuine school for mental, moral, and physical education and a base of cultural education by outstanding organizing mountain climbing, swimming, winter camping, music, dancing, and fine art activities.

The message said: The WPK Central Committee firmly believes that all the teachers at the Changjasan campsite will firmly rally around the party and the leader in the future, as in the past, and register greater success in the extracurricular educational activities for students and juveniles, thus outstandingly repay the deep trust and expectations of the party.

A report meeting to deliver the congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee and to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Changjasan campsite was held yesterday on the spot.

The report meeting was attended by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Yi Pong-kil, responsible secretary of the Changang Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Changang Provincial People's Committee; Han Song-yong, chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Changang Province; Choe Su-il, vice-chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned together with the teachers, students, and juveniles at the campsite, functionaries of extracurricular organs for juveniles and the working people of Kanggye city.

Comrade Ho Chong-suk delivered the congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee at the meeting. Yi Pong-kil made a speech at the meeting. Following this, discussions were held. Those who participated in the discussions referred to their great joy and the deep emotion of receiving the congratulatory message of the party Central Committee and said: We extend the utmost honor for and the warmest thanks to the great leader and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. They referred to their firm determination to not only more properly prepare themselves to become revolutionary fighters loyal to our party, but to also outstandingly carry out the party's intent concerning the proper conduct of the extracurricular activities for students and juveniles.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

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CSO: 4110/8

NODONG SINMUN URGES DEVELOPING LOCAL ECONOMY

SK240928 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 21 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 22 September special article: "The Development of the Local Economy and the Improvement of the People's Standard of Living"]

[Text] One of the important questions in raising the [word indistinct] standard of material and cultural living a step further is to quickly develop the local economy.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Only by comprehensively developing the economy in countries can we much more satisfactorily meet the people's demand for materials in counties.

Quickly developing the local economy is important work to much more successfully meet the people's diverse and high demand for materials. Various consumer goods are required for the people's daily lives. The more affluent the people's daily lives become, the higher the people's demand for consumer goods become both in quantity and quality.

The people's diverse demand for consumer goods, which has continuously increased in the socialist society, can be smoothly met through the development of the local economy, along with the development of large-scale central industries.

Developing the local economy is much more important under circumstances in which local areas, especially counties, pose as an independent unit of the people's daily lives. Provinces, cities, and counties are an independent unit of the people's daily lives. In particular, counties are a comprehensive unit in developing the economy in local areas. Local industry develops with counties as a unit. Counties directly guide the development of the rural economy. The local budget system--our party's unique socialist budget system--has been implemented with provinces, cities, and counties as a unit. Therefore, to quickly improve the people's standard of living in local areas, including counties, we should effectively use natural and economic conditions in areas. At the same time, we should correctly arrange stage support for this work by comprehensively developing the economy based on continuously increasing incomes in local areas.

A long time ago our party set forth a policy to comprehensively develop the local economy, and it has concentrated on implementing this policy. As a result, counties have been solidly consolidated into a comprehensive stronghold for developing the local economy and have played a great role in improving the people's standard of living. The experiences attained in the counties of Changsong and Maengsan practically show that if counties comprehensively develop the economy and if they successfully run their affairs, they can improve the residents' standard of material and cultural living in the counties.

Developing the local economy is work to further improve the people's standard of living by fully mobilizing and using rich production potential in local areas. To quickly develop production as a whole, we should fully mobilize and utilize production potential in all areas throughout the country and guarantee balanced development among sectors and areas and between the central and local areas.

The development of the local economy makes it possible to quickly increase the production of consumer goods virtually without the government's additional expenditure of funds for labor manpower, targets, and means by fully mobilizing and utilizing raw materials, resources, and idle and materials in local areas. [as printed]

Local areas have been provided with favorable conditions to epochally increase the production of the people's consumer goods. According to our party's unique policy to equally develop large-scale central industries and the small- and medium-scale local industries, counties have been provided with more than 18 local industry plants on the average, and their production potential is very great. At the same time, there are rich sources of various raw materials in local areas, supplying which is easy for us.

There are rich deposits of valuable underground resources in great quantities in mountainous regions, along with rich forestry resources, such as various mountain fruits, vegetables, oil-bearing products, raw materials of fiber and paper, and fodder for livestock. There are rich raw materials for local industry, including various kinds of fish and seaweed.

A long time ago, our party set forth a policy to correctly exploit mountains in mountainous regions and to successfully exploit the sea in coastal areas. If local areas effectively exploit the sea and mountains as directed by the party, they can easily resolve questions concerning raw materials required in developing the local industry and quickly raise the people's standard of living by developing the economy to suit the characteristics of local areas.

The development of the local economy facilitates increasing the effectiveness of investment and reducing the price of consumer goods. Raw material and transportation expenses take a great share of expenses directly defrayed in producing goods. If production and consumption sites are apart from each other, war materials will have to [be] transported to relevant production sites, and produced goods to consumption sites. In order to increase the economic effect of investment by eliminating such complicated transportation processes, we should have the supply and production sites for raw materials and goods and consumption sites situated close to each other, and complicated transportation processes should be eliminated.

The local economy, which develops by resorting to raw materials resources in local areas, utilizes rich natural raw materials, agricultural products, and sideline products in local areas. As a result, raw material and transportation expenses are reduced. This is the economic basis of reducing the cost of production and the price of consumer goods and helps much more successfully resolve the country's strained transportation problem.

Attaining the comprehensive development of the local economy enables production and consumption sites to be near to each other in a certain local area and facilitates the circulation of industrial and agricultural products. This will in turn economize on labor expenses, increase the efficiency of social labor, and quickly develop production. This shows that our party's policy to comprehensively develop the local economy by effectively utilizing available natural and economic conditions equally to suit the situation and quickly improving the people's standard of living in various areas is very just.

Today the economic foundation for quickly developing the local economy has been firmly laid in local areas, and there are able cadre members. While much more firmly consolidating already attained results, local areas should further concentrate on comprehensively developing the local economy, should increase the level of this development a step further, and should bring about a new change in improving the people's standard of living. To achieve this end, we should above all further increase the sense of responsibility and role on the part of local functionaries.

Just as our party has noted, the party leadership of the revolution and construction is finally achieved by cadre members. Success in implementing the policy to develop the local economy, the justness and vitality of which has already been proven through practical activities, greatly depends on the struggle of the functionaries of local areas concerned.

Today the local economic sector has many problems, which should be resolved through a concentrated effort for the time being. We should much more successfully consolidate raw material bases; should effectively mobilize and utilize goods, which have been abandoned as useless, by normalizing production on a high level at local industrial plants, by modernizing production processes, and by developing processing techniques; and should increase the items of food and daily necessities and further improve the quality of these goods. Functionaries should greatly concentrate on this work.

If the functionaries of the party and administrative and economic agencies in local areas assiduously carry out the work of developing the local economy to suit the situation in their local areas, the development of the economy will be accelerated as a whole, and a new change will be brought about in the people's daily lives.

The work of developing the local economy is creative work. Only when guiding functionaries carry out their work with creativeness to suit the situation under circumstances in which local areas have their own characteristics and in which their conditions differ from one another can they quickly develop the local economy. By firmly grasping the concrete situation and by using their intellect, functionaries should strive to find a way to implement party policies and should vigorously mobilize the masses of the people. If all functionaries in local areas carry out economic work in counties in a revolutionary manner with a flourishing fighting spirit and with the capability to carry out the revolution, they can much more amply mobilize and utilize the reserve and potential for developing the local economy, and the party's demand for quickly developing the local economy will demonstrate greater vitality.

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CSO: 4110/8

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

DAILY CONGRATULATES CHONGNYON CONGRESS

SK261248 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 25 Sep 86

[NODONG SINMUN 26 September editorial: "The 14th Congress of Chongnyon Is Warmly Congratulated"]

[Text] The 14th Congress of Chongnyon opens today in Tokyo, Japan, amid great expectations and concern of the people at home and abroad.

The meeting is to sum up the successes and experience attained in the work of Chongnyon under the banner of the great chuche idea since the 13th Chongnyon Congress and general measures designed to deepen and develop the movement of the Japan-resident Korean compatriots onto a higher state in accordance with the demands of the prevailing situation and the developing revolution, and to make a still greater contribution to the sacred patriotic cause for the fatherland and people.

The people in the fatherland warmly congratulate the 14th Congress of Chongnyon which will leave behind another proud chapter in the development of the movement of the Japan-resident Korean compatriots and, at the same time, extend warm patriotic greetings to the participants in the meeting and to all of the 700,000 Japan-resident Korean compatriots.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In the past period under review, Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots have wonderfully carried out the honorable patriotic tasks put forth by the 13th Congress and adorned another brilliant chapter on the glorious course traversed by Chongnyon, cherishing ardent love for and firm confidence in the socialist fatherland.

During the past three years since the 13th Congress, Chongnyon has achieved indeed great successes in all fields of patriotic work while deepening and developing the work of imbuing the Chongnyon ranks with the chuche idea. In the past period under review, Chongnyon has organized its own organization as a credible, genuinely chuch-oriented organization of overseas Korean citizens endlessly loyal to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song by more firmly establishing a chuche idea system within its own organization and by further consolidating the ranks as ranks of loyalty.

Not only has Chongnyon armed its functionaries and compatriotic masses with the chuche idea and united them firmly around the great leader, but it has also provided a firm organizational and ideological foundation capable of vigorously advancing the movement of the Japan-resident Korean compatriots under the guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in particular.

This is one of the most precious successes--so precious that nothing can rival them--ever achieved by Chongnyon in the period under review, and it has become a firm guarantee for the future development of the movement of the Japan-resident Korean compatriots as well as its victory.

In addition, the fact that Chongnyon has educated a great number of young Korean compatriots and compatriotic businessmen, the basic masses of Chongnyon, in particular and has turned them into genuinely ardent patriots and chuch-type revolutionaries in accordance with the new reality, in which a change in generations was recently occurring among the Korean compatriots [words indistinct] the important successes attained in the course of developing the movement of the Korean compatriots in Japan.

In the past period under review, Chongnyon has uplifted its patriotic work as a whole into a new upsurge by vigorously launching such mass movements as "300-day patriotic movement," "100-day concentration acts," and "the movement of collecting 3 million signatures to demand fundamental correction of the alien registration law."

Whenever it launched collective patriotic renovation movements, Chongnyon always set itself a high goal in its work and has always achieved unprecedented successes far exceeding these goals by uniting as one with the functionaries and the compatriotic masses.

With the patriotic zeal of the compatriots exceedingly rising, Chongnyon has achieved renovative successes in the work of safeguarding the socialist fatherland, of defending such general democratic national rights as human rights, the right to exist, and the right to run businesses, of supporting and encouraging the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence, and of strengthening solidarity with the world's people, including the Japanese people.

By vigorously launching a mass renovation movement, designed to greet the 14th Congress of Chongnyon with success,through the mobilization of the entire Korean compatriots residing in Japan, Chongnyon has achieved new leaps and upsurges in the patriotic work and thereby prepared itself to greet the current Congress with a high degree of patriotic zeal and brilliant successes in work.

All of these successes and accomplishments attained by Chongnyon are the brilliant victory of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented idea on the movement of the overseas Korean compatriots as well as a noble fruition of the leader's wise leadership and parental consideration.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always helped Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan tenaciously advance along the single road of chuche, overflowing with feelings of confidence by considering Chongnyon as the brilliant example of the movement of overseas compatriots in the world and by clearly indicating the direction and method Chongnyon and Koreans in Japan should follow and adopt at every stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has highly praised Chongnyon as the inheritor of our party's glorious revolutionary tradition developed in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has politically trusted Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan by helping them rank among the chuche-type revolutionaries and passionate patriots, who have made their political life shine along the road of a worthwhile life for the fatherland and the people.

Today compatriots in Japan have magnificently participated in running the country's political affairs as delegates to the SPA, entertaining feelings of pride in becoming the overseas people of the Republic. By advancing into the international arena, they have demonstrated the dignity and honor of the people. This is the result of the warm love shown by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership of the movement of Koreans in Japan has been much more brilliantly realized by the energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Thanks to the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan have brought the work of imbuing the organization with the chuche idea to the front, have prepared themselves as chuche-type revolutionaries and as the true overseas people of the Republic, and have proudly opened a new chapter of the movement of Koreans in Japan to carry out the work of organizationally building Chongnyon and patriotic activities in accordance with the requirement of the chuche idea. Because of this, participating in the Congress, Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots extend the supreme honor and the warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the people, who has organized Chongnyon, the chuche-type organization of overseas compatriots, and has guided them along the worthwhile and single road of patriotism. They are overflowing with a patriotic will to make their patriotic cause shine generation after generation along the single road of chuche.

Today Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan have been assigned the glorious task of developing the movement of Koreans in Japan to a new, higher stage, while consolidating results attained during the period under review.

Chongnyon should greatly concentrate on continuously grasping the policy of imbuing the ranks with the chuche idea, on firmly establishing the chuche ideological system within the organization, and on strengthening and developing the Chongnyon organization into a patriotic organization that is loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forever. At the same time, Chongnyon should tenaciously struggle to develop all members of the young generation into masters of the patriotic work of Chongnyon by strengthening indoctrination work for them and to protect the democratic national rights of compatriots in Japan.

While extensively explaining and propagandizing at home and abroad the policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to achieve the fatherland's reunification, and while positively supporting and encouraging the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence, Chongnyon will continuously increase among the people of the world, including the Japanese people, the ranks of those who sympathize with and support our people's revolutionary cause.

The people in the fatherland firmly believe that Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan will vigorously carry out patriotic activities for the fatherland and the people, entertaining feelings of burning patriotism. The people in the fatherland will fully and positively support and encourage the just patriotic activities of Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan, who are jointly struggling on the worthwhile fighting front to achieve the victory of the chuche cause.

There will always only be victories and glory on the future path of Chongnyon, which is advancing holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, following the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and upholding the banner of the chuche idea.

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CSO: 4110/009

CHONGNYON CONGRESS LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG

SK300515 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation:

We have held the 14th Chongnyon Congress under rewarding circumstances in which great progress and upsurges are being effected in the socialist construction of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the great leader and a new phase is opening on the road of the cause of national reunification.

Having received, with deep emotion, the concern, shown in many ways and containing deep trust and parental love, which the respected and beloved leader granted on the occasion of the Congress, we are enveloped in sentiments of the endless honor and happiness of upholding the great and benevolent fatherly leader. In particular, the teachings given in the congratulatory letter which the great leader personally sent to the Congress, made all Chongnyon functionaries, including our deputies, and the Koreans in Japan seethe with the soaring pride and confidence of advancing in firm unity around the patriotic ranks of Chongnyon, a chuche-oriented overseas Koreans organization, and gave us firm belief in a more shining future of victory and boundless encouragement.

Filled with resolve of loyalty to uphold and follow the great leader and the dear comrade leader forever generation after generation at the Congress held amid the heartwarming care of the respected and beloved leader, we proudly summed up the past three year patriotic work and established the policy of activities to achieve epochal development in Chongnyon work.

Thanks to the outstanding leadership of the great leader and the sagacious comrade leader and their endlessly thankful hands of care, the 14th Chongnyon Congress became a meeting of loyalty filled with glory, which will shine forever in the Chongnyon history of patriotism, and a historic Congress of unity and victory which demonstrated the might of invincible Chongnyon ranks, and effected an opportunity for a new turn and development in all patriotic work meeting the demands of the changing circumstances.

With sentiments of boundless reverence of the Chongnyon functionaries and Korean compatriots in Japan, we respectfully extend the greatest glory and warmest thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and benevolent father of 700,000 Koreans in Japan, for having always led Chongnyon work to the single road of victory with the resplendent rays of the great chuche idea and glory and for having guaranteed the brilliant success of the Congress by granting all kinds of heartwarming care on the occasion of the 14th Chongnyon Congress.

At this moment when a new landmark is being laid on the Chongnyon path of patriotism, we look back with deep emotion upon the rewarding days of the past three years in which we have recorded a chapter of proud victory in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan, bravely defeating all types of difficulties and hardship under the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear comrade leader.

During this period, the compatriots, who had been taken to Japan with the sadness of being homeless slaves in the past, and their sons and daughters were able to greet, with high pride, the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the glorious WPK with the endless honor of being masters of chuche Korea and to mark the 30th anniversary of the formation of Chongnyon--an occasion through which unprecedentedly patriotic achievements shone in the world history of the movement of overseas compatriots. This was a great honor and happiness which only we living under the sunshine of benevolent leadership [word indistinct].

Thanks to the existence of the correct teachings and assiduous care of the great leader and the dear comrade leader, Chongnyon has been able to be further consolidated as a mighty chuche-oriented overseas patriotic organization even under the situation in which the maneuvers of the enemy at home and abroad for intrigues and oppression have been perpetrated, and the new generations and businessmen living in the alien capitalist society have been able to turn out more reliably as the masters of the patriotic cause.

As a result, Chongnyon has been able to achieve new reform and great success in all projects of patriotism, including the work of expediting national reunification, to grandly build a new Koreans' hall in the heart of Tokyo, and to display to the whole world the mettle of patriotism and national resourcefulness as overseas citizens of chuche Korea by advancing into the international arena.

Endless glory and happiness can be enjoyed only along the single road of devoting loyalty to the great leader and the dear comrade leader generation after generation. This is a firm belief, which has been deeply rooted in our hearts through our experience in long life, and will which is not shaken even though generations and circumstances are changed.

We are fully resolved to certainly develop the movement of Koreans in Japan onto a higher stage by vigorously advancing along the road of new victory indicated by the congratulatory letter sent from the respected and beloved leader to the Congress.

By more energetically and substantially pushing ahead with the work of imbuing Chongnyon with the chuche idea in conformity with the demands of the movement of Koreans in Japan, which has entered a new period of change, we will build

Chongnyon into patriotic and loyal ranks, on which the chuche ideological system is firmly established, and more firmly consolidate the organizations of all levels into mighty and vibrant organizations. We will solidly rally a broad range of Koreans in Japan around our patriotic organizations, firmly defend their interests and rights, including the right to business, and further develop democratic and national educational work by solidly establishing a new work system in Chongnyon in conformity with the demands of the changing circumstances and by decisively improving and enhancing work with new generations of compatriots, businessmen--basic masses of Chongnyon--and other compatriots of all walks of life.

We will smash the maneuvers of the reactionaries at home and abroad of concoct two Koreas and certainly realize the Republic's proposals for reunification by renewing faith in sure victory in the cause of national reunification and by arousing all compatriots in Japan onto the single road of reunification. Also, we will further enhance friendship and unity with the Japanese people and the world's progressive people.

We will treasure the socialist fatherland as a nest of all happiness, ardently love it, and actively contribute to the socialist construction of the fatherland by pooling the patriotic zeal and wisdom of all functionaries and compatriots.

We will ardently celebrate the great leader's 75th birthday, which we will greet as a grand national festival along with all fellow countrymen, with a high sense of loyalty and great success in work and effect a new advance and upsurge in the patriotic work of Chongnyon, thus rewarding the fatherly leader's great trust and love with loyalty.

The most earnest wish of the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan is for the long and good life of the respected and beloved leader who has devoted his life only to the fatherland and the people.

With sentiments of warm loyalty and reverence, we respectfully wish the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and benevolent father of 700,000 Koreans in Japan, long life and good health for national reunification, the eternal prosperity of the socialist fatherland, and the victory of the chuche cause in the history of the world.

[Signed] The 14th Chongnyon Congress

[Dated] 28 September 1986, Tokyo, Japan

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CSO: 4110/009

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON PETITIONS JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SK021056 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Petition to the Japanese Government adopted on 28 September at the 14th Chongnyon Congress in Tokyo--read by announcer]

[Text] For three days from 26 September, Chongnyon held the 14th Congress in Tokyo.

Since its formation, Chongnyon, as an overseas organization of DPRK citizens, has consistently worked to defend the rights and interests of Korean citizens in Japan, promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and enhance amity and friendship with the Japanese people, maintaining the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of Japan on the basis of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Republic.

The just activities of Chongnyon are enjoying support and encouragement among Japanese people of all walks of life, and voices demanding genuinely good-neighborly and friendly relations between Korea and Japan are growing louder with each passing day.

It is extremely natural and desirable for neighboring countries which are very close to each other historically and geographically to get along well with each other.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities to date have treated the DPRK, their neighboring country, in an unfriendly manner and have taken the attitude of oppressing and discriminating against the activities of Chongnyon, an overseas organization of Republic citizens, and the basic rights of Korean citizens in Japan. In view of international law and practice and their responsibility for the invasion of Korea by the Japanese imperialists, the Japanese authorities should assume legal and moral responsibility for guaranteeing the rights of Korean citizens in Japan by treating them as citizens of an independent and sovereign state in a just manner.

We think it very regrettable that the Japanese authorities should shirk their responsibility and, to the contrary, adopt the policy of national discrimination and oppression. By reflecting the will of the Korean compatriots in Japan, we participants in the Congress demand that the Japanese authorities stop such unjust acts as making Chongnyon, an organization of foreign citizens, a target of the antisubversion act, surveilling its just activities, and conducting espionage upon its functionaries and compatriots.

The Japanese authorities should strictly control the subversive intrigues of the South Korean puppets and the Japanese right-wing reactionaries against Chongnyon. They should also firmly guarantee the right of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan to run enterprises and discontinue unjust restrictions against the economic activities of our compatriots and discontinue plunder through taxation.

We strongly demand that the Japanese authorities renounce their unjust policy of constant infringement upon the human rights of Korean citizens in Japan through the law on the registration of foreigners, treating them as criminals, and basically rectify the registration law.

Also, the Japanese authorities should immediately correct the discrimination of restricting visits to the fatherland by the Korean compatriots in Japan and their travel to third countries. Along with this, the Japanese authorities should stop the policy of [word indistinct] and naturalization of Koreans in Japan, the young generation in particular, ensure the right to national education by honoring their stand of being Republic citizens, and take pertinent steps to abolish legal, administrative, and social discrimination against children of Korean residents in Japan, including the students of schools at all levels of Chongnyon, in their change of schools, employment, and acquisition of various qualifications.

Guaranteeing peace on the Korean peninsula and realizing the reunification of Korea are extremely important questions' in achieving genuinely neighborly and friendly relations between Korea and Japan and, furthermore, in ensuring peace in Asia and the world.

A broad stratum of Japanese people unanimously aspire for peace on the Korean peninsula and the reunification of Korea.

However, Japanese authorities not only treat the Republic in an unfriendly manner, but also continue to seek the wrong policy of laying artificial obstacles in the way of the reunification of Korea. In accordance with the U.S. strategy toward Asia and its policy of nuclear war, the Japanese authorities are substantially strengthening the relations of triangular alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea and are continuing to cause the perpetuation of Korea's division. Additionally, the Japanese authorities are distorting and embellishing the history of colonial rule over Korea and actively backing the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime, which is sternly denounced as the infringer of democracy and human rights by the South Korean people, while talking about a new South Korea-Japan era. This act of the Japanese authorities is not only an act of aggravating military tension on the Korean peninsula, but is also an act running counter to the aspirations of the Korean and Japanese peoples for peace and reunification and running counter to the tenor of history.

We demand that the Japanese authorities fundamentally rectify their unjust policy of adopting an unfriendly attitude toward the DPRK, increasing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula, and fostering the division of Korea.

By reflecting the unanimous opinions and aspirations of 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, we participants in the Congress strongly demand that the Japanese Government urgently take affirmative measures with regard to the above questions.

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CSO: 4110/009

CHONGNYON VICE CHAIRMAN ADDRESSES CONGRESS

SK030600 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Speech by Yi Chin-kyu, first vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, Chongnyon, at the 14th Chongnyon Congress held in Tokyo, Japan, 26-28 September: "The Issue of Further Strengthening Chongnyon's Work in Accordance With New Circumstances"--read by announcer]

[Text] Deputies: A total of three years has passed since the 13th Chongnyon Congress was held. This three year period has been a significant historic period during which great victory and development were registered in socialist construction in our country and in the struggle to achieve national reunification and a new advance was made in Chongnyon's work.

During this period, our Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan significantly marked the 40th anniversary of national liberation, together with the people in the fatherland, cherishing the pride in being the masters of the nation and ardent aspiration for reunification. We also proudly commemorated the 30th anniversary of forming our Chongnyon, which embroidered the chuche history of the movement of overseas compatriots with victory and honor.

We brilliantly carried out the tasks put forth by the 13th Chongnyon Congress by vigorously waging all patriotic works of Chongnyon, displaying the lofty sense of loyalty and patriotic zeal, and proudly greeted today's Congress with great success in work.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, sagacious inheritor of the chuche cause, warmly congratulated this Congress and extended care together with warm parental love to all of us.

The great leader highly praised the successes attained by Chongnyon since the 13th Chongnyon Congress by personally sending a congratulatory message to this Congress and elucidated the bright path along which Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan should advance.

Together with you, I extend warmest thanks to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, who formed Chongnyon with the brilliant ray of the chuche idea, always leading Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan only along the single road of brilliant and glorious victory, and who extended great care and benevolence together with fatherly love to this Congress, and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the gracious inheritor of the chuche cause.

Today we are faced with grave and glorious tasks to firmly defend the rights and lives of Korean residents in Japan by registering a new turning point and upsurge in all of Chongnyon's work in accordance with the prevailing situation and changed circumstances and to further contribute to prosperity and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

We should consolidate the successes attained in our past work, should decisively strengthen Chongnyon's organization in accordance with new circumstances with this Congress as an occasion, and should effect an epochal advance in all patriotic work, thereby building a new milestone on the road of the movement of Korean residents in Japan.

1. The proud summing-up.

The three period from the 13th Chongnyon Congress up to the present was a significant period during which the glory of chuche Korea which upholds the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and deal leader Comrade Kim Chong-il illuminated more brilliantly.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and dear comrade leader, the people in the fatherland further consolidated the political and ideological unity and cohesion to be invincible and excellently completed the West Sea lockgate, an everlasting [word indistinct] built with the speed of the eighties, and effected heroic exploits in all domains of socialist construction, thus amazing all the people of the world.

In these exciting days, our Chongnyon functionaries and Korean residents in Japan developed Chongnyon's work to a higher stage overflowing with great national prestige and pride in advancing by upholding the great leader and sagacious comrade leader.

In the message sent to this Congress, the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song taught: During the period under review, Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots excellently fulfilled the glorious patriotic tasks put forth by the 13th Congress, cherishing ardent love for and firm faith in the socialist fatherland, and marked another brilliant chapter on the road along which Chongnyon has traversed.

Chongnyon, by vigorously waging the work of establishing the chuche idea among its ranks, more firmly rallied functionaries and compatriots around the government of the Republic and firmly built its organizations of all levels into reliable compatriotic organizations of chuche. Thus, Chongnyon outstandingly provided the organizational and ideological foundation guaranteeing the future of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

During the period under review, while successfully surmounting all trials and difficulties even under complicated circumstances, Chongnyon vigorously inspired functionaries and compatriots to participate in the patriotic struggle for prosperity of the socialist fatherland and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Thus, it produced great achievements for the fatherland and the nation and further glorified its honor as the overseas compatriots' organization of a chuche type.

During the period under review, we registered, first of all, new valuable success in the work of leading our functionaries and compatriots in Japan to uphold the great leader and the dear comrade leader with invariable loyalty, generation after generation. During this period, the work of firmly establishing a chuche-oriented outlook on the leader among our functionaries and compatriots and in calculating the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and the sagacious comrade leader among them was thoroughly and systematically carried out using various forms and methods.

During this period, films and documentaries introducing the dear comrade leader's visit to China and films and documentaries introducing the dear comrade leader's on-the-spot guidance to the construction of Pyongyang City and the major fronts of socialist construction were shown throughout Japan. This was very significant.

The work of following and emulating the great traits of the dear comrade leader and his immortal achievements was vigorously carried out through the reading campaign of the books, "The Leader Kim Chong-il," "The Guiding Star of the Era of Independence," and "The Theory of the Successor," through intensive lectures, explanations, and dialogues on these books, and through watching videotapes of the dear comrade leader's activities.

Through these courses, our functionaries and compatriots were not only able to more properly know the ideological and theoretical greatness of the dear comrade leader, his wise leadership, his noble virtues, and his infinite fatherly love extended to the compatriots in Japan but also to more deeply cherish in their hearts the great happiness of upholding the sagacious Comrade Kim Chong-il as the excellent leader of the nation and as the grateful teacher, and deep loyalty to him.

The fact that the compatriots in Japan are following and holding the great leader and the dear comrade leader in esteem with fervent loyalty is a valuable success which will be recorded forever in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

During the period under review, great success was registered in the work of strengthening the organizations of Chongnyon as well. First of all, a new work system in conformity with the demands of the developing reality was firmly established within Chongnyon. Our functionaries made all possible efforts to establish the new work system. Through this work, they were able to further strengthen their comradely unity and also clearly demonstrated the vitality of the new work system.

At the same time, our cadre functionaries and core elements were more firmly organized and built and the role of Chongnyon organizations of all levels was also further enhanced. We registered new success and attained new experiences in the work with compatriots of all strata and, in particular, in the work of enhancing the awareness and role of businessmen as the masters in the work of Chongnyon.

Organizations of all levels and commercial and industrial organizations under Chongnyon vigorously waged not only mass indoctrination activities, including various forms of lectures, seminars, discussion meetings, and literary and sports activities, but also the movement of the young businessman consultative council in conformity with the characteristics of young compatriots and young businessmen.

Through these activities and work, our compatriots of all strata, including businessmen, were more firmly rallied around the Chongnyon organization, and numerous young businessmen appeared as cadre members of Chongnyon and its subordinate organizations and as members of the boards of directors of Korean schools and the credit cooperatives in Japan, inheriting their first generation.

During the period under review, the Chongnyon youth organization also extensively waged the work with youths with a new approach. The Chongnyon youth organization yearly vigorously waged the movement to further enhance loyalty to the great leader and the dear comrade leader among youths and the movement to establish 1,000 youth schools and summer lectures for Korean students in Japanese high schools. Thus, the youth organization registered great success in its movement to indoctrinate our youths and students in Japan to live with the dignity as the overseas youths of the Republic.

The Women's Union under Chongnyon, too, actively waged indoctrination work for Korean women in Japan and, particularly, young women and those women engaged in the field of commerce and industry in order to more firmly establish the foundation of the union among the masses of Korean compatriots. Thus, the union played a great role in the patriotic movement of Chongnyon.

The united might and the highly demonstrated patriotic spirit of our functionaries and compatriots who have been firmly rallied around the organizations under Chongnyon clearly found expression in the activities to splendidly celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of Chongnyon, to glorify the proud 30-year history of Chongnyon, and to demonstrate to the world the patriotic achievements of Chongnyon.

During the period under review, our functionaries and compatriots registered great successes in the fulfillment of the patriotic tasks of Chongnyon.

We sternly smashed not only the vicious anti-Chongnyon maneuvers by the reactionaries at home and abroad but also their manuevers for national discrimination and persecution against our compatriots. We thereby reliably defended the rights of the Chongnyon organization and our compatriots.

By vigorously waging the struggle to call for the thorough rectification of the law on the registration of foreigners, we collected signatures from 3.64 million Japanese citizens and enabled 1,071 local assemblies in Japan--representing 73 percent of the total population of Japan--to adopt resolutions. Thus, we greatly aroused public opinion supporting our struggle at home and abroad.

Our credit cooperatives, despite the difficult economic situation in Japan, registered the great success of increasing their deposits to over 1 trillion won [as heard] for the first time since their founding. Thus, our credit cooperatives made greater contributions to improving the compatriots' lives and to developing their enterprises.

We also concentrated great efforts on the work of national education. Education functionaries and compatriots, and graduates of our schools concentrated their energetic efforts on the development of national education. As a result, the qualitative level of the education in schools of all levels was enhanced and the success in education for compatriots was highly demonstrated.

We also registered a new advance in the work for national reunification. Attaining infinite and boundless courage and firm faith in victory from the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear comrade leader, our functionaries and compatriots vigorously turned out in the struggle to expedite national reunification.

During the period under review, by correctly establishing the work system for indoctrinating the masses of compatriots in the work of national reunification, we registered a new success in enabling all organizations and functionaries under Chongnyon and compatriots to more actively participate in the work of national reunification.

We also vigorously struggled for the realization of the reunification proposals advanced by the Republic by inspiriting the compatriots' desire for reunification.

In particular, our functionaries and compatriots supported and encouraged by all means the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democratization, and the movement for democratic constitutional revision in South Korea. They warmly greeted South Korean compatriots who visited Japan with kindred feelings.

We continuously waged political propaganda activity to strengthen national unity under the banner of independence and reunification by visiting the houses of compatriots affiliated with Mindan [pro-Seoul organization of Koreans in Japan] and by conducting dialogue with them individually. We also organized and held various joint gatherings and meetings, including the joint art troupe performance to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the 15 August national liberation, together with Mindan. Thus, we further strengthened national unity with Mindan-affiliated compatriots.

During the period under review, development and many successes were achieved in the external affairs field. We published the book "The Leader Kim Chong-il" in Japanese, English, and French and distributed it to many countries in the world. In the period under review, we vigorously waged the 5 million signature collection campaign against the U.S. imperialist nuclear war provocation maneuvers and for the realization of the proposal for tripartite talks. And then, we collected approximately 6.47 million signatures from the Japanese people. We thereby greatly aroused public opinion supporting peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification among the Japanese people.

During this period under review, Han Tok-su, chairman of the Chongnyon Central Committee, made a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union--for the first time in the work of Chongnyon--and the Kumgansan opera troupe and a soccer team of Korean compatriots in Japan visited China. Thus, many delegations of Chongnyon advanced into the international arena to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the people of the world and greatly contributed to enhancing the prestige of Chongnyon.

Indeed, the past three years was a period of glory and proud victory during which the might of Chongnyon, the patriotic overseas organization of a chuche type, was demonstrated to the world and during which new achievements were made for the fatherland and nation.

2. On advancing forward, continuously upholding the banner of the chuche idea.

Today, we are faced with the important task of further consolidating the successes of the work attained in the past period and to effect a new turn and development in all of Chongnyon's work in conformity with the prevailing situation and circumstances.

In order to achieve a new turn and development in Chongnyon's work, it is important to take the chuche idea as the only guiding principle and to thoroughly embody it in conformity with the prevailing circumstances.

The chuche idea is the only guiding ideology of Chongnyon, the organization of overseas compatriots of the Republic. Today, when the generation of the compatriots in Japan has changed and circumstances have become complicated, we should advance forward, more highly upholding the banner of the chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By firmly grasping the policy of modeling its ranks after the chuche idea in conformity with the demands of the movement of Koreans in Japan, which has entered a new turn, Chongnyon should strengthen by all means its organizations at all levels and should register greater victory in all patriotic movements, including the work for national reunification.

We should more substantially and more actively accelerate the work of modeling Chongnyon after the chuche idea in conformity with the demands of the movement of Koreans in Japan which has entered a new turn. To this end, it is important to foster our functionaries and compatriots into activists of the chuche type, genuine patriots.

The most lofty traits of activists of the chuche type, genuine patriots, find expression in loyalty to their leader. In particular, cherishing infinite loyalty to the sagacious Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting the cause of chuche, constitutes a basic question arising in developing the work of Chongnyon generation after generation.

Our functionaries should firmly unite, upholding the great leader and the dear comrade leader as the center of unity, and should treasure cohesion and unity as the apple of their eyes.

The new work system of Chongnyon is an important guarantee for strengthening and developing Chongnyon into a patriotic organization struggling for the cause of chuche generation after generation.

Taking this Congress as an occasion, we should establish stronger discipline and order under which all of us move as one according to the new work system of Chongnyon and, at the same time, should make the new work system of Chongnyon prove greater worth in practical work.

The 30 year history of Chongnyon is a history of loyalty and patriotism. We should lead our second, third, and fourth generations to outstandingly inherit this history of loyalty and patriotism.

Under the slogan, "Let us inherit the generation of loyalty, upholding the banner of the chuche idea," all functionaries of Chongnyon and compatriots should effect a new advance in all of Chongnyon's in response to the intent and will of the great leader and the dear comrade leader.

In order to effect a new turn and advance in our patriotic work by upholding the banner of the chuche idea, we should further strengthen the organizations of Chongnyon in conformity with the developing reality. In order to strengthen Chongnyon into a mighty organization, it is important to firmly build all organizations under it.

The important factor in strengthening the Chongnyon organization rests with the strengthening of its branch organizations. To this end, we should organize branches of Chongnyon with those functionaries who have vitality and who properly carry out the work with compatriots, and, in particular, with young functionaries. At the same time, we should increase the number of part-time functionaries and readjust departments at branches in conformity with their sizes.

An important question arising in strengthening organizations under Chongnyon is to firmly build the ranks of functionaries qualitatively. We should not only deploy those functionaries who have been tested as cadres in the right posts, but also firmly build branch organizations under the principle of properly and correctly combining old and young functionaries.

In order to resolve the urgent but complicated questions arising in the work of Chongnyon and in the lives of our compatriots, we should make active efforts to pool the wisdom and strength of experts, specialists, intellectuals, and those who have a great deal of experience.

We should also treasure our intellectuals and men of culture, including scientists, men of the press, and creative writers, and should lead them to further enhance their role.

Along with this, we should foster many experts and specialists who are needed in such various fields as the work of Chongnyon, the management of enterprises of compatriots, and the legal affairs of compatriots, with a view to the future.

Recently, the reactionaries at home and abroad have more viciously schemed to destroy the Chongnyon organizations. Therefore, clearly realizing the fact that such maneuvers by the reactionaries at home and abroad have become more vicious and cunning, all functionaries should actively cope with these maneuvers by the reactionaries with strict vigilance and should thus firmly safeguard and defend the Chongnyon organization under any difficult circumstance.

3. On improving and strengthening the work with the Korean compatriots of all strata in Japan.

Properly carrying out the work with compatriots is the basic work of Chongnyon. Furthermore, today's reality, in which the composition of our compatriots in Japan and their living situation have completely changed, urgently demands that we boldly rectify and improve the work with our compatriots, lead our compatriots of all strata to the road of loving the country and the nation, and firmly organize and strengthen them into a patriotic force.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Chongnyon should properly organize and build its internal organizations in conformity with the changed circumstances and the peculiarities of the compatriots, should constantly improve the work system and work method of Chongnyon, should mingle with compatriots to pay heed to their voices, should actively protect their rights and interests, and, thus, should win more compatriots over to Chongnyon's side.

In order to make a good job of the work with the compatriots, it is imperative to actively put up the compatriots as the genuine masters of Chongnyon's patriotic work and see to it that they play their role worthy of the masters to the fullest extent.

What is important regarding the work of indoctrinating the compatriots is to adhere to the indoctrination on the chuche idea as the primary task and make the compatriots genuine patriots by dexterously combining the indoctrination on socialist patriotism, on love for the nation, and on love for the fatherland with the indoctrination on the chuche idea.

We should concentrate more effects on the indoctrination work designed to make the Japan-resident Korean compatriots cherish national dignity as Korean people. We should assume the work of restoring the national spirit among Japan-resident Korean compatriots and defend it strongly as a noble task of Chongnyon, and should push ahead with it vigorously.

First of all, we should implant deep in the hearts of the Korean compatriots the national dignity and pride of being the overseas citizens of the Republic, which advances upholding the great leader and the sagacious comrade leader.

Taking advantage of this Congress, we should develop the work of treasuring and defending our national spirit and of living lives worthy of the Korean people into a great work encompassing all of the 700,000 Korean compatriots, with the compatriots affiliated with Mindan and those who have not yet been organized, not to mention the compatriots under the purview of Chongnyon, standing in line.

In order to reform and strengthen the work with the Korean compatriots of all walks of life, it is imperative to defend the rights of the Korean compatriots, including their right to do business.

The key to defending the life and business of our compatriots is for the Chongnyon organizations to struggle in unity. We should consolidate the rights that we have already obtained through struggle more strongly and obtain and expand more new rights in the future through struggle by uniting the compatriots more strongly under the slogan of "Let us defend more firmly our life and business with our united strength" and by vigorously arousing support from the broad Japanese people.

While strengthening the domestic law enforcement system, the Japanese authorities have recently moved more boldly in their unjust attempt to suppress Chongnyon activity. We should resolutely crush such criminal acts by the reactionaries within and without as the fabrication of slanderous incidents and unjust arrests.

At the same time, we should continue our struggle to have the Japanese authorities revoke their unjust policy of regarding Chongnyon as an organization to which the law on preventing sabotage and subversive acts is applied and have them guarantee the Japan-resident Korean compatriots the freedom of social activities.

Having the law that requires resident aliens to register fundamentally rectified is not only greatly significant in defending the human rights of the Japan-resident Korean compatriots, but also is an important issue related to having the unfriendly policy of the Japanese authorities toward the Republic and their policy of oppressing the Japan-resident Korean people, part of the unfriendly policy toward the Republic, rectified.

Our demands for the revocation of the Japanese law requiring resident aliens to register should be realized at any cost, and we should defend the human rights and the right to self-determination of the Korean compatriots.

We should continue to concentrate greater efforts on the work of visiting the fatherland, including the arrangement of short-period homeland visiting groups, so as to make many more Korean compatriots visit their fatherland. Also, we should oppose the Japanese authorities' unjust measures of restricting our work of visiting the fatherland and achieve the right to freely visit our fatherland and to travel to third countries in general.

Also of importance in the work with the Korean compatriots is to make a good job of national education based on democratic principles. Chongnyon organizations at all levels should develop the work of national education into an all-institution and all-our mass movement by placing the work of national education at the center of the patriotic activities at all times in response to the position and importance the work of educating the next generation occupies in the work with the Korean compatriots.

We should firmly maintain the principle of establishing chuche in education and accelerate the work of modernizing the democratic national education and enhancing its quality in conformity with the trend of the present times and the demand of the compatriots.

The educational functionaries should be deeply aware of the honorable mission entrusted to them for the country and the nation, bring up the students to be capable persons as true Koreans well equipped with the necessary knowledge and ability to live and work in Japan, and should responsibly solve the problem of choosing the career of graduates, thereby highly demonstrating the effectiveness and superiority of the national education work.

In order to make the compatriots become masters of the patriotic work and to better serve the compatriots, we should improve the work system and work method with the compatriots of all walks of life. All the organizations of Chongnyon should convert, in the first place, the work with businessmen into the work with Chongnyon's basic masses, the basic work objects. By so doing, the Chongnyon organizations at various levels should establish an orderly system to put their major effort on the work with businessmen and push ahead with it as a work of key importance.

In order to carry out the work with the compatriots well, the Chongnyon branches and subbranches should firmly establish the system of work with people and plan and supervise the work with the compatriots on a daily basis.

In order to carry out the work with the compatriots of various strata, it is important to enhance the role of the organizations at various levels. The business associations' organizations should intensify the work of indoctrinating the compatriots' businessmen and bring broader groups of businessmen into the ranks of our patriotic organization through the work of assisting their enterprises and bringing real profits for them. At the same time, we should develop the campaign for the young businessmen's association in conformity with its special characteristics and bring up broader groups of young businessmen to be patriotic and progressive businessmen and the masters of the Chongnyon subbranches.

The task of the Korean Youth League [chochong] inheriting our patriotic work is very great. To fulfill its honorable mission, the Korean Youth League should boldly improve and strengthen its branch and team work, conduct in an attractive and active manner the work with a broader scope of students and school children, including the children of the compatriot businessmen and the Korean students studying in Japanese schools, and play a great role in Chongnyon's patriotic work.

The Women's Union should take a greater share in the work to bring up young women functionaries to be objective-conscious, to enhance their role, and to bring up their children to be good Koreans, as well as in the work of carrying out various kinds of patriotic work, including the work of reunifying the country.

We should take the opportunity of this meeting to drastically improve the work with the compatriots so that we can powerfully evoke the Japan-resident compatriots of all walks of life to the patriotic movement for the country and the nation.

4. On contributing to the national cause for the reunification, prosperity, and development of the country.

Actively contributing to the cause of reunifying the country and to the construction of the socialist fatherland is the noble patriotic duty and an honorable patriotic task for our brighter future.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Chongnyon should actively cope with the prevailing situation and actively conduct the organizational and political work to crush the enemy's two Koreas plot and to accelerate the reunification of the country among the compatriots and should further increase the ranks of supporters for and sympathizers with the reunification of the country and our revolutionary cause by further strengthening friendship and unity with the world's progressive people including the Japanese people.

There can be no other way to reunify the country than to realize the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederate Republic of Koryo, which sets forth a utopia of a reunified state, the proposal for tripartite talks intended to provide a precondition for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea, the proposal for talks by military persons in authority, and the policy of dialogue and negotiation to open the avenue of reunification by the Korean people themselves. We should vigorously conduct a mass movement to realize these fair, just, and reasonable reunification proposals and peace proposals of the government of the Republic and evoke in a massive manner the opinion at home and abroad supporting these policies and proposals.

At the same time, we should further intensify the struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas plot and new war provocation maneuvers.

All functionaries and compatriots should support and encourage the South Korean people's patriotic struggle in every way to contribute to realizing the independence and democratization of the South Korean society and to achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We should make new progress in the work of national unity with Mindan in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation. All organizations of Chongnyon, including Chongnyon branches and sub-branches, organizations at various levels, businessmen, and the new era compatriots should make daily contact with and should carry out the work of explanation and propaganda on a broad basis to the relevant Mindan organizations and the Mindan compatriots of the corresponding strata and system to intensify national solidarity and unity.

We should increasingly strengthen external activities. We should, first of all, protect and defend the weighty international prestige of the great leader and the dear Comrade leader and should continuously accelerate the work of internationally making the eternal and immortal chuche idea shine.

We should also have the Japanese people thoroughly understand our country and should further enhance the atmosphere of friendship among the people of Korea and Japan by widely informing the Japanese people of the development of the appearance of our socialist country in the fields of politics, economy, and culture and by actively explaining and propagandizing the foreign policy of the Republic, which has independence, friendship, and peace as its principles. Especially, we should positively support the proposals advanced by the Republic to peacefully resolve the Korean question, should oppose and denounce the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas [word indistinct] U.S. imperialists and their cat's-paw, and should make the solidarity movement supportive in the struggle of the South Korean students and people be more actively carried out.

Strengthening unity and solidarity with the world's progressive people under the antiwar and anti-nuclear banner is truly important work in creating an international atmosphere favorable to achieving reunification of the fatherland and is important work to prevent the danger of triggering a thermonuclear war and to defend peace in Korea. We should arouse public opinion demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists' forces of aggression and nuclear arms from South Korea and supporting the turning of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free and peace zone.

It is an important task of Chongnyon to contribute to the reunification of the country and the socialist construction of the fatherland. Thanks to the fraternal-loving policy of the socialist fatherland, which has weighty international prestige, for protecting the compatriots abroad, we Korean compatriots in Japan can live in a dignified manner with national dignity and honor.

Acts of defending the socialist fatherland and of contributing to the fatherland's construction is a natural and sacred obligation of the Korean people in Japan. The prosperity and development of the fatherland is the lofty desire of the Korean compatriots in Japan. The fact that our compatriots living in a capitalist foreign land are bestowing their patriotic devotion on construction of the socialist fatherland is a proud thing unprecedented in the history of the world.

Each organization at various levels should convert the work of contributing to the socialist construction of the fatherland into a mass patriotic movement. We should accelerate joint work with the fatherland. Each organization of Chongnyon and business associations' organizations should have the compatriots' businessmen actively participate in the joint work by widely explaining and propagandizing the importance and significance of carrying out joint work with the fatherland as well as the law and detailed regulations on joint work of the fatherland.

Next year we will significantly greet the greatest national festive day with the people in the fatherland. All Chongnyon functionaries and the Korean compatriots in Japan should lighten the labor of the great leader and the wise Comrade leaders who have devoted themselves to the fatherland's prosperity and the people's happiness and should splendidly greet the greatest national festive occasion with outstanding progress in and new achievements of Chongnyon's work.

During the period of practicing the principle of activities set forth by this Congress, we come to mark the 40th anniversary of founding the glorious fatherland, the DPRK. Foreseeing the 40th anniversary of founding the Republic and the 15th Congress of Chongnyon, we should achieve great conversions, rapid progress, and a new victory in the patriotic work of Chongnyon by vigorously carrying out the [word indistinct] movement and the mass reform movement at each branch and sub-branch and in every place where our compatriots are working and living.

The tasks being presented us are eternally glorious, worthy, and enormous. There will be obstacles on the road of our advance, and the more we advance, the more unscrupulous the maneuvers of the reactionaries at home and abroad will be.

However, just as we have advanced on the very glorious road for 30 years under the outstanding and refined leadership of the great leader and the dear Comrade leader while overcoming all difficulties and barriers and creating the history of movement of the Korean people in Japan--a movement which is worthy of taking pride to the world--so we will make a long march flushed with victories to the road of glorious victory along the road of chuche. Chongnyon's great work advancing under the banner of the chuche idea and under the banner of love of one's country and people is just and will certainly win victory and never suffer a defeat. Let all of us vigorously advance with a firm belief in victory by firmly uniting around the great leader and the dear Comrade leader.

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song! Long live the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il! Long live the 14th Congress of Chongnyon!

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JARUZELSKI'S ACTIVITIES IN PYONGYANG

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK260440 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, arranged a splendid banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall yesterday evening to welcome the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Poland led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland.

Participating in the banquet were Comrades Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, WPK Central Committee and vice presidents; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice premier of Administration Council; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier and foreign minister of the Administration Council; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and general chief of staff of the KPA; Comrade Kyu Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee and vice premiers of the Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; committee chairmen and ministers of the Administration Council; responsible functionaries from workers' organizations and from central agencies; KPA generals; responsible functionaries from scientific, education, cultural, artistic, public health, and press and information sectors; and O Man-sok, our country's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the People's Republic of Poland.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

SK260959 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 25 September, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] who is now on an official goodwill visit to our country at the head of a party and state delegation of the PPR, laid wreaths at the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery, the Liberation Obelisk, and the Friendship Tower.

Attending the wreath-laying ceremonies were Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, delegation members, and suite.

Also present on these occasions were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Paek Hak-nim, minister of public security; Choe Chong-kun, minister of trade; Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister; and O Man-sok, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to PPR.

Also participating in the wreath-laying ceremonies were Mieczyslaw Dedo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR in our country, embassy staff members, and the Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

KPA honor guards were lined up at the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery, the Liberation Obelisk, and the Friendship Tower.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, laid a wreath first at the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery.

Amid the playing of the national anthems of our country and the PPR and wreath-laying music, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, laid a wreath. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and suite paid a moment's silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who devoted their precious lives to performing the sacred cause of national liberation and the freedom and happiness of the people under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A march past of the honor guard followed. Comrade Wojciech Jaruselzki went around the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery. He left words in the visitors' book.

Then, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, laid a wreath at the Liberation Obelisk. The guests were greeted by Yi Ho-hyok, first deputy chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee. Staff members of the Soviet Embassy in our country were at the Liberation Obelisk.

Amid the playing of the national anthems of the Soviet Union, our country, and the PPR and wreath-laying music, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, laid a wreath. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and suite paid a moment's silence in memory of the Soviet officers and men who were sacrified in combat for the liberation of Korea.

A march past of the honor guard followed. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski went around the Liberation Obelisk.

After this, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, laid a wreath at the Friendship Tower.

The guests were greeted by Paek Hak-hyon, standing deputy chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee. Zong Kewon, PRC ambassador in our country, and embassy staff members were at the Friendship Tower.

Amid the playing of the national anthems of the PRC, our country, and the PPR and wreath-laying music, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PPR, laid a wreath. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and suite paid a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers who were sacrificed in the Korean war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

A march past of the honor guard followed. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and suite went around the Friendship Tower.

Tower of Chuche Idea Visited

SK270248 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], who is on an official goodwill visit to our country leading a PPR party-state delegation, visited the Tower of Chuche Idea this afternoon.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, members of the delegation, PPR Ambassador to our country Mieczyslaw Dedo, and other accompanying persons toured the Tower of Chuche Idea.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-President; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Paek Hak-nim, minister of public security; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister, and O Man-sok, ambassador of our country to the PPR.

The guests were greeted by Yi Ho-hyok, first vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, Hyon Sun-kwon, secretary of the Pyongyang [phrase indistinct] and other personages concerned.

Listening to an explanation of the Tower of Chuche Idea, an immortal monument of our era built on the Taedonggang riverside, the guests saw the tower and the carvings on the right and left of the tower. They went up to the observatory and saw the panoramic view of Pyongyang.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and his entourage toured the Pyongyang Metro. When Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski arrived in the Hwanggumbol station, the employees of the station and the workers of the city warmly welcomed the guests, waving the flags of the two countries and bouquets and loudly chanting the slogan "Welcome Jaruzelski!"

The personages concerned greeted the guests. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski took the electric car at the Hwanggumbol station amid warm welcome by the masses and went to Kwangbok Station, observing the facilities in subway stations and the splendid murals.

Getting off the car at Kwangbok Station, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski keenly saw the mural of Samjiyon and posed for a picture with children. A number of the masses again welcomed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski when he came out Kwangbok station, waving the flags of the two nations and bouquets and chanting "Welcome Jaruzelski!"

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski acknowledged the thunderous cheers of the masses by waving his hands.

Jaruzelski Visits Mangyongdae

SK270804 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic [PPR] who is on an official goodwill visit to our country at the head of a party and state delegation of the PPR, visited historic Mangyongdae this afternoon.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, members of the delegation, Mieczyslaw Dedo, ambassador of the PPR to our country, and other accompanying persons toured Mangyongdae.

The guests were accompanied by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Paek Hak-nim, minister of public security; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; Kim Hyong-yul, vice foreign minister; and O Man-sok, ambassador of our country to the PPR.

The guests were greeted in front of Mangyongdae by Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee and other personages concerned.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and his entourage saw with keen interest the historic mementos preserved with utmost care at the old home in Mangyongdae while listening to the immortal tale about the house.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and his entourage posed for a picture in memory of their visit to the old home in Mangyongdae. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski planted a tree in token of his visit to Mangyongdae. The students of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Academy and members of the juvenile corps greeted Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and stated that they would care for the tree he planted with all sincerity.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski posed for a picture with the students.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski left after writing in the memobook to complete the visit to Mangyongdae.

/8309
CSO: 4110/8

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

GUINEAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--A delegation of the government of the Republic of Guinea led by Jean Kolipe Lama, member of the Guinean Military Committee for National Recovery and minister for lower Guinea, left today by plane. Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki and Vice Foreign Minister Kim Yong-sok saw off the delegation at the airport. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 24 Sep 86] /8309

CSO: 4110/8

END

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6 NOVEMBER 1986

Korean Affairs Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA MOVES TROOPS CLOSE TO DMZ

Tokyo SEIKAI SHUNJU in Japanese Jun 86 pp 54-55

[Article by North Korean analyst Zen Fuoku: "North Korean Army's Ominous Moves"]

[Text] North Korea, which is complaining about holding the Olympic Games in Seoul, has been deploying its troops to forward areas near South Korea. This is indeed an enigma. What in the world is this move for...?

North Korean Army Transfers 65 Percent of Its Troops to Areas Near the Armistice Line

Addressing the 11 March "Pyongyang City mass rally" welcoming visiting Cuban Premier Castro, President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) said that the DPRK will not look with indifference on the 24th Olympic Games being held under the sole sponsorship of Seoul. Nine days later, on 20 March, the Republic of Korea (ROK) Defense Minister Yi Ki-baek held a press conference for both domestic and foreign reporters. It was attended by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Chong Chin-kwon, Army Chief of Staff Pak Hui-to, Chief of Naval Operations Choe Sang-hwa, and Air Chief of Staff Kim In-ki. It is unusual for the defense minister to hold a press conference.

At this press conference, Defense Minister Yi disclosed that with 65 percent of its total troop strength deployed in the forward areas, the North Korean Army is in a position capable of mounting a surprise attack against the ROK at any time. Here is the gist of his statement:

"In addition to the 30 air bases located south of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line, the North Korean Army recently built two more new airbases near the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ], reducing the normal air-strike flight time to our capital from 17 minutes to 8 minutes. Moreover, 65 percent of its total troop strength has been deployed to the forward areas, ready to mount a surprise attack at any time. These moves are out of the ordinary."

He then stated that "the danger of North Korea mounting a major provocation against the South will reach its highest point in 2 to 3 years."

Defense Minister Yi gave the following reasons for his projection about the North Korean provocation:

1. If the ROK succeeds with the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Seoul Olympics, its national strength will grow rapidly, lessening chances for the DPRK to launch an invasion to the South.

2. If this interval is passed up, the DPRK's existing military equipment will become obsolete. The DPRK undertook to modernize its military gear 12 years sooner than the ROK.

3. If they try to maintain excessive military strength, it will lead to economic bankruptcy.

4. Recently, Kim Il-song openly declared that he will not look on with indifference while the 1988 Olympic Games is being held under sole sponsorship of the ROK."

Presumably the purpose of Defense Minister Yi's unusual press conference was to sound an alarm against a possible surprise attack against the ROK, and at the same time, to call on the ROK people to achieve a national consensus and pool their strength so that they will not be caught off guard.

New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] Steps up Demands for Constitutional Amendments and Others Struggles To 'Seize Power'

In the midst of the unusual forward deployment of 65 percent of the DPRK's total troop strength, the opposition NKDP's "struggle to seize power" is progressing unabated. There are indications that this struggle will be further intensified.

No doubt the votes polled by the opposition parties in the 1985 general election are part of the background of the NKDP demand for constitutional amendments to allow direct presidential election.

In that election, the NKDP mustered 29.2 percent and the Democratic Korea Party, which subsequently merged with the NKDP, polled 19.5 percent of the total votes cast. These two parties accounted for 48.7 percent of the total vote.

It is not a mistake to assume that the NKDP sees favorable chances of seizing power if an early election is held to elect the next president by direct popular vote. Viewed from such an angle, the NKDP's demand for constitutional amendments is highly motivated by its selfish party interests.

This explains the opposition's real intentions behind its anxious drive to advance as much as possible by all means the timing for constitutional amendments.

The NKDP knows that under the present constitution, only the president, or more than half of the National Assembly member jointly, can introduce a motion for constitutional amendments. Therefore, the NKDP, banking on the "citizen's right to petition," has organized "constitutional amendment promotion committees" in various places in the country and has launched a drive to collect signatures from 10 million people.

Committee have been set up in the following localities: Seoul, 12 February; Pusan, 23 March; Kwangju, 30 March; Taegu, 5 April; and Inchon, 20 April.

There was no trouble at the inaugural meetings so far, except in Kwangju, where some young party members and "unidentified persons" burned down the monument commemorating the upgrading of the city to the status of a city under direct central government jurisdiction and staged an illegal demonstration at about 1:00 am throwing stones and shouting slogans. They were taken away by authorities for questioning.

Addressing the Kwangju rally, NKDP President Yi Min-u reiterated his party's strong stance when he said: "If the next presidential election is to be held under the present constitution, the NKDP will not only refuse to name its presidential candidate but will also wage a struggle to boycott the election lock, stock, and barrel."

It is an acknowledged historical fact that beginning with the Yi dynasty, the opposition forces have put up relentless resistance to those in power.

Although It Hard Times Under the Dictatorship Born of the Direct Electoral System...

The NKDP calls for a constitutional amendment to institute a direct presidential election system while talking about democracy. But the Syngmann Rhee and Pak Chong-hui regimes, which were considered dictatorial regimes in Korea, came into being under a direct presidential election system. It is really ironic that the same opposition party which had a hard time under these dictatorial regimes is now demanding the election of the president by direct popular vote.

The Asian Games, scheduled to open in only 5 months' time, and the Seoul Olympic Games, to be held in 2 years and 5 months, are both great national events which will provide an opportunity to test the value of the entity of the ROK and its people as a state and a nation. Therefore, they cannot afford to be negligent in the least in making preparations for these games.

The author earlier referred to President Kim Il-song's strong statement and to the deployment of an overwhelming part of the DPRK forces in the forward areas. Moreover, Defense Minister Yi pointed out that the DPRK has a "7-Day War concept."

Under these circumstances, the NKDP is engaged in a direct-action campaign to demand constitutional amendments.

Japanese mass media are attentively watching political developments in the ROK.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN in its 2 April editorial said: "The present constitution provides that the president, or more than half of the registered total National Assembly members jointly, can submit a motion for constitutional amendments. But the opposition strength in the National Assembly falls short of the required majority. That is why the opposition parties are trying to undermine the Chon Tu-hwan government through a signature collection campaign. After stating that "certainly, the constitutional revision issue is the ROK's internal affair," the editorial concluded by saying: "It is our true wish that the political situation in the ROK revolving around the constitutional revision issue will not move in the direction of a crisis of confrontation."

Meanwhile, noting the "7-Day War" conceived by the DPRK, the 6 April editorial of SEKAI NIPPO said: "It is important not to let the DPRK judge that the campaign for constitutional amendments in the ROK provides a golden opportunity for a surprise attack. There is the danger of the DPRK making such a judgment. Therefore, it is essential to prevent any development in the ROK that may induce a misjudgment."

TONGA ILBO in its 1 April issue carried a dialog between Democratic Justice Party Representative No Tae-u and NKDP President Yi Min-u. In this conversation, President Yi Min-u said: "Life is like dewdrops on the grass. If one wants to accomplish something in his short span of life, he should behave in a way consistent with justice." "Life is like dewdrops on the grass"--I wonder if any of the Japanese politicians would use such an expression. Probably, it plainly expresses the conventional position of the people in opposition in Korea from the Yi dynasty up to now.

It is no exaggeration to say that from this expression one only receives an impression of self-abandonment, and not an iota of compromise and cooperation.

13311/6662
CSO: 4105/190

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN REFUTES WEINBERGER'S THEORY ON NORTH'S THREAT

SK090507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today lambastes U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger for crying about the fictitious "threat from the North", speaking ill of us.

Referring to the fact that at the World Affairs Council in Anchorage he babbled that the North has "deployed" the army in the forward area along the military demarcation line and plans to dispatch armed personnel into South Korea and threatens peace on the Korean peninsula, the author of the commentary says:

This is a shameless lie.

Weinberger is a pettifogger who, together with President Reagan, is next to no one among the U.S. reactionary ruling quarters in spreading the whopping lie about "threat from the North."

The vociferous clamouring of the United States about "threat from the North" is a lie for covering up its bellicose nature and this only shows that it is the very one seeking to provoke another war in Korea.

Weinberger himself openly ranted that the United States would use nuclear weapons against the Korean people.

There is no "threat from the North" but "threat from the South" on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists are clamouring about "threat from the North" because their blackhearted intention is to invade the North by force of arms.

/6662
CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DENOUNCES SOUTH MINISTER'S REMARKS ON PRESS

SK150523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--The puppet minister of culture and information of South Korea in his "congratulatory address" on October 13 talked about "function" and "role" of the press in defending the "physical constitution" of "liberal democracy" from the challenge of "radical leftist force" and maintaining political and social "stability". Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says that his "congratulatory address" is intended to strictly control and subsidize the South Korean press and use it as a tool to beautify the fascist dictatorial policy and the plot for long-term office.

In an attempt to realize its wild ambition for long-term office by concealing its treacherous acts and justifying its fascist ruling system, the Chon Tu-hwan group, from the very day it seized power, ruthlessly trampled underfoot the liberties and rights of the people and harshly suppressed the progressive pressmen and their activities. The fascist clique paralyzed the function of the South Korean press by laying down many restrictive clauses and, not yet reassured, revealed its intention to tighten the control on the press under the pretext of "defence" or "stability".

To gag the press, wielding fascist stick, is a habitual method of those cursed and denounced by the people for their crimes, and an expression of the last-ditch efforts of those facing their doom. The puppet clique is trying to find a way out in reducing the press to a tool of the "government" and subsidizing it and intensifying fascist suppression and war policy. But this is nothing but a foolish dream.

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CSO: 4100/026

VNS COMMENTARY DISPUTES ASIAD SUCCESS

SK080722 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a so-called congratulatory speech read on Chon Tu-hwan's behalf by Prime Minister No Sin-yong at the National Foundation Day ceremony on 3 October, he babbled as if the 1986 Asian Games were a success.

As for Chon Tu-hwan who attempted to use the Asian Games for impure political aims, he could not but make such a remark. It was, however, a shameless and preposterous sophism.

Needless to say, the current Asian Games as a sports event were a failure. The Chon Tu-hwan ring manuevered to avoid a crisis of rule, achieve long-term power, and perpetuate division by successfully holding the Asian Games. However, it only revealed its true nature as a dictatorial colonial nation.

Through the current Asian Games, Chon Tu-hwan only showed that South Korea is the worst fascist dictatorial state and that he himself is a national traitor and dictator abandoned by the people. Chon Tu-hwan also perpetrated unprecedented wholesale repression of the people in an attempt to achieve his impure political aims by successfully holding the Asian Games.

He waged the commotion of a search operation, checks, and inspection by arming more than 100,000 police, and restricted the people's movements. He repressed with clubs and tear gas the just struggle of youths and students opposing the Asian Games and arrested and imprisoned patriotic students, thus perpetrating illegal and wicked acts.

He created an atmosphere of terror by blocking the stadiums with wire entanglements and armed policemen and deploying armed forces in surrounding areas. He had police search cameras and bags of foreign reporters and even make a mass assault on them and injure them with tear gas, perpetrating acts unseen in any country.

Foreign reporters who came to cover the games stated that South Korea is a fascist state where only military troops and police rampage and that they would never come again. Through the Asian Games, Chon Tu-hwan again revealed to the world that South Korea is a complete U.S. colony. The inducement of the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics to Seoul is the result of behind-the-scenes manipulations by the United States.

The United States encouraged Chon Tu-hwan to solicit the two events to block the crisis in the colonial rule of South Korea and to camouflage the South Korea regime as an independent democratic regime. However, our masses, including youths and students, constantly staged the struggle against the Asian Games, branding the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics as disgraceful sports events which sacrifice the people and seek to extend the pro-U.S. dictatorship and perpetuate the nation's division.

Embarrassed by this, the United States sent warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which carried U.S. aggressor forces and nuclear weapons, to Inchon and Pusan and staged a naval exercise in the East Sea for fear of the bandruptcy of the Asian Games, thus posing a military threat. The United States had Chon Tu-hwan strengthen the suppression of the people.

In addition, the United States even produced a political drama by having Nakasone participate in the opening ceremony of the Asian Games in an effort to increase Chon Tu-hwan's popularity. As the games began, it kept the U.S. forces in South Korea in a mobilization posture and U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker inspected the stadiums and received reports concerning the process of the games, thus perpetrating various maneuvers.

The current games showed that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of puppets which cannot organize even a sports game without U.S. support. Through the Asian Games, Chon Tu-hwan showed his own filthy nature and shape. He unhesitatingly committed treacherous national-selling acts by offering money and women to the foreigners in an attempt to use the Asian Games for impure political aims.

To conceal his crime with gold medals, he ignored the remarks of foreign champions and made unfair judgment by providing the foreign champions with sham and shabby instruments, thus perpetrating filthy acts. As a result, foreign champions withdrew themselves while the games were underway and during the medal awards ceremonies, some foreign champions even returned home without participating in the games.

Saying that it was the first time they ever say such a filthy act perpetrated by the host country, foreign champions and officials who participated in the Asian Games unanimously stressed that they would absolutely not come to the 1988 Olympics. Despite this, Chon Tu-hwan shamelessly babbled about the success of the Asian Games.

Chon Tu-hwan should step down from power according to the unanimous demand of youths, students, and the people instead of attempting to conceal his filthy nature and shape which have been more clearly revealed through the Asian Games with empty words about success.

Our people have more clearly realized the filthy nature and shape of Chon Tu-hwan and the United States through the current Asian Games. They will more courageously carry out the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle.

/12232
CSO: 4110/015

SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS AFTER ASIAD DENOUNCED

SK141301 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 11 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 12 October commentary: "Knife-Wielding by Those Who Have Become Desperate"]

[Text] As soon as the Asian Games ended, the Chon Tu-hwan clique kicked off a frantic wholesale roundup. On 6 October, the fascist clique perpetrated the atrocity of arresting nine students from Seoul University, Tongguk University, Songgyungwan University, and Seoul Silip College on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstration. On 7 October, the fascist clique issued an arrest warrant for four students including those from Sunggyungwan University on a similar charge and began a search for two students including those who were expelled from Seoul Silip College.

Such a repressive commotion is being perpetrated each day not only in Seoul but in many places in South Korea. The puppets suppressed these students, charging that they led the struggle to oppose the Asian Games staged on campuses and in downtown streets during the games and manipulated the struggle behind the scenes. This is a repressive commotion perpetrated as an act of retaliation by those who were humiliated by the enhanced anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle of the people before the world during the Asian Games.

Today, the puppets are loudly talking about the successful hosting of the Asian Games, united strength, and so forth at home and abroad. However, such remarks are nonsensical. What the people saw during the Asian Games in Seoul was not the so-called united strength in South Korea but merely the fact that the puppet Chon Tu-hwan who holds the position of president is thoroughly isolated and rejected by the people and that South Korea is a bloodthirsty place of fear, a dark hell where injustice and lawlessness are rampant.

Sometime ago, SINHAN MINBO, a paper of Koreans in the United States, reported on the situation in South Korea in connection with the Asian games, saying that it resembled the scene following a military coup, noting that the games seemed to be under way in a prisoner of war camp. This description clearly depicted the real situation in South Korea. In fact, the Asian Games were forcibly held in the midst of the people's resistance and in a place where violence is rampant. The puppets said that there would be no smell of tear gas. But tear gas permeated not only the downtown area but also the stadiums. Furthermore, a U.S. reporter was injured by being hit with a tear gas canister. The puppet police attacked a foreign reporter and gave him a drubbing and made an ugly scene by confiscating his film.

All this shows that one need not explain the truth of suppression. The puppets attempt to shift the responsibility for such a situation onto the students who rose in struggle. However, this situation is not the result of the action of students, but that of the puppets themselves. The students fought, holding out for a just demand. The puppets, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, used the Asian games for impure aims and for violating the people's interest. How could the students idly stand by?

The rascals wield the club of fascism regarding the patriotic students as criminals while the rascals themselves committed a crime. This is an intolerable tyranny of power.

Viewing the present act of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, it is not difficult to estimate how many students will be chained in [word indistinct] struggle will not stop and the crisis in the rule of the puppets, who are abandoned at home and abroad, will not be eliminated. No matter how desperately the dictators run amok with bayonets and guns, the South Korean youths and students will never give in and will respond to the rascals' retaliation with retaliation.

/12232
CSO: 4110/015

SHENZHEN MEETING AGREES TO FORM UNITED KOREAN TEAM

SK090442 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Yi Min-hui]

[Text] A meeting of directors of the Asian Table Tennis Association held on 8 October in Shenzhen, Communist China, agreed to form single united teams between the North and South of Korea and between Communist China and Taiwan as part of select Asian teams to compete in the second table tennis match between Asia and Europe to be held in Japan in December, according to a report in the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN today.

According to this news report, the single united team between the North and South will consist of one table tennis player from our country and two North Korean players for the men's single united team, and two players from our country, Yang Yong-cha and Hyon Chong-hwa, and one from North Korea, for the women's single united team.

The men's single united team between Communist China and Taiwan will be made up of a player from Taiwan, the country's No 1 player (Wu Kao Min), and two from Communist China.

If the agreement reached at yesterday's meeting of directors of the Asian Table Tennis Association is formally endorsed by the general conference slated for today, single united teams between the North and South and between Communist China and Taiwan will be formed for the first time among the various sporting teams.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported that the formation of a single united team between the North and South poses no problem because South Korea and North Korea have no objection to it. However, whether Taiwan and the Communist China will agree to form a single united team remains to be seen.

/8309
CSO: 4107/19

PYONGYANG COMMENTARY CONDEMNS CHON'S SHAM AMNESTY

SK080830 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Son Yong-il: "Hypocritical Commotion of Clemency"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets have played the game of releasing a few [words indistinct]. The puppets clamor that they have granted them leniency, describing this commotion as a benefit. Yet another hypocritical trick to gain popularity, this is a mockery of the South Korean youths, students, and people.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring had any intention of granting genuine clemency to those in prison, it would proclaim everyone who is in prison on the false charges of violating fascist evil laws while staging righteous struggles for independence, democracy, and reunification, to be innocent and completely acquit them.

While playing the game of release on parole, however, the puppets have stated that those prisoners who led exemplary lives behind bars were included on the list of parolees. This nakedly exposes the spitefulness and bloodthirstiness of the puppets.

Patriotic students and personages of all walks of life who are detained behind bars by the puppets are not criminals who should be objects of the commotion of the so-called benefits or clemency. They are righteous people who have turned out in the struggle to correct the crippled reality because they could not look idly at a reality in which national sovereignty was trampled underfoot and the people's democratic freedom and rights to survival were ruthlessly infringed upon under the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The group of criminals who must be judged and executed by the people in South Korea is the Chon Tu-hwan ring. This notwithstanding, these wretches prattle about granting someone benefits. How preposterous this is!

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's commotion of clemency is nothing but a cheap and deceitful burlesque designed to hide its nature as a group of fascist maniacal murderers and to win popularity by giving the impression that it honors human rights.

It is obvious why the Chon Tu-hwan ring has played this clumsy political farce. Because of many kinds of treacherous and fascist crimes which enrage man and heaven, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has become the object of curse, rejection, and overthrow among South Korea youths, students, and people. According to a scenario conceived by the U.S. imperialists, the wretches are laying the foundation for long-term power by pushing ahead with a plot for constitutional revision and making bad use of international sporting events. However, this does not work as they intended.

Under these circumstances, the Chon Tu-hwan ring again played such a farce to remain in power by improving its image and soothing the mounting resisting spirit of the people. However hard a jackal tries to disguise itself as a sheep, its nature of enjoying blood cannot be hidden.

While playing a hypocritical burlesque of leniency, the Chon Tu-hwan is more hellbent on manhunting, constantly increasing suppressive organs and forces. From the middle of June to 25 September, the wretches detained as many as 263,500 people throughout South Korea under the pretext of containing crimes of hampering the Asian games, arrested approximately 48,300, and referred approximately 76,300 to a summary court.

Amid the commoditon of arrest and punishment, the South Korea prisons are further packed with those who have been labeled political prisoners without committing any crime. What significance is releasing a few prisoners under such circumstances?

As for those who have been released from prison, they have just moved from a prison with bars to a prison without bars. As long as the colonial domination of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan hooligans continue, there will be no change in the status of the South Korean people.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must not cling to such a deceitful burlesque which can deceive no one, but unconditionally release all illegally arrested patriotic students and personages of all walks of life at once and step down from power.

/12232
CSO: 4110/015

REPORT ON 'BRUTAL TORTURES' USED IN SOUTH

SK092223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group brutally tortures political prisoners and persons falling out of it favor at torture rooms of more than 600 prisons in South Korea.

The fascist clique put to harsh tortures Kim Kun-tae, former chairman of the Youth Alliance for Democratic Movement, at the "security headquarters" in Seoul in one month of September last year.

The puppets put him to the "chicken roasting" and electric tortures for about five hours almost every day and loudly turned on radio to muffle the cries during the tortures.

They paralysed by an electric torture the whole body of Yi Tae-pok after throwing him behind the bar on charges of involvement in the "case of the Workers' Federation for Democracy" and tortured by electricity Ho In-Hoe who was chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of the "National Federation of Students" on the chest and private parts, making it impossible for him to move his body.

In an underground room in the suburbs of Kwangju, they beat 8 patriots to death with an iron bar under the eyes of other detainees. They also beat to death with a square bar An Chong-pil, deputy chief of the editorial department of TONGA ILBO.

And they broke an artery of a girl student of Kyonghui University by fisting her mercilessly to kill her and broke the eardrums of Pang Yong-sok, steering committee chairman of the Welfare Council of Workers, by brutally kicking and beating him.

Chemical torture by the fascist clique is the culmination of the viciousness.

Human slaugheters have committed beastly atrocities, causing mental derangement of detainees and destroying their bodies by injecting hallucinogenic drugs, chemical medicines and radio-active substances into their bodies.

They put women even to sexual tortures.

They recently disclosed sexual torture of Kwon In-suk, a girl student expelled from Seoul University, by a fascist hooligan of the puppet Puchon police station and the fascist police's sexual tortures of two girl students of Seoul University and Rihwa Women's University, which caused their death are only a few instances of such tortures by the puppet police.

Besides, the fascist clique kills or cripples many people by brutal tortures defying human imagination, such as bamboo needle torture, "Ghengis Khan cooking" torture, glow lamp and snake tortures.

/6662
CSO: 4100/026

VNS ON NKDP'S BOYCOTT OF CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE

SK080931 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] During this hour of station commentary I will talk about the suspension of the special National Assembly committee which deals with issues of constitutional revision.

On 29 September, the NKDP decided to not participate in the activities of the special National Assembly committee for constitutional revision. Thus, the special committee which discusses issues concerning constitutional revision has come to a halt and has become, in effect, an entity which exists in name only.

In this connection, the DJP has denounced and attacked the NKDP's boycott of the special committee for constitutional revision with noisy statements and whatnot.

Meanwhile, the United States has threateningly stated, through the mouth of its ambassador to South Korea, that South Korea would face great chaos if it misses its present chance. Then, it called on the ruling and opposition parties to reach a political compromise.

The so-called special committee for the discussion of issues concerning constitutional revision was invented by the Chon Tu-hwan ring with a view toward thwarting the anti-U.S. and antidictorial struggle of the masses of all walks of life and their struggle to have the constitution revised by cajoling the opposition party into the National Assembly and thereby dodging a crisis facing its rule and splitting and undermining the off-stage anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial forces, all to scheme for its prolonged stay in power.

There is no need to repeat that the special committee for the discussion of issues concerning constitutional revision was worked out based on a U.S. scenario and its behind-the-scenes control.

As is well known, the NKDP, off-stage forces such as the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, and the United Mass Movement for Unification and Democracy, together with the masses of all walks of life, this year staged a mighty struggle to have the constitution revised amid the surging anti-U.S. and antidictorial struggle of youths and students.

In particular, the rapid advance of off-stage democratic forces, which were encouraged by developments in the Philippines, shook the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime to the foundation, to the point where it faced a catastrophic crisis. Stung and exasperated by this, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group shifted in their former stand that the Chon Tu-hwan ring would agree to discuss issues concerning constitutional revision in 1989 after conducting such grand political events as peaceful change of government in 1988, the 1986 Asian games, and the 1988 Olympics; expressed a willingness to agree to a revision of the constitution even before the current term of presidency expires; and organized a special committee to deal with issues concerning constitutional revision by cajoling the opposition party into the National Assembly.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group came up with the so-called parliamentary cabinet system after banning the opposition parties' from engaging in off-stage activities and harshly suppressing the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of youths, students, and democratic organizations for democratization by linking it to the Inchon incident.

The DJP's bill for a parliamentary cabinet system is nothing but a political machination designed to prolong its one-party dictatorship by replacing the current dictatorial system headed by a president with a dictatorial system headed by a prime minister.

The youths, students, and masses of all walks of life, reading in advance the DJP maneuver, have joined in a struggle to have the fascist constitution abolished and smash the special committee which deals with issues concerning constitutional revision, calling on the NKDP to wake up to reality.

Under the circumstances in which the DJP, which had earlier stated that it would accept opposition calls for a direct presidential election system, reneging on its promise, employs all sorts of machinations to force a draft for a parliamentary cabinet system, the purpose of which is long-term one-party dictatorship, through the National Assembly, while paying lip service to an amendment of the constitution based on agreement between the ruling and opposition parties, the special committee for discussion of issues concerning constitutional revision is in reality useless.

In a situation like this, the NKDP's decision to boycott the special committee for discussion of constitutional revision is quite natural.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring denounces and attacks the NKDP's decision to not participate in the special committee for discussion of constitutional revision by issuing statements. This is an act committed by a thief who calls others thieves.

The wicked scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan ring which, interpreting the people's call for the revision of the constitution in its favor, tries to fraudulently use it in its attempt to hold power longer, is an act of deceiving and mocking the people, which deserves denunciation and rejection.

Our people also cannot overlook the remarks by U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker in connection with the NKDP's decision to boycott the special committee for discussion of revision of the constitution.

Speaking in an interview of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, walker called on the ruling and opposition parties to reach a compromise, arguing that South Korea has come to [words indistinct] of electing a legitimate government for the first time since its liberation, but if it misses this chance will face [word indistinct] chaos.

Such an impudent act by an ambassador who has interferred in the internal affairs of South Korea in a manner that does not become his diplomatic position can be said to have publicly acknowledge in the international community the fact that successive South Korean governments have never been legitimate, but illegal governments and colonial regimes that have served the United States. In fact, successive South Korean governments, ranging from that of Syngman Rhee to the present government, have been unlawful puppet governments fabricated by the United States. They have been nothing more than colonial ruling institutions to serve the United States.

Also, those who are in power and govern South Korea, including the president, are nothing but puppets whose strings are pulled by the United States. Walker's calling on the ruling and opposition parties to reach a compromise by babbling about chaos has laid bare U.S. intentions to carry through the parliamentary cabinet system, a product of a political plot hatched between the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, by threatening the opposition party.

Though Walker has stated that a legitimate, democratic government was about to come into being if the parliamentary cabinet system is realized, whatever government is established under U.S. intervention and its behind-the-scenes control cannot become an independent and democratic government.

Our people should never tolerate the wicked plot of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring who scheme to prolong the fascist colonial dictatorial regime through the special committee for discussion of constitutional revision.

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CSO: 4110/015

NODONG SINMUN BLAMES DJP FOR NKDP BOYCOTT

SK071047 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 3 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 4 October commentary: "It is the DJP That Deserves Denunciation"]

[Text] The NKDP's decision not to take part in the special National Assembly committee dealing with issues concerning the amendment of the Constitution unless the ruling and opposition parties argues on the revision of the constitution to direct presidential election has aroused noisy reactions from within the DJP.

The DJP now slanders the NKDP in statements and addresses, saying that the NKDP's attempt to cripple the special committee by its boycott and by its ignoring the principle of revising the constitution based on agreement is an undemocratic act which gives priority to the party's ambitions for power.

The NKDP's refusal to participate in the special committee was a measure of protest against the DJP's plot to stay in power permanently and continue the one-man dictatorship being hatched behind the special committee. The DJP has no reason whatever to fault the NKDP's act or pick a fight with the opposition party. It is the DJP that turns its back on amendment of the constitution by reaching an agreement and has reduced the special committee to an entity existing in name only.

The DJP stated that amendment of the constitution based on agreement between the ruling and opposition parties is an absolute desire of the people. However, it is unclear who it had in mind when it referred to the people.

The South Korean people want to have the constitution revised in a way that favors a direct presidential election system. It was because the DJP found it impossible to any longer subdue the mass movement calling for the revision of the constitution in favor of a direct presidential election that the DJP, which had earlier claimed it would not revise the current fascist constitution under any circumstances, agreed to change the constitution.

If this is the case, the DJP is in no position to turn its back on the masses' demand for constitutional revision. However, the draft for constitutional revision the DJP has come up with, which it claims is its final bill, has turned out to be a parliamentary cabinet system, a far cry from constitutional revision favoring a direct presidential election system.

It is apparent that a bill for constitutional revision that cuts against the grain of the masses' demand cannot be a bill for constitutional revision based on agreement. The DJP also stated that it could not approve of a revision of the constitution that favors a direct presidential election system. The DJP is fearful of the voters' exercise of their voting rights.

TONGIL PYONGNON, a magazine published in Japan, revealed that in a secret poll taken this year by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, 88 percent of those polled opposed and rejected the puppet Chon Tu-hwan. Revising the constitution in a way that favors a direct presidential election system under such circumstances amounts to suicide.

The DJP picked a fight with the NKDP, accusing it of having rendered the special committee for the revision of the constitution useless and of using the issue of constitutional revision to satisfy its appetite for power. However, the DJP cannot cover its impudent acts of employing every means possible to stay in power longer with such snide remarks about the DJP.

Al long as the DJP opposes constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system, schemes to realize its ambitions for a prolonged stay in power by the sheer force of its majority in the National Assembly, and maneuvers to prolong its dictatorial rule, the revision of the constitution, if it ever comes, will bring no change in political and social life in South Korea.

Even if another dictator comes to power after a change of government, there will be no such thing as replacement of the fascist rule with democratic rule.

It is natural for the NKDP, which calls for democratization, to boycott the special National Assembly committee, which has clearly been turned into nothing but an instrument for prolonging the DJP's dictatorial rule.

The NKDP reportedly plans to hold mass rallies next week in major cities, including Seoul, to demand revision of the constitution that favors a direct presidential election system until such time as the DJP accepts its demands.

The political situation in South Korea is uneasy. Answering a foreign reporter's question on whether there is any possibility of South Korea imposing martial law, the chief spokesman for Chongwadae stated that the opposition party would have to take responsibility for anything that happens in a threatening manner.

It is quite possible that the puppets will not hesitate to impose martial law should the situation develop in a way that leads them to problems. However, such a development would serve only as a rash act, digging their own graves.

Whether South Korea manages to bring the political situation under control and stabilize it or the political crisis becomes more acute depends entirely on what attitude the Chon Tu-hwan ring adopts from now on.

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CSO: 4110/015

DAILY DENOUNCES DJP ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

SK081006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0955 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces No Tae-u, representative member of the "Democratic Justice Party" of South Korea, for opposing the demand of the "New Korea Democratic Party" that draft amendments to the constitution be put to a referendum.

Recalling that No Tae-u, babbling that it is "a senseless view violating the constitution" to submit the dravt constitutional amendments to a plebiscite, made an unreasonable interpretation of the legal provisions that amendments to the "constitution" are not subject to a nationwide poll, the author of the commentary says:

The "DJP" opposes a "plebiscite" not because it is a "violation of the constitution" but it fears a judgment of the masses through a "nationwide poll".

The "Democratic Justice Party" claimed that it was "entrusted by the people" to settle the problem of the constitutional amendments through agreement between the ruling and opposition parties, and, therefore, it should not be put to a vote. But no one has ever entrusted the "Democratic Justice Party," an incarnation of dictatorship, to amend the constitution, thankful to the bayonet rule.

The "Democratic Justice Party" is fond of pretending to be a mouthpice of the people. We cannot understand why the "DJP" professing respect for the people's will is opposed to the demand of the "New Korea Democratic Party" that the draft constitutional amendments be adopted in accordance with the will of the masses.

The "DJP" rigged up the "people's will" by declaring even a "martial law" when it considered necessary. And when things are unfavourable to it, it cries what kind of "referendum" contravening the "constitution" is necessary. Such foolish behavior can hardly be called a sensible way of thinking.

The stand of the "DJP" revealed this time on the "NKDP" demand for referendum gives the lie once again to the "DJP" advertisement about a "peaceful change of power."

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CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM YONG-SAM INTERVIEW ON CONSTITUTION REVISION REPORTED

SK100915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)--Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy and permanent adviser to the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), in an interview on October 8, strongly demanded again an amendment to the "constitution" for "direct presidential election," according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

During the period of the Asian Games the South Korean people showed that they demand political evolution and democracy, he said, and stressed: The human rights cannot be left behind and the past policies of suppression will not work any longer.

The opposition will not compromise its stand against the "parliamentary system" and the whole issue of constitutional revision should be settled by the end of the year, he said.

Meanwhile, the puppet police headquarters sent a letter on October 8 to the president of the New Korea Democratic Party, which was intended to intimidate the party into giving up a rally scheduled in Kunsan, North Cholla Province, on October 9.

In the letter the fascist clique said the "rally for promoting the constitutional revision for direct presidential election" sponsored by the New Korea Democratic Party might wreck public peace and order and threatened that, [words indistinct] caused a trouble, a measure would be taken by law.

And the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique ringed the house of Kim Tae-chung, cochairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, with the mobilisation of hundreds of police and many police vans yesterday to ban him from attending the rally slated in Kunsan.

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CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON FORUM ON FOUNDING CONFEDERAL REPUBLIC

SK081027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--A scholars' forum for the realization of the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, which was put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the historic 6th congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 10, 1980, was held Tuesday at the People's Palace of Culture.

The forum was attended by Choe Tok-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF), Yo Yon-ku, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Chon Kum-chol, director of the secretariat of the CPRF, and other personages concerned, social scientists and university teachers.

Social scientists and university teachers made speeches under the titles "The Proposal for Founding the DCRK is a Most Reasonable and Original One for Reunifying the Country in Accordance With the Three Principles of National Reunification," "Achievement of Great National Unity Is a Basic Guarantee for the Founding of the DCRK," "The U.S. Imperialists' 'Two Koreas' Policy Is the Main Stumbling Block Lying in the Way of Founding the DCRK," "Easing Tensions and Removing the Danger of War at Present Is a Prerequisite to the Founding of the DCRK," "Dialogue and Negotiation Are an Essential Requisite to the Realization of the Proposal for Founding the DCRK" and so on.

Saying the proposal for founding the DCRK put forward by President Kim Il-song is a completely new and original proposal for reunification which nobody had ever come up with, the speakers stressed that to found a confederal republic is the most just way of reunification to attain national unity and accomplish the cause of national reunification under the conditions where different ideologies and social systems exist in the North and South of Korea.

To ease the acute tension and remove the danger of a new war on the Korean peninsula is a prerequisite to the founding of the DCRK, they declared, and emphasized:

In order to put an end to the North-South military confrontation and ensure a durable peace, it is necessary to hold tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea at an early date and immediately open talks of miltiary authorities to take military steps for the relaxation of tension and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

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CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK RALLY RENEWS CALL FOR FAMILY REUNION

SK090108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Call for Family Reunion"]

[Text] A throng of South Korean citizens, who had a brief yet dramatic reunion with their dispersed families in the North about a year ago, renewed their call yesterday for an early resumption of the [words indistinct] Red Cross talks for family reunion between the South and North.

They were participating in ceremonies held in Seoul, under the auspices of the Korean National Red Cross, which marked the first anniversary of the simultaneous exchange of "hometown visiting" groups and folk art troupes between the two parts of the country.

During a four-day period between September 20-23 last year, the South and North Korean Red Cross societies had successfully undertaken such a humanitarian venture, involving a 151-member contingent from each side. The hometown visitors and art performers were able to make mutual visits to Seoul and Pyongyang for the first time since the inception of the South-North Red Cross talks for family reunion in 1971--and, for that matter, since the territorial division following the end of World War II in 1945.

Even though the place of visit was restricted to the capital for each side, with a limited number of visitors, the first such Red Cross project for exchange of dispersed families was then considered most dramatic and monumental in the annals of the South-North Red Cross talks.

Following the historic success in the exchange of hometown visitors, voices were raised from among the dispersed families in the south, calling for strenuous efforts to be made by South and North Korean Red Cross authorities to push through similar programs for family reunion ever since.

In response to such ardent wishes of the people in the South, the Korean National Red Cross made an offer to Pyongyang for the second exchange project for hometown visitors. But, it has thus far proved abortive due to the insincerity of North Korea.

With the exchange of hometown visitors, which promoted a humanitarian mood to prevail between the South and North, even only for a short while, the homogeneous Korean people on both sides entertained the hope, however dim, for the attainment of family reunion and ultimate territorial unification.

So long as the North Koreans continue to be reluctant to come to the conference table for the humanitarian Red Cross undertaking, prospects for resuming inter-Korean talks in other channels, such as economic talks and preliminary parliamentary contacts, are liable to remain bleak.

On this occasion, the Pyongyang authorities are reminded of the many tearful, heartfelt scenes among hometown visitors, and we renew the call for an early resumption of all existing channels for dialogue, including the Red Cross talks.

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CSO: 4100/25

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA CLAIMS UN MEMBERS' SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION

SK092230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--The delegates of various countries to the 41st session of the United National General Assembly held that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves, according to a report.

The Egyptian delegate said that to reunify the Korean peninsula in a peaceful way in accordance with the will of the people was to contribute to removing the tension created in this region and guaranteeing security and stability there.

Saying that the Korean people are desirous of peace, the Congolese delegate stressed: It is a foremost task to reunify Korean peacefully.

The Syrian delegate expressed support to the efforts of the Demicratic People's Republic of Korea for making the foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country in a peaceful way and her demand for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone without foreign military bases and nuclear weapons.

Noting that Niger paid attention to the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula, the delegate of Niger expressed support to the dignified Korean nation's efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The delegate of Democratic Yemen voiced support to the DPRK's proposal to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

Supporting the righteous struggle of the Korean people for national reunification, the Burkina Faso delegate said:

The National Revolutionary Council, Government and people of Burkina Faso highly estimate the convocation and success of the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula in September.

Stating that the situation of the Korean peninsula is tense, the delegate of Djibouti held that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference.
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CSO: 4100/026

SKNDF ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON POPULAR LITERATURE

SK072226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--The propaganda department of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] recently issued a white paper on popular literature introducing the struggle waged by progressive literary men and exposing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's suppression of popular literature, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

Progressive literary men, too, are taking an active part in the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people of all walks of life for independence and their anti-fascist struggle for democracy, the white paper noted, and said:

Popular literature in South Korea is aimed at putting an end to the subjugation by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan clan, achieving independence and democracy in society and peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and realizing the genuine happiness of the people.

Democratic literary men paid foremost attention to organizing the movement for popular literature.

Thanks to positive activities of democracy literary men, the council of the movement for popular [word indistinct], the council of men of letters for freedom and so on have been formed.

In South Korea literary men who had participated in the past anti-fascist movement for democracy and literary men of the young generation from the poor are now directing efforts to the creation of realistic popular literature reflecting the demand of the popular masses of various strata including workers, peasants and urban paupers.

Millions of copies of popular literary works of over 1,800 kinds are now suppressed by the fascist "regime" in South Korea.

These works bring to the light the life of the people at the lowest echelon including the workers, peasants and urban paupers in South Korea, the brutal suppression by the fascist group and the U.S. imperialists' aggression and plunder.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is stifling the creative freedom of literary men by mobilizing various types of suppressive machines, the white paper continued:

In the five years of his power, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan banned selling of tens of millions of copies of books of literature and art of over 320 kinds including novels and poems and even those by well-known foreign writers.

Suppression of human rights of men of literature and art including writers is now indescribably harsh in South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique ruthlessly suppressed progressive literary men without hesitation, linking them with fictitious "cases".

The white paper laid bare the harsh violation of human rights of literary men by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group with the mobilization of the most brutal and cruel means of torture in the ancient, medieval and modern ages.

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CSO: 4100/026

BRIEFS

CHON'S OPERATION 'TO BRIBE' JOURNALISTS--Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for resorting to a despicable operation to bribe men of the press to cover its barbarous sexual torture of women Kwon In-suk. In a signed commentary the paper says: The puppet clique is bribing men of the press and offering the "benefit" of foreign tour to journalists covering the Justice Ministry to write articles "supporting" the "results of investigation" announced by the puppet prosecution that there was no sexual torture by police. This is a mean trick to prevent with hush money its sexual torture from rousing further public censure. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is lavishing money in keeping the fact in the dark for the criminal purpose to block the spread of the people's struggle for the overthrow of the fascist "regime" and wave off world criticism. The money used by the puppets may gag a few pretended men of the press. But it cannot hoodwink the bright eyes of millions of people who see truty. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/026

OLYMPIC GAMES

IOC TO ARRANGE INTER-KOREAN SPORTS TALKS BY YEAR'S END

SK090053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Tokyo--Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), stated that South Korea demonstrated to the world her competent organizational and security ability through the successful hosting of the Asian Games, thereby raising the world's expectations for the Seoul Olympics.

In a recent interview with Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN correspondent at the Lausanne-based IOC headquarters, he said that although the bomb explosion at Kimpo International Airport six days before the opening of the Asiad was regrettable, Seoul kept her promise to prevent the recurrence of a similar incident.

Commenting on the IOC proposal for allowing North Korea to stage some events of the Seoul Olympics, Samaranch said that he would meet with North Korean delegates to continue the discussion on the matter sometime after the IOC general session which will begin Sunday.

Samaranch, mediator in the dialogues between the South and North Korean Olympic Committees, forwarded in July the proposal to both Koreas in which Pyongyang would be able to host table tennis, archery, one of the four groups of the soccer competition and the start of the 100 km cycling road race.

Seoul reportedly accepted the formula, but Pyongyang asked for more events.

Samaranch was quoted as saying that he had no intention to change the proposal because it was an historic one.

He told MAINICHI that he would arrange for a fourth round of inter-Korean sports talks on the proposal.

"At present, we are making approaches (to South and North Korea) in a bid to hold a fourth session of talks by the year's end," he was quoted as saying.

The Japanese daily also quoted the world sports leader as saying that there would not be a long delay on the decision for the proposal as it would be made before the general conference of the IOC in Istanbul next May.

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CSO: 4100/24

ROK POLICE INTENSIFYING INVESTIGATION OF KIMPO INCIDENT

SK090042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Police, probing the fatal bomb blast at Kimpo International Airport on Sept. 14, are focusing on the activities of about 160,000 Koreans and foreigners who flew into and out of the airport during interval of Sept. 1-23.

Police said yesterday that of the total, investigation is focusing on those who arrived at or departed the airport with passports issued by countries to which North Korea reportedly exported its terrorists.

Investigators said that they have already obtained the list of foreign terrorists, including those from France and Japan and are researching whether they entered or left the country via the airport shortly before or after the bloody incident.

Investigation has resumed on an estimated 28,000 people nationwide for their possible involvement in the bombing attack.

The end of the Asiad has enabled the police force that was mobilized to protect athletes, officials and spectators of the Asian Games to resume work on the probe, they said.

During the 16-day sports festival, 100 police investigators conducted a door-to-door probe into 6,000 households around the airport, more than 1,700 explosives makers and dealers and 50 reports by citizens, but failed to find any suspects.

They said that more intensive investigation is in the offing.

In an effort to find any persons who saw the moment when the bomb was planted in the arrival hall of the airport, police have probed taxi drivers and other people who were at the airport to greet or see off incoming and outgoing passengers shortly before and after the bombing. The probe bore little fruit, they said.

In the meantime, bereaved families of five killed victims and 29 injured people have not reached an agreement on compensation with the government.

The committee set up to deal with matters related to the bombing has established a principle under which 20 million won will be paid in compensation money for each dead victim, and injured people will be provided with all medical expense.

Ok Yun-chol, 52, a Seoul vocational high school teacher, whose 15 family members or relatives were killed or injured in the bomb blast, demanded that two of five dead victims, including his only son, be buried in the National Cemetery or the Olympic Park. However, the committee headed by Vice Transportation Minister Yu Hung-su informed Ok that the demand cannot be met because of pertinent regulations.

/8309
CSO: 4100/23

FOUR MONTH INVESTIGATION CRACKS MINMIN, CHAMINTU ORGANIZATIONS

Student Members Arrested

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 30 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] On 30 August, the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office announced the arrest of 180 leaders and other student members of the Chamintu (Struggle Committee for Anti-American Independence and Anti-Fascist Democracy) and the Minmintu (Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Fascist Struggle Committee for National Democracy) who had incited various campus demonstrations and sit-ins and prepared and distributed seditious printed materials. According to the announcement, of this total, 169 (140 males and 29 females) were detained and charges have been filed against the remaining 11 students without restraint of personal freedom. In addition, the announcement says, 91 persons have been put on the wanted listed.

The announcement says that of the 169 students under detention (151 from 14 universities in Seoul and 18 from 10 local universities), 130 have already been indicted and 15 students, including Miss Che Un-suk (21, freshman at the Korean History Department of the Seoul National University), who showed remorse for their conduct, have been set free with stay of prosecution, and investigation is currently underway on the remaining 24 students under detention. Accordingly, the number of students still being detained in connection with the case in question is 154.

The following is a breakdown by universities of the students arrested in the 4 months or more since prosecutors and police across the country launched an investigation on 6 May: the Seoul National University, 68; Koryo University, 23; Yonsei University, 3; Chungang University, 2; Toksong Women's University, 2; Ewha Women's University, Tanguk University, Tongguk University, Kungmin University, Sungmyong Women's University, and Foreign Language University, 1 each.

Among local universities, Kyongbuk University tops with 4, followed by Inha, Kemyong, Yongnam, Chonnam and Chongju universities with 2 each, and Songsim Women's University, Asia University, Hansin University, and Chungbuk University with 1 each.

The number of students arrested by prosecutors and police in the last semester exceeds 900, and more than 620 of them are still being detained. Students belonging to the Minmintu and the Chamintu account for 27.5 percent of the students under detention.

Of these detained students, the prosecution indicted 63 persons including Yi Se-yong of the Seoul National University (22, senior at the German Literature Department, and chairman of the Minmintu Central Committee) on charges of violation of provisions of the National Security Law, 17 persons including Pak Song-chik of Koryo University (21, senior at the Economics Department on leave, and chairman of the May Struggle Committee under the Minmintu) on charges of violation of the Law on Punishment for Acts of Violence, Che Song-ho of Yonsei University (22, junior at the Economics Department), who participated in the "3 May Inchon disturbance," on charges of rioting, and 42 persons including Miss Yi Myong-suk of Songgyungwan University (22, senior at the Sociology Department on leave) on charges of violation of the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations. All of them remain in detention.

The prosecution added that it had put on the wanted list 91 persons, including Chong Hyon-tae (registered as senior at the Korean Language Education Department and overall leader of the Seoul National University Minmintu Central Committee) and Ho Yong-ku (senior at the Shipbuilding Engineering Department and chairman of the Seoul National University Chamintu struggle Committee for a Democratic Constitution) on suspicion of having formed organizations beneficial to the enemy, an act punishable under the National Security Law.

The prosecution disclosed that these two organizations, inheriting the line of struggle of the Sammintu, which had been branded by the judicial authorities as a procommunist organization beneficial to the enemy, have spread out their networks in 39 universities across the country since this spring and were the key forces which manipulated from behind or led campus and street demonstrations.

The prosecution said that these two organizations have advocated violent leftist revolution by disseminating printed publications, such as "Guide," "Battle Cry for National Salvation," "National Democratic Front," "Declaration of National Democracy," "Liberation Manifesto," and "Liberation," while making demands beneficial to the North Korean puppets, such as anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. demands including one for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Korea.

According to the prosecution, the Minmintu in particular mailed seditious printed materials to junior and senior high school students in an attempt to disseminate leftist ideologies.

In its announcement, the prosecution explained that "the Minmintu and the Chamintu waged an 'ideological struggle' in the Seoul National University through wall newspapers, but the Chamintu, which advocates the doctrine of 'anti-imperialist popular democratic revolution' as its key tenet, is far more radical than the Minmintu, which is based on the doctrine of 'popular democratic revolution.'"

Outlining its future search plan, the prosecution said that it will exert its main efforts to arrest Chong Hyon-tae of the Seoul National University, who is the highest ranking leader of the Minmintu, and continue its investigation into the 3 May Inchon disturbance. The prosecution disclosed that in connection with this disturbance, Chong Tae-hwa (senior at the Public Law Department of the Seoul National University), who is the overall leader of the Chamintu, was indicted while in detention and is now on trial.

Police Reveal Investigation

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 30 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Summary of the Announcement on the Police and Prosecutors' Investigation of the Minmintu and the Chamintu

The background of the investigation:

--Taking a serious view of the violent student disturbances of radical leftist propensity which began to appear on campuses from the early part of this year, the prosecution conducted a serious investigation into this phenomenon to determine its epicenter and the whole truth. Through this probe, they have uncovered the fact that the key organizations behind these disturbances were the Anti-imperialist, Antifacist Struggle Committee for National Democracy (Minmintu) and the Struggle Committee for Anti-American Independence and Antifascist Democracy (Chamintu), which were organized in the Seoul National University and Koryo, Yonsei, Songgyungwan, and other universities.

--These two organizations are underground organizations which inherited the line of struggle from the Struggle Committee for Popular Liberation, Democracy and National Unification (Sammintu), which were disbanded last year after being branded by the judicial authorities as a procommunist organization serving the interests of the enemy. Beginning this spring, the two organizations have manipulated in the background or led violent illegal campus demonstrations and extremist street disturbances, thereby aggravating the academic situation to the extreme and disturbing peace and order.

--It was the judgment of the prosecution that if these activities were to be left unchecked, there is the possibility that radical procommunist, leftist ideologies will inundate the campuses, paralyzing university education and turning the universities into bases for leftist revolution. In addition, it is feared that they would not only endanger the existence of our system of liberal democracy which all of us must defend, but also sabotage the security of our constitutional government. On the basis of this judgment, and from a national security point of view, the investigation authorities have conducted an all-out 4 month-long meticulous probe into the Minmintu and Chamintu beginning on 6 May 1986.

Minmintu:

--On 5 May 1986, Chong Hyon-tae (senior at the Korean Language Education Department, still at large) and Yi Se-yong (senior at the German Literature Department, under detention) and other students of the Seoul National

University organized the Seoul National University Minmintu Central Committee, an underground Minmintu organization, by whipping together the remnants of the "Democratic Committee," which had been disbanded by the government authorities, with the "doctrine of national democratic revolution (NDR)," the doctrine of the defunct Sammintu, as its guiding principle.

--As an initial step, on 21 March they organized the "Anti-imperialist, Antifascist Struggle Committee for National Democracy" (Minmintu) as an open fighting organization in the Seoul National University, with Kim Ki-o (senior at the Philosophy Department, under detention) as its chairman.

--On 29 April, with more than 1,000 students from 31 universities in Seoul present, the "Minmin Student Federation" was inaugurated in Yonsei University, with Kim Kil-o of the Seoul National University, Kim Song-taek of Yonsei University (senior at the Economics Department, under detention), and others of the Seoul National University conceived an idea of organizing a radical struggle organization and, in the middle of February this year, they finally inaugurated a preparatory committee for the "Democratic Student Federation" with the "doctrine of national-liberation popular democratic revolution" (NLPDR) as its guiding principle.

--Three meetings were held between 22 and 28 March to adopt the platform and by-laws of the Democratic Student Federation, as well as rules of daily conduct for its members and the prospectus for its inauguration. It was agreed that the new organization be named the "Student Federation for National Salvation." Chong Tae-hwa, Kim Taek-su, Yi Chong-chu, and Pak Chong-sok (senior at the Department of Diplomacy, under detention) were named members of the central committee, and Chong Tae-hwa became its chairman.

--On 4 April, as an open struggle organization under the Student Federation for National Salvation, the Struggle Committee for Anti-American Independence and Antifascist Democracy (Chamintu) was inaugurated in the Seoul National University, with Yim Myong-Chae (senior at the Economics Department, under detention) as its chairman. The Koryo University Chamintu organization was organized soon afterward.

Conclusion:

--In view of the seriousness of the current situation, and from the point of view of national security and social stability, the prosecution has no alternative but thoroughly to probe into the ideological propensities of these procommunist elements serving the interests of the enemy and the truth about their violent revolutionary struggle and mete out stern punishment in accordance with the law to whoever is found guilty, irrespective of his social status.

--Needless to say, the prosecution will in the future, as in the past, resolutely punish these kinds of violators from the national security point of view and will make a thorough investigation of any group which tries to aggravate the campus disorder or lends a hand in contaminating the campuses with radical leftist ideologies, or any force which tries to take advantage of the campus disorder for its own interest, in order to determine the culpability of such group or force.

Organizational makeups of the Chamintu and the Minmintu

The Seoul University Chamintu has three committees under the overall leader, Chong Tae-hwa. They are: the central committee; the preparatory committee for the Student Federation for National Salvation, consisting of Kim Taek-su, Kim Yong-uk, Yi Chong-chu and Kim Chin-kwon; and the editorial committee consisting of Chong Tae-hwa and Cho Yu-sik. The central committee has four departments, namely the propaganda department (Director Pak Kim-sop), the struggle department (former director Pak Chong-sok, present director Cho Yu-sik), the department of external operations (former director Yi Chong-chu, present director Kim Yong-uk), and the organization department (former director Kim Taek-su, present director Yi Wang-chun).

The Seoul National University Minmintu's Central Committee is headed by Chairman Yi Yong-se and it has five members. They are: Chong Yong-hun, Song Pyong-hui, Kang Song-ku, Chong Kyong-hyon, and Yun Yong-kyu. Under Chairman Kang Song-ku of the standing committee, the Intercampus Liaison Department is headed by An Hyo-sang, the (camouflage) department by Hwang Hyok-chu, the No 1 organization department by Sin Hye-kyong, the No 2 organization department by Nam Taek-pom, the propaganda and information department by Kang sok-un, and the struggle department by Yi Son-tae. The staff for the publication of "Guide," the theoretical journal of the group, is headed by Chon Kyong-min and its members are: Yi Ton-chip, Yi Yong-pae, Chu Sok-pyo, and Yim Yong-taek. In addition, Mun Song-chol, Pak Hyon-muk, and Kim Hong-tae are responsible for its dissemination.

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CSO: 4107/004

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT WORKERS LECTURED ON 'PARLIAMENTARY CABINET SYSTEM'

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 4 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Recently, some ministries and agencies of the government have been distributing DJP pamphlets on the parliamentary cabinet system to senior government officials, giving special lectures on the construction, and showing government employees in groups DJP-made propaganda films on the parliamentary cabinet system. The DJP itself is mailing a large number of propaganda pamphlets and handouts, originally prepared for its members, on the cabinet system to senior officials in various ministries and agencies. This is part of the ruling party' propaganda drive at government employees, who should remain politically neutral, and it is drawing criticism from some quarters as an act muddying the atmosphere surrounding the constitutional amendment issue.

"Special lectures on the constitution" sponsored by various ministries and agencies were begun in the wake of a recent meeting of the directors of the offices of planning and management in various ministries and agencies, during which the government instructed them to publicize the parliamentary cabinet system among government employees.

Reportedly, the substance of the "special lectures on the constitution" is intended to solicit support for the parliamentary cabinet system. Some examples of their titles are: "The Presidential Form of Government Is Not the Only Best System" and "The Parliamentary Cabinet System Is the System Best Fitted to Stable Democratic Government."

Ministery of Health and Social Affairs:

On 2 and 3 September, 50 or more DJP pamphlets on the parliamentary cabinet system were distributed to all sections, one volume each. The section chiefs signed the receipts.

The Ministry has instructed each section chief to circulate the propaganda pamphlets among its members.

Ministry of Transportation;

On the afternoon of 29 August, it assembled all its employees in the grand basement auditorium in the ministry building to deliver special lectures on spiritual education and the constitution beginning at 2 am.

In the lecture session, Proffesor Yi Kang-hyok (specialty: constitution) of Korea Foreign Language University delivered a lecture in the history of constitutional government in our country and Professor Yang Tong-an (specialty: political science) of the Hanguk Institute of Spiritual Culture lectures on populism.

Transportation Ministry employees also viewed a video entitled "The Road to Democratic Society."

Ministry of Labor Affairs:

Starting about a week ago, the ministry distributed the DJP propaganda pamphlet entitled "Why the DJP Proposed a Constitutional Amendment Calling for a Parlamentary Cabinet System?" to all the subsections under it, one volume each, letting all the ministry employees peruse it.

The Ministry instructed the employees of each subsection to sign their names in the open space inside the back cover after reading the pamphlet in turns, as proof that they have read it. One such pamphlet kept in a certain section had many names scribbled on the back cover.

Ministries and agencies in charge of economic affairs:

The ministers and vice ministers attend regular monthly meetings of ministry employees meetings of each bureau to explain to the employees in person about the DJP's constitutional amendment proposal to introduce the parliamentary cabinet system, stressing its appropriateness.

In their speeches, the ministers explain in great detail the meaning of such terms as the cabinet responsibility system, the parliamentary cabinet system, and the cabinet-centered system, stressing the merits of these systems. Particularly some ministry has issued instructions requiring its employees to "read the PR materials on the cabinet responsibility system distributed by the Ministry of Culture and Information."

Meanwhile, late last month some economic ministries and agencies called in officers of big corporations in charge of company journals to urge them to carry articles in their journals supporting the cabinet responsibility system with a view to publicizing it among the company employees. The government asked these corporation officials this question: "Don't you think the cabinet responsibility system as proposed by the DJP is better, if you judge it coolly and weight it, not with passing emotion, but with far-sightedness?"

Office of Legislation:

When over 100 employees were gathered in the conference room for a regular morning meeting on 1 September, an hour-long special lecture on the constitution was delivered, stressing the merits of the parliamentary cabinet system.

Environment Agency;

From 0940 to 1000 hours on 3 September, a 15-minute movie entitled "Why Are We Proposing The Cabinet Responsibility System?" was shown to more than 50 senior officials with the rank of (samugwan) or higher in the conference room on the third floor. The movie was filmed by the DJP Policy Research Institute.

Copies of the pamphlet (size 55) entitled "Why the DJP Proposed a Constitutional Amendment Calling for the Parliamentary Cabinet System?" were distributed to the bureau chiefs. The agency plans to have the bureau chiefs, after finishing reading the pamphlet, explain to its section and subsection chiefs about why the DJP is proposing the cabinet responsibility system.

Propaganda materials mailed:

Recently, a large number of DJP pamphlets and other printed propaganda materials, primarily intended for party members, on the DJP constitutional amendment proposal calling for the cabinet responsibility system are being mailed to senior officials in various ministries and agencies of the government.

On 3 September a certain senior official of the Home Affairs Ministry received by mail a propaganda pamphlet entitled "Why the DJP Proposed a Constitutional Revision Plan Calling for the Parliamentary Cabinet System?" together with other printed materials entitled respectively "Why We Have To Choose the Cabinet Form of Government?" and "Do We Ourselves Have To Create a Dictator?; the Pitfalls of the System of Choosing the President by Popular Vote Are Scrutinized."

These printed materials, ostensibly intended for party members, expound "the merits of the cabinet form of government" and carry the subtitle "Do Not Be Fooled By the Opposition Parties' Balderdash." A rebuttal to the opposition call for the election of the president by popular vote is their substance.

In fact, the same kinds of printed materials of the DJP are being mailed to senior officials of the Education Ministry and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Some senior officials in various ministries and agencies who received these printed materials by mail questioned the propriety of this practice when they said, "Do you think it is proper to give one-sided PR advantage to the ruling party like this?" They said: "It is a problem that the ruling party is mailing propaganda pamphlets and other printed materials to government employees, who are supposed to stay politically neutral."

A section chief in a certain ministry asked, "Do you think government employees will be so easily swayed in making their judgment just because they are forced to read DJP propaganda pamphlets and view propaganda films?" Criticizing what the government is doing, he said: "This kind of modus operandi stems from the outmoded thinking which should have long been done away with."

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CSO: 4107/007

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MADRID PAPER CITES ROK OPPOSITION LEADER

PM091434 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 6 Oct 86 p 9

[Interview with New Korea Democratic Party leader Kim Tae-jung by Martin Sierra in Seoul; date not given]

[Excerpts] Seoul--Kim Tae-jung's modest house in Seoul is fronted by a small garden where the South Korean opposition leader spends his time strolling and thinking when the government turns the home into a private prison for the country's most persecuted and feared defender of democracy.

The 62-year-old's political activity goes back a long way and will continue to be crucial in the immediate future when South Korea will be gambling on a return to democracy or a radicalization between progressives and the military. "Perhaps next year we will succeed in regaining democracy, in view of our people's determination and maturity," Kim Tae-jung said. He believes that without a democratization there will be no stability but a greater polarization between the radical movements (especially the students movement) and the military dictatorship.

Liberalization

Apart from the necessary liberalization of all aspects of strictly controlled public life, the only way to achieve the country's genuine democratization is via direct presidential elections. Therefore the opposition is urging a constitutional reform to eliminate the intermediate stage of the "electoral college" invented following the accession to power via a military coup of general, now president, Chon Tu-hwan. Under present conditions a free and honest election seems impossible to achieve. "The government itself chooses the million officials in charge of the central and local administrations."

"Therefore," Kim said, "we need direct presidential elections without any intermediate stages that would facilitate the manipulation of the results. Our people can unite behind a single opposition candidate who stands up to the present authorities in order to transcend the barriers of inadequate freedoms and even our party's financing, which make a neutral and balanced election campaign impossible [no closing quote marks, as published]. Kim Tae-jung has confidence in the organization of a "people's government" movement such as that which emerged in the Philippines against Marcos. His references to the

Philippines during our conversation at Sunday lunch were constant, thus emphasizing the parallels between the two situations.

Kim considers himself a victim of misinterpretations and slanderous campaigns launched by successive military governments to destroy his political and personal reputation. "I do not consider myself a radical," he said. "Since my return from the United States I have made repeated requests for direct conversations between my political organizations' three most prominent representatives and President Chon in order to avoid misunderstandings and to eliminate distorted views of my political beliefs." The president has systematically refused such a meeting. This unanswered request has now become the foundation of the reform process in South Korea. The opposition decided to boycott the parliamentary committee created to examine constitutional reform, in the belief that there must be direct talks between the de facto powers. These are the country's current president and the three men backed by the New Korea Democratic Party--its parliamentary group leader, Yi Min-u; the historic leader, Kim Tae-jung; and the youngest and most active opposition spokesman during his comrade's house arrest, Kim Yong-sam, who is beginning to emerge as the country's real government alternative.

Conciliatory Stance

"My main objective is not to become president," Kim Tae-jung said, in connection with rumors about his jealously toward and frictions with the opposition's new and popular heir apparent. "Both we Kims are united around a single platform and a single aspiration. We want to maintain the opposition's unity and a stance of political moderation." Kim Tae-jung's moderate and conciliatory approach applies at home too, where a variety of creeds coexist. As we began our lunch Kim made the sign of the cross. He told me that he is a Catholic, while his wife is a Protestant: These two religious forces threaten to leave Korea's Buddhists in a minority very soon.

The university campuses a few kilometers from his home are in tumult. The normal atmosphere is a rain of stones and incendiary bombs returned with tear gas and police charges. According to Kim, this situation is increasingly distancing the people from the military, used by the government for repressive purposes. Consequently the people are increasingly unwilling to cooperate with the security plans to defend them against a possible invasion by North Korea, which the government uses to justify its political repression. According to Kim, a compromise is still possible, as long as free elections are held next year. Otherwise the absence of freedoms and the economic unbalances caused by a system "devoted to growth but not to economic development will lead to a radicalization with incalculable consequences."

/9599
CSO: 3548/5

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

BONN HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING--Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam will undertake a two-week tour of West Germany, Spain and the Philippines beginning Nov. 1, it was learned yesterday. Kim who is a permanent adviser of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party will first visit Bonn to attend an international Christian political leaders' conference on democracy and human rights scheduled for Nov. 3-8. He is one of three Asian political leaders invited to the meeting to be sponsored by the Christian Democratic Union of West Germany. The three were Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Philippine President Corazon Aquino. However, Kim Tae-chong will not be able to attend the conference, an aide said. The invitation was delivered to the two Kims when CDU Secretary General Heiner Geissler visited Korea last August. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 2] /8309

CSO: 4100/24

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK IN SECOND HALF OF 1986

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 24 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by reporter Kim So-ung: "Emphasis on Restraining Monetary Expansion and Overheated Economy"]

[Text] Even before the upward economic trend fueled by the spreading impact of the three lows extends over our entire economy, some undesirable side effects, such as 1) the signs of a prematurely overheating economy, 2) excessive monetary expansion accompanying the balance-of-payments turnaround into the black, and 3) aggravated trade frictions caused by the growing trade deficit with Japan and surplus with the United States, are surfacing simultaneously.

While the low oil price, the low interest rates, and the low dollar value are the three beneficial factors boosting our economy, the accompanying side effects are the three malignant factors to be guarded against in administering the economy in the second half of the year.

No sooner did exports start rising, then the symptoms of a overheating economy, such as a shortage of raw materials and other commodities, a rapid increase in luxury consumer goods, and excessive consumption by the upper class surfaced.

Our economy is incapable of diffusing the pressure for rapid monetary expansion accompanying the balance-of-payments turnaround into surplus. The current account surplus in the first half of the year, which has reached beyond expectations to $600 million, is a potentially disturbing force to the economy posing as a won expansion pressure to the extent of the magnitude of a balance-of-payments improvement equivalent to $1.6 billion deficit in the same period last year.

In past economic upturns as well, we have experienced difficulties of a vicious cycle of speculation and inflation due to the failure to tame such signs of a overheating economy and monetary expansion pressure from the foreign sector. The growing regional trade imbalance, under the ever intensifying pressure for opening the domestic market, is a symptom that invites trade friction. According to the government's last estimate, while the trade surplus with the United States this year will increase to

$7 billion, the deficit with Japan will worsen beyond the original estimate of $4 billion, to the same magnitude as the surplus with the United States.

The economy's performance during the first half of the year, as disclosed at the press conference of Kim Man-che, deputy prime minister, indicates a growth rate of more or less 10 percent, a current-account surplus, which has been in place continuously since last March, of $6 billion, and a price index of -3.4 percent in wholesale prices and of 1.3 percent in consumer prices. The economic outlook by the Bank of Korea is even brighter, with an annual growth rate of 11 percent in the first half of the year and 10 percent for the entire year. Our economy as depicted by the macro-indicators has returned to the high-growth track.

In the past as well, the growth level of 10 percent was not uncommon. However, such growth without the accompanying price of inflation and accumulating foreign debts which, we might say, means catching three birds with one stone, is the first occurrence since the Liberation at the end of World War II. In the first quarter of this year, Korea achieved an annual growth rate of 9.7 percent, while our competitors Singapore, Japan, the United States, and Taiwan accomplished -3.5, -0.5, -0.5, 2.0, and 8.1 respectively. Some of us are even proud that the same three lows have brought the greatest benefit to our economy where our competitiveness has been maintained by the economic stabilization policy adhered to consistently. The government is expecting that in the second half of the year, when the benefit from the three lows will spread widely all over the international economy, world trade will expand, and the rising trend of our economy will be sustained.

The government says that its outlook for the domestic economy will not be disclosed for fear of possible external irritation.

However, the growth rate for the year, through steady growth led by exports and manufacturing, is estimated optimistically at 10 percent by the Bank of Korea, and at 9.5 percent by KDI. The trade surplus for this year is estimated to be as much as $1 billion by the Bank of Korea, and to be $1.3 billion by KDI. Even such estimates by these agencies concerned are considered to be conservati[illegible]

Meanwhile, the price also [illegible] been aided by the recent sustained stabilizing trend, and the outlook at [illegible] percent in wholesale prices and at 2.5 percent in consumer prices has consis[illegible] been the government's estimate since the beginning of the year.

The possible inflationary pre[illegible] caused by the cost push may safely be excluded in the economic forecast for the second half of the year for the time being, in view of the estimated crude oil price of $12-15 and the stabilized foreign exchange rate. The wage increase also, at 6.7 percent as of last April, is below the level of any concerns.

The problem is how to cope with the excessive monetary expansionary pressure accompanying the international trade surplus and the signs of a overheating economy such as excessive consumption and the activation of sustained economic growth.

Economic expansion led by exports is bound to cause an increase domestic demand, and in the process, if the imports of luxurious consumer goods increase rapidly and speculation in real estate is heated, then the economic expansion is attacked from both sides by the balance of payments and the inflation.

The government's countermeasure is to focus on coping with the problems of the side effects accompanying the high economic growth within the framework of the basic policy of promoting growth led by exports and manufacturing, such as a complete blocking in advance of excessive consumption and speculation in real estate, coordination of the demand and supply of scarce commodities, and a restraint on redevelopment projects and nonessential government-sponsored works to prevent the expansion from extending to public works and the housing construction boom.

According to the government's plan, a scarcity of certain commodities, such as cold rolled sheets, billets, zinc, wheat, and soybeans, will be countered with restraint on exports and a release of reserved provisions, while the chronic shortages expected in the supply of petroleum products, chemicals, electronic parts, and steel products will be met with capital investments expanding the facilities.

Export financing, once a sacred cow but recently an object of controversy, will be dealt with flexibily to suppress the monetary expansion caused by the foreign sector, and a substantial constriction is expected. However, the government's basic position is that the investments in the medium-size and small industries and in manufacturing will be unscathed.

To counter the regional trade imbalance, such as the deficit with Japan and the surplus with the United States the government, on the one hand, will shortly take a strong measure for diversifying import sources and developing import substitutes to reduce the volume of imports from Japan. On the other hand, to ease the problem with exports to the United States, the government will strengthen self-regulation and self-help within industry as to the export items with a low ratio of net foreign currency earnings, but this will still cause trade friction because of the unreliable and intermitten large volume of trade involved, such as footware and toys, and as to the items which cannot maintain the market share on a long-term basis.

13280/9190
CSO: 4107/219

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PHILIPPINE VICE PRESIDENT LAUREL

Diplomatic Order Awarded

SK090115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Visiting Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel and President Chon Tu-hwan held talks on expanding bilateral relations in a meeting at Chongwadae yesterday.

During his courtesy call on Chon that extended to a luncheon, Laurel was honored with the national order of diplomatic service merit, the Grand Kwanghwa Medal.

Laurel, who is here on a six-day official visit as the guest of Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, started his second day in Seoul by laying a wreath at the National Cemetery yesterday.

He later took a tour of the Seoul Olympic Complex and visited the Economic Planning Board to hear briefings on the Korean economy.

The highest-ranking Filipino official to visit Korea since the launching of the government of President Corazon Aquino said upon his arrival here Tuesday that he wished to explore "concrete measures" that will expand bilateral relations.

"More than 30 years ago, Filipino and Korean fighters struggled and died in order to defend the Republic of Korea and the way of life for which it stands. The shedding of their blood sealed the friendship between the Filipino people and the people of the ROK.

"Today, my party and I have come to Korea to reaffirm that friendship in the name of the new government of the Philippines under President Aquino.

"We have also come to explore with the government and business leaders of the ROK concrete measures through which we might expand and strengthen the relations between our two countries, specifically in terms of trade, investment, and cultural and technical exchange, to our mutual benefit," he said.

Vice President Laurel will lay a wreath at the Philippine Memorial Monument in Pyokche, Kyonggi-do, this afternoon. He will also visit the truce village of Panmunjom and the underground tunnels dug by North Koreans.

Tomorrow, Laurel, in the capacity of foreign minister, will exchange with Foreign Minister Choe ratified copies of the convention on the avoidance of dual taxation.

Successful Olympics Expected

SK081335 Seoul YONHAP in English 1244 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 8 (YONHAP)--Philippine Vice President-Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel said Wednesday the Philippines expects South Korea to successfully stage the 1988 Summer Olympic Games.

In an address at a dinner hosted by South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su at Choe's residence, Laurel said he wholeheartedly congratulates the success of the Seoul Asian games.

Laurel arrived here Tuesday for a six-day visit at Choe's invitation.

Laurel said he came to Seoul to strengthen the relations between the South Korean Government and Philippines' new government led by President Corazon Aquino.

Vice President Laurel is the highest ranking Filipino official to visit Korea since the inauguration of the government of President Aquino.

He said that the Philippine Government's support of South Korea is firmly proved by the fact that the Southeast Asian nation is participating in the United Nations command in Korea and that the Philippines cooperates with South Korea in international forums, including the United Nations.

Laurel said that South Korea has now grown [into] an industrialized country in Asia and a major trading country of the world and stressed the necessity for the strengthening of economic cooperation between South Korea and his country.

The Filipino pointed out that the two countries have strengthened their economic relations in the fields of trade, construction and investment and hoped that such relations would further grow in the future.

Choe expressed gratitude for the Philippine support of South Korea in international forums.

The South Korean foreign minister stressed that the matter of promoting friendly and cooperative relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), including the Philippines, is one of South Korea's important diplomatic policies.

Earlier on Wednesday, Laurel paid a courtesy call on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

On Thursday, Laurel is scheduled to lay a wreath at the Philippine memorial monument in Pyokche, Kyonggi Province, and visit the truce village of Panmunjom and the underground tunnels dug by North Koreans.

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CSO: 4100/24

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PAPUA NEW GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS--Seoul, Oct 9 (YONHAP)--Legu Vagi, foreign minister of Papua New Guinea, is scheduled to visit Seoul Monday at the invitation of his South Korean counterpart, Choe Kwang-su. During his three-day stay here, Vagi will pay courtesy calls on President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister No Sin-yong. In the Korean-Papua New Guinean foreign ministers' meeting, Vagi and Choe will discuss ways to promote friendly and cooperative relations. The two ministers are also expected to exchange views on recent developments in the South Pacific area, including the advancement of the Soviet Union into the region, and how to expand South-South cooperation by strengthening bilateral ties. Papua New Guinea, a nation abundant in natural resources, gained independence from Australia in 1975 and established diplomatic relations with both Seoul and Pyongyang in 1976. The nation has an official residence only in Seoul, however. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 9 Oct 86] /8309

JSP ON KIM YONG-SAM PROPOSAL--Tokyo (YONHAP)--Takako Doi, chair-woman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), has expressed her willingness to visit Seoul though the date was unspecified, it was learned here Wednesday. The daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported in an article quoting JSP sources that Doi gave an affirmative reply to Korean opposition leader Kim Yong-sam's suggestion for her visit to Seoul. Kim's invitation was extended to the JSP leader through his chief secretary Kim Tok-yong, who was visiting Tokyo for two weeks at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 2] /8309

CSO: 4100/24

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA REPORTS PRAISE FOR KIM CHONG-IL

Guidance, Leadership Praised

SK090015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--None of the miraculous successes in Korea is thinkable apart from the guidance of the dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il, stressed Andriamanohisoa Ranaivo Nelson Victor, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and vice-chairman of the People's National Assembly.

Having visited Korea in August, he called a press conference in Antananarivo. Referring to his impressions of Korea, he said:

We saw imposing and grand buildings and brilliant and creative fruitions wherever we went in Korea.

The West Sea barrage is an example. The barrage is a monumental edifice of world standard.

The dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il is a great man who is possessed of an extraordinary quality as a leader and a master of leadership who wisely directs the affairs of the state as a whole.

He often goes out to various domains of the national economy to give detailed guidance and call people to feats.

We could vividly see the imperishable footprints of the working guidance given by his excellency dear Kim Chong-il in all paces we visited and were struck with deep admiration by the outstanding leadership of the great leader for the people.

His excellency dear Kim Chong-il is the people's leader who devotes his all to the happiness of the people.

While visiting the Korean Revolution Museum, the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Mirim barrage and other places, I felt once again that his excellency President Kim Il-song and his excellency Kim Chong-il are outstanding heroes of the times who have preformed great feats for the times and mankind.

I understood well why the Korean people hold President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem and follow them with loyalty, he stressed.

Ideological, Theoretical Activities

SK141010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--World public circles highly praise the outstanding ideological and theoretical activites of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

B.C. Gupta, editor of the Indian magazine SOCIAL LOOK, said: His excellency Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician of our time.

His excellency Kim Chong-il elucidates all ideological and theoretical problems arising in new stage of history and developing revolution on the basis of the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song.

Consummated in his works are the theory of the building of socialism and communism, the method of guiding the revolution and construction, the theory of the party building, the theory of the state and legal construction, the theory of economy and theories of history, education, literature and art. The revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song has been further developed and enriched by the ideological and theoretical activities of his excellency Kim Chong-il.

The MALAGASY NEWS AGENCY in an article titled "Outstanding Idea on the Building of Literature and Art" said that Korea's literature and art which made a leaping development in the 1970s greeted a great heyday without precedent. Changes in the domain of Korean literature and art are entirely the shining fruition of the unique ideological and theoretical activities and the wise guidance of dear his excellency Kim Chong-il, the news agency noted.

John Zammit, deputy editor of the Maltese paper L'ORIZZONT, said Comrade Kim Chong-il has brought into bloom the spirit of the times and the desire of the people with his extraordinary intelligence, unexcelled grit and indomitable will, with the result that the unbounded respect and reverence of hundreds of millions of people is directed to him like the streams flowing into a great river.

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CSO: 4100/027

NODONG SINMUN PRAISES WPK WORK SINCE SIXTH CONGRESS

SK091038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article under the title "Programmatic Work Propelling Development of Our Party and Revolution" on the lapse of 6 years since the historical Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In his historical report at the Sixth Congress of the WPK, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a comprehensive elucidation of tasks to constantly develop and strengthen our party organisationally and ideologically and accelerate the revolutionary cause victoriously including the general task of our revolution and ways for its realisation and principles ways for national reunification and the realisation of the cause of independence against imperialism, the article notes.

Pointing out that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has wisely led the struggle to thoroughly carry out the tasks set forth at the sixth party congress with his extraordinary intelligence and tested leadership, the article continues:

Since the sixth party congress the glorious party centre has wisely directed our party to take on more perfect looks as a revolutionary party of chuche-type, with the result that a big success and advance have been made in the work and activities of our party.

The monolithic ideological system of the party has been thoroughly established, our revolutionary ranks further strengthened and the unity and cohesion of the party ranks in ideology and purpose has been brought to a new higher level.

Since the sixth party congress big achievements have been made in the struggle to carry into practice the grand program of socialist economic construction. The sixth party congress put the grand ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction before our people.

In the past our party has wisely led the whole party and the entire people to carry out new long-range tasks of socialist economic construction advanced at the party congress. In particular, it has pressed ahead with the grand nature-remaking project including the construction of the West Sea barrage and tideland reclamation. And a rapid development has been made in national economic branches needed for the people's living including agriculture, stockbreeding, light industry and fisheries.

Today a bright prospect has opened to attain the grand ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction under the wise guidance of the party and the leader.

In the past our party has advanced many policies for the independent reunification of the country and wisely led the struggle for their realisation, the article notes, and says:

A big advance has been made in thoroughly implementing the revolutionary line for strengthening unity and cooperation with the international revolutionary forces. The banner of our struggle and victory are the line and policies put forward by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress.

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CSO: 4100/027

DPRK RADIO ESSAY MARKS WPK ANNIVERSARY

SK150510 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2239 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Unattributed Radio Essay: "The Party With Invincible Might"]

[Text] Over 40 years have passed since the historic day when our party flag with the hammer, sickle, and pen etched on the red banner--which was fluttering on the sacred peak of Mt Paektu--began to fly at the head of the ranks of the revolution. Our people, who have traversed the single path of struggle, following the ever-victorious banner of the party, while surmounting all sorts of trials and going over rugged and steep mountains and ranges, are today recalling the glorious path that they traversed in the past with proud dignity and honor as victors. This period was indeed an era of arduous struggle during which our people gallantly surmounted all sorts of difficulties and trials.

What is the doctrine that our people have mastered through the arduous and complicated struggle of achieving social reforms and transforming our country into a powerful socialist country through the course of the two phases of the revolution while breaking through the unexplored road of founding the country, which one had never been on before, and surmounting the sanguinary war, the unpresedented destruction from the war, and the challenge of the enemies at home and abroad who were provoking us with their mounts at full gallop? It is precisely the firm faith that without the WPK, the organizer and encourager of all of our victories, there exists no glory yesterday, no happiness today, nor a hopeful and promising tomorrow, and the abolsute confidence in the great might of our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: As everyone knows well, our party is the general staff of the revolution and the organizer and encourager of all victories of our people. Apart from the party, we cannot think of the victory of our revolution and our people's freedom and happiness.

The party of the working class is a political organization of vanguard fighters who have been rallied on the basis of the commonness of ideology and ideals. It is also the weapon of the struggle for the achievement of complete independence of the masses of people.

The invincible might of the party finds expression, first of all, in the lofty leadership, organizational ability, and mobilization ability to expedite to the maximum the victory in the future by leading the masses of working people. This invincible might of the party is based on the greatness and wisdom of the leadership of the party founder, the leader [yongdoja], and the truthfulness and vitality of the guiding ideology and ideal propounded by the leader [yongdoja].

The WPK is the revolutionary party of the chuche type founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the basis of the deep and strong historic roots of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. It is also the party advancing along with the wise leadership of the leader and the party center.

Our party has taken the immortal chuche idea led and created by the great leader as its guiding principle. Thus, it has been possible for the party to be strengthened and developed into an ever-victorious party demonstrating its dignity and prestige to the world.

Our party has more firmly deepened its ranks organizationally and ideologically and has constantly enhanced its combat capability on the basis of the immortal chuche idea. It has also inspired the infinite and boundless creative might and wisdom of the masses of working people by embodying the chuche idea. Thus, our party has victoriously pioneered the arduous course of the Korean revolution. As a result, our party has not only brought about great changes in the great struggle of reforming nature, society, and human beings in conformity with the demands of the chuche idea, but has also achieved brilliant exploits which will shine forever.

Of course, this course has not been smooth. Sometimes our party faced arduous difficulties and trials. Whenever it has faced heavy and difficult tasks and complicated circumstances, our party has more firmly consolidated and rallied its ranks to break through all difficulties with firmly united strength. With this invincible might, our party not only has smashed and swept out the betrayers of the revolution in the party but has also smashed the vicious maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad.

Because of its firm belief in this invincible might and its firm reliance on this might, our party always has been able to discover a shortcut to the resolution of problems, to turn adverse circumstances into propitious circumstances and misfortune into fortune, and, thus, to effect constant new upsurges in revolution and construction.

The invincible might of our ever-victorious party has been firmly guaranteed by the wise leadership of revolution and construction. This leadership has been exercised in the course of establishing and implementing correct policy and lines.

The leadership of our party, one of the important characteristics of our party's activity, lies in the uniqueness and correctness in the establishment of its lines and policy and in the militant and thorough implementation of the lines and policy. Our people have deeply mastered this in their past revolutionary struggle. This is why our people have risen up, going through fire and water, in response to the decisions and appeals of the party, and have thus demonstrated their peerless heroic and devoted spirit. In retrospect, in its past struggle course, our party has always been with the people and has led and encouraged them, thereby leading them to demonstrate their invincible might and courage.

In the struggle for creating a new life by rehabilitating the plants that the Japanese imperialists left right after national liberation in 1945, in the decisive battles of smashing the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the fatherland liberation war, and in the postwar rehabilitation construction struggle to deepen the firm foundation for building a rich and powerful fatherland by tightening the belt of (?devastation), our people created miracles and exploits, always breathing together with the party and sharing their destiny with the party.

In this glorious path on which the party trusts the people and the people trust and follow the party and in the days of history studed with excited events, the ever-victorious and invincible might of our party has been increased infinitely and our party has not only become more mature and tested, but has also become a mighty and powerful party pioneering the future, standing at the head of the times.

Our party, which is the ever-victorious and invincible banner and organizer and encourager of all victories, has entered a new, high stage in its development today in the middle eighties, following the seventies, during which the cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea began to be honestly carried out.

Our party is one envied by the world's people and a dignified party which has most brilliantly resolved the problem of inheriting the revoltuionary cause--the problem of a successor to the leader. Indeed, it has been possible for our party to display its might on a new plane because it has advanced by upholding the great leader and following the leadership of the glorious party center. Thanks to the wise leadership of the party center, the work of modeling the entire party on the chuche idea has been accelerated and the unity and cohesion of the party and its organizational and ideological foundations have been more firmly deepened. This is precisely the great gains of our revolution, the firm guarantee for the completion of the chuche cause, and the source of the invincible might of our party.

The ever-victorious and invincible might of our party is based on the greatness and wisdom of our party center and the pure and clean loyalty of our people, who trust and follow the party center with absolute confidence, respect, and faith, and who have been firmly rallied around the party center. Our people's absolute trust in and burning reverence for the glorious party center do not proceed from a sense of duty, but are feelings which spontaneously come from their complete being, charmed by the leadership and traits of the party center.

An old anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter expressed such feelings of his, citing the following three points: First, the brilliant wisdom and extraordinary insight in rapidly grasping and pointing out the essence of problems, no matter how complicated they may be. Second, the matchless and extraordinary organizational ability to firmly grasp all problems, including even minor ones in lower echelons, and to move the entire party, the whole country, and all the people toward the resolution of the problems. Third, the unprecedented capacity to embrace all masses of the country in the one bosom of trust and love and to lead them in leading a rewarding life.

The voices of admiration for the party center stem from people's experiences in life! However, these voices do not represent all aspects of the leadership traits of the glorious party center, but are only an aspect of its leadership traits. Infinite space cannot be depicted on any canvas just as it is. Likewise, the greatness of our party and its leadership traits cannot be expressed by any [word indistinct] and article.

Our party, which is implementing the farsighted plan of the great leader, grasps in detail the matured demands of the developing revolution and the aspriations of the people and sets forth the most correct line and policy and the most suitable revolutionary slogans. Thus, it clearly elucidates the concrete struggle goal and ways for carrying out the goal in all fields of revolution and construction.

The militant slogans presented by the party center [as heard] in conformity with the demands of the times, during which the task of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea has been vigorously carried out, including the slogans "Ideology, Technology, and Culture--All in Accordance With the Demands of Chuche" and "Production, Study, and Life--All in Manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas," have firmly grasped and deeply moved the hearts of our people and have vigorously inspired their struggle for carrying out the three revolutions.

All revolutionary slogans, including the slogan, "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate the March of the Eighties," which have been presented [word indistinct] launching of the march of the eighties, also have deeply moved the hearts of the masses and are now serving as great material strength in reality.

Our party, once it has set forth a goal, achieves this goal to the end through its bold and broad operations, sagacious command, strong will, and extraordinary driving force while surmounting any difficulties and trials.

The principle that our party has firmly adhered to in such a repeated and arduous struggle is to resolve all difficult problems by inspiring the ideology of the masses and by stimulating their boundless wisdom and strength. This is the brilliant embodiment of the ideological theory that people's ideology is the basis of revolutionary struggle and construction and that ideology decides everything. Precisely proceeding from this are our party's firm faith and will that [word indistinct] lies in the ideology of the masses of working people and that when the masses' ideological determination and consciousness are constantly enhanced and when their revolutionary zeal and struggle spirit are stimulated, there will be no fortress that cannot be occupied.

Every socialist construction site blessed with the party's leadership embodying such firm faith and will is seething with the flames of speed battle and is creating miracle innovations which amaze the people of the world.

The West Sea lockgate which was built amid the attention of the world! Several months have passed since its building. However, the people of the world still talk about it as an amazing and exciting event of the eighties. The number of the domestic and foreign people who are coming to see the lockgate is on the increase.

What makes the people surprised is not only the huge size of the lockgate and its capacity, but also the boundless strength of those who have built this great monumental structure. A foreign journalist said: The source of the might of having built the lockgate does not lie in technology or materials but in the builders' ideology and faith and the greatness of the party which rallies such ideology and faith into seeking one goal.

Our party center has bestowed wisdom, dauntlessness, and burning creative zeal upon our people and has encouraged them as new heroes! Thanks to the warm care of our party, our working people were able to build the large-scale ore dressing site No 3 in Dumdok mine in a short period of only 1 year, thereby giving joy to the great leader, and to produce a modern and large-scale oxygen separator and 10,000 ton press, thereby demonstrating the might of chuche Korea once again.

In addition to the economic field, overall party and state affairs have been smoothly carried out and large-scale political festivals to demonstrate the might of our country have amazed the people of the world. This is precisely thanks to the glorious party center, which is standing at the head of the people as the organizer and guider.

Indeed, the dignified appearance of our party is shining to the world and the ever-victorious and invincible might of our party is demonstrating to the world. This is precisely thanks to the wise leadership of the great party center, which is leading our people on the single path of chuche.

The ever-victorious and invincible might of our party also lies in the firm unity and cohesion between the party and the masses of people, something history has never witnessed before. The unity and cohesion between our party and our people are the kindred relations forged in one blood vessel and are the most firm and pure relations forged in trust, requital, faith, and sense of duty.

Our party center is bestowing the noblest political life upon our people and is warmly caring for and treating all our revolutionary fighters as blood kindred and revolutionary comrades through the hands of trust and love extended by the fatherly leader, who warmly cared after our young communists in the past.

The benevolent rays of our party are the revolutionary source which warmly shines into the shaded hearts of those who momentarily committed wrongdoings against their will in the course of the revolution in the past so that they can eliminate their trials and lead a hopeful and promising life.

The politics of our party seek to firmly rally the masses of people around the party through the hands of trust and love. This is why our people are firmly determined to resolutely struggle, following the party forever, while cherishing in their hearts the party's trust and love and deeming it their immutable duty and faith to repay the party's trust and love.

A poet wrote a poem reflecting such unanimous feelings of our people as follows: Oh, the great leader and the WPK which will shine forever with its rays of guidance! Our faith to follow and uphold you and to share the same destiny with you! This is our hearted (?result) that we have found together with the fatherland, history, and life.

Because of you being with us, the world shining with victory and glory is with us.

The firm will and faith in which the party trusts the people and the people follow the party as the sun's rays! This si the most beautiful song of songs and the noblest picture of pictures.

The traits which one does not change his firm faith of trusting and following the party only, even the slightest degree, in the face of the bayonets of the enemies and is invariably loyal to the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the revolution without seeking honor or compensations! This is precisely our people's traits of loyalty.

Due to this, the unity and cohesion of our party and people and the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks have been more firmly deepened. Due to this, our party is demonstrating its ever-victorious and invincible might to the world and is leading Korea with certainty to a bright and promising future. Due to this, the breathing of 10 million thinking and acting according to the party's will and breathing can pool as one, the outcry of the hearts vowing to respond to the call of the party, going through fire and water, fervently bursting forth, and a tower of exploits is rising to the sky on this land day by day and hour by hour.

Look at the great construction sites where the spirit of adding the speed battle to chillima is moving lively! The construction sites of reclaimed tideland, the Sunchon vinalon complex, the Kumgangsan power plant, the Sariwon potassium fertilizer plant, and salt farms which are now under construction in accordance with the great leader's grand economic construction program! All miracles and innovations which are being effected in the construction of these monumental structures and edifices give us the firm faith that we can win another great victory as we did in the construction of the West Sea lockgate.

By creating a brilliant exploit in this heavy but honorable struggle, we will surely demonstrate to the world once again the ever victorious and invincible might of our party, the might of the [words indistinct].

There will be only victory before our people who are advancing forward upholding and following our glorious party with loyalty. We will share our destinies with our party forever and will vigorously advance along the single road of completing the chuche cause under the leadership of the party.

/12232
CSO: 4110/014

WORKERS PARTY GUIDED BY CHUCHE IDEA

SK112257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--The workers' Party of Korea is an ever-victorious, iron-like party guided by the immortal chuche idea.

The chuche idea which was founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is a revolutionary idea of the working class which represents the independent aspirations and requirements of the popular masses and the most correct guiding idea of our revolution and construction.

The idea is a man-centred revolutionary outlook on the world and a revolutionary doctrine for the chajusong of the popular masses.

The WPK, guided by the chuche idea, builds itself and carries on activities on the basis of the chuche idea.

Our party takes the chuche idea as the starting point of the party building and activities.

As for our party, its founding and strengthening and development and the whole course of its activities start precisely with the chuche idea and are run through with it.

Proceeding from the chuche idea, our party, in its building and activities, focuses on man, subordinates everything to enhancing the position and role of the popular masses and firmly maintains the independent and creative stands.

It is the essential demand of the building of a revolutionary party and its activities to subordinate everything to raising the position and role of the popular masses.

Hence, our party defined the work with man in particular as the main factor in the party work and directs primary efforts to bringing up the popular masses to be powerful beings, independent and creative.

It regards the chuche idea as the basis for its organisational and ideological consolidation.

The organisational and ideological consolidation of the party is the basic problem arising in realising the cause of the party building.

It, based on the chuche idea, has firmly ensured the unity and cohesion of the party by solidly building itself organisationally and imbuing the whole party with one idea. This is the consistent line maintained by our party in its building.

Our party, on the basis of the chuche idea ensured the organisational and ideological consolidation of the party to be an invincible revolutionary one.

The chuche idea is the guideline of our party in directing the revolution and construction.

Guided by the chuche idea, our party works out lines, strategy and tactics for the revolution and construction.

Believing in the strength of the popular masses and enlisting their creativity our party advances the revolution and construction victoriously by implementing the party's line and policies.

Our party is a powerful one successfully complying with the demands of the times as it takes the chuche idea as a starting point of the party building and activity, as the foundation of its organisational and ideological consolidation and as a guiding compass in the revolution and construction.

/6662
CSO: 4100/027

WPK GREETS UNIVERSITY ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK080444 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Congratulatory message from the DPRK WKP Central Committee to faculty members and students of Kim Il-song University on the 40th anniversary of the university's founding dated 30 September]

[Text] To the faculty members and students of Kim Il-song University: On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of founding of Kim Il-song University, the supreme sanctuary of education in our country, the WPK Central Committee warmly congratulates the faculty members and students of this university on attaining brilliant success in fostering the people's cadre members by upholding the party's chuche-type education policy.

The work of fostering the people's cadre members is very important work related to the future path of the revolution to the future destiny of the people.

Having had profound insight into the work of fostering the people's cadre members in building a new life, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the university under difficult and complicated circumstances after liberation. The founding of Kim Il-song University was a historic event opening a new epoch in fostering the people's cadre members in our country and in developing science and culture.

With the founding of the university as the momentum, our party and people came to independently foster the people's cadre members required by the revolution and construction by possessing the people's university for the first time in history and to develop the country's higher education work as a whole with the university as the parent body.

Over the past 40 years since its founding, Kim Il-song University has traversed along the road of victory and glory under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. Always upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, the university has thoroughly protected and safeguarded the party and the leader without the slightest wavering during the difficult period of trials. The university has attained immortal achievements for the party and the people by successfully performing the assigned revolutionary duty at every stage of developing the revolution.

During the period of peaceful construction after liberation, the university assumed the role of forerunners as the first university of the people in resolving the question of fostering the people's cadre members. Thus, it greatly contributed to developing the country's higher education.

During the grim fatherland liberation war, the faculty members and students of the university contributed to winning victory in the war by displaying mass heroism by courageously dashing to the frontline. They took the lead in implementing the party's policy for wartime education.

During the post [words indistinct], the university attained new, great success in fostering the people's cadre members by improving and strengthening education and indoctrination work to meet the requirement of the development of the revolution. In particular, upholding the program set forth by the party to imbue society with the chuche idea, the faculty members and students of the university brought about an epochal change in the work of fostering communist-type revolutionaries by energetically struggling to implement the thesis on socialist education and the party's policy for education revolution.

The university greatly contributed to resolving questions concerning the people's cadre members, which posed one of the most difficult questions in our country after liberation, by fostering a large number of the nucleus fo the people's cadre members, who were wholesome politically and ideologically and who were prepared scientifically and theoretically.

Those functionaries fostered by the university have played a core role at party, government, economic, educational, scientific and cultural agencies and have positively contributed to achieving the chuche revolutionary cause.

The university has valuably contributed to the work of remodeling man into communist-type man and to the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by producing valuable study results and by profoundly explaining and proving the just and unique nature of the chuche idea, our party's revolutionary idea, and the greatness and immortal achievements of the party and the leader.

The university has played a great role in developing science and technology in the country and in strengthening its economic might by resolving many scientific questions in developing the country's basic science, in developing a new scientific field and electronic materials and automation means, and in comprehensively examining and exploiting resources and energy.

Through the protracted struggle to perform the honorable duty assigned by the party, Kim Il-song University has been strengthened and developed into a powerful base for fostering the people's cadre members and into an excellent base for scientific study, which possess excellent educational and scientific forces endlessly faithful to the party and the leader, which are highly gifted, and which are furnished with modern means.

Today the university is filled with the chuche idea, our party's monolithic idea, and all the faculty members and students, firmly uniting around the party, are vigorously advancing only along the single road indicated by the party.

The WPK Central Committee highly appreciates the brilliant success and achievements attained by the faculty members and students of the university by devotedly struggling under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Today Kim Il-song University is assigned the important task of developing educational and scientific work to a new, high stage to meet the requirement of the situation in which the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea has developed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The basic mission of the university is to foster able people's cadre members who can devotedly struggle for our party's revolutionary cause. The university should positively contribute to advancing our revolution and construction and to developing the country's science and culture by qualitatively fostering a greater number of specialists in the political, economic, and cultural sectors, who are firmly armed with a chuche world outlook and who are highly prepared scientifically and technologically and, by imporving and strengthening educational and indoctrination work.

Faithfulness to the party and the leader is the first lifeline and honorable tradition of the [?university]. By continuously developing indoctrination on the chuche idea, on faithfulness, on the revolutionary tradition, on the revolution, and on communism by grasping the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system, the university should help its faculty members and students prepare themselves as our party's true revolutionary warriors who correctly possess a chuche-type world outlook and who are endlessly faithful to the party and the leader and as true chuche-type communist revolutionaries who inherit and complete the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation.

The important task assigned the university today is to decisively raise the quality of education to meet the requirement of developing the situation in which the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are being vigorously carried out by thoroughly implementing the party's policy for educational revolution.

The social science educational sector should greatly increase the level of specialized education on the chuche-type theory of social science, should extensively and profoundly teach knowledge required for the scientific management of various social sectors, including the management of the economy, and should naturally pay attention to the education on the history of the East and West, including the history of our people, and on the history of mankind and culture.

The natural science education sector should strengthen basic science, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology; should help students closely master the results of modern science and tehcnology; and should concentrate on helping the students acquire knowledge required to resolve scientific and technological questions in carrying out the revolution.

The university is the sanctuary of education and the country's important base for scientific study. While preferentially concentrating on extensively and profoundly studying the great chuche idea and the party's policy--the materialization of this idea--the social science sector should closely pay attention to developing all sectors of social science based on chuche-type methodology, to exploiting scientific fields required to develop all sectors of social science, and to scientifically managing society.

The natural science sector should correctly combine basic science, the study of a new scientific field, and research on the work of making the people's economy chuche oriented, modern, and scientific. It should vigorously forge ahead with this work. In particular, it should concentrate on exploiting various materials, including electronic materials; on developing cellular and genetic engineering; and on studying the scientific and technological questions of exploiting and utilizing the country's resources.

Those who are directly in charge of education are teachers, and the basic key increasing the quality of education is to prospectively organize educational and scientific forces and to increase their ability.

The university should foster a great number of associate doctors [chunbaksa] and doctors in their twenties and thirties by fostering the reserve forces of education and science on a full-fledged scale, by strengthening the work of the academy of doctors [paksawon], and by selecting and systematically teaching excellent students.

The students' basic revolutionary task is to diligently engage in study. By energetically engaging in study, upholding the party's policy of giving first priority to study, the students of the university should firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea and should thoroughly prepare themselves as able people's cadre members who possess high-level science and technology.

Improving and strengthening educational administrative work is an important guarantee for devleoping education work at the university. The university should implement its educational program without fail, should strictly observe education regulations, and should follow pedagogic courses required for educational work.

The university should much more satisfactorily provide educational circumstances, should furnish itself with educational conditions and facilities in a much more modern way, and should publish a greater number of textbooks and reference books.

The faculty members and students of the university should assume a vigilant posture for mobilization to meet the requirement of the current situation and should always work and live in a revolutionary manner.

The WPK Central Committee firmly believes that just as they did in the past, the faculty members and students of Kim Il-song University will successfully return the party's high trust in and expectation of them by continuously bringing about innovations in educational and scientific work under the leadership of the party.

[Signed] The WPK Central Committee

[Dated] 30 September 1986

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CSO: 4110/014

FACTORY COLLEGES HOLD MEETINGS TO MARK FOUNDING

SK091010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--Many factory colleges of university level held meetings to mark the 10th anniversary of their founding.

Congratulatory messages from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the teachers and students of the colleges were read out at the meetings of the Sosong, Yongyang and Rahung Colleges of Technology and other factory colleges.

On the occasion of the anniversary the messages extended warm felicitations to the entire teachers and students of the colleges who have made remarkable successes in the education and training of technicians by giving full scope to the advantages of the study-while-working educational system, true to the party's chuche-oriented policy of education.

They pointed out: The colleges have closely combined education and training with productive practice to suit their characteristics and intensified creative cooperation between teachers and students to improve the quality of education on the one hand and to successfully solve urgent scientific and technological problems arising in production and technical development on the other. Thus they have greatly contributed to the acceleration of socialist construction.

Reports were made at the meetings.

The reporters said the great leader President Kim Il-song, basing himself on the precious experience and brilliant tradition in the upbringing of revolutionary personnel he had attained in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, founded a factory college, a study-while-working system introduced for the first time in the history of Korea, in the period of the hard-fought fatherland liberation war when the destiny of the country and the nation was at stake, and has strengthened and developed it in keeping with the demands of the developing reality.

They stressed that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward the orientation and ways of further strenthening and developing the work of factory colleges in compliance with the requirements of our revolutionary development and has wisely led the struggle for their materialization.

The colleges should further improve the education and training of technicians and thereby rear students as genuine communist revolutionaries firmly armed with the chuche idea and boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution, as able technicians well prepared politically and ideologically, scientifically and technically, they said.

Letters of pledge were adopted at the meetings.

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CSO: 4100/027

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PYONGYANG SPA ELECTIONS--The Pyongyang Central District Election Committee is actively publicizing the upcoming elections of SPA deputies as the elections draw near. According to today's edition of MINJU CHOSON, the Election Committee is continuously holding lectures and discussion sessions by sending functionaries to the organs enterprises, and wards in the district. By so doing, the entire district is being made to struggle to hold the elections of SPA deputies, which will strengthen our revoltuionary power as firm as a rock, with high political zeal and the shining success of labor. To this end, the Election Committee is organizing discussion sessions with those who directly suffered in treatment and humiliation in the past when the country had no sovereignty, and is conducting art publicity in various ways. By so doing, it is making all working people fully realize the superiority of our country's socialist system and the significance of the upcoming SPA elections. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 2 Oct 86 SK] /12232

CSO: 4110/014

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

CEREMONY ON COMPLETION OF TONGAN BARRAGE REPORTED

SK092227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--The Tongam barrage has been built on the River Taedong of Korea and a ceremony for its completion was held on October 8.

This barrage is the fifth one after the construction of the large-scale West Sea barrage at the estuary of the river Pyongyang on the upper stream of the river.

The Tongam barrage is a combined and modern one equippped with locked channel for passing two large cargo-ships at one time, a bridge with broad motor road and footway, power station and fish route, etc.

The freight passing capacity of the locked channel is equal to that of one railway line.

The building of the Tongam barrage has made it possible to further develop the ship transport by linking into one large canal the Sunchon District producing large quantities of cement, coal and chemical [words indistinct] with a granary in the lower reaches of the River Taedong.

The barrage is a monumental edifice of the workers' [words indistinct] which has been built on our own designing and with our own equipment and materials under the loving care and energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to provide our people with better living conditions.

Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the scale of the barrage and the direction of its construction, examined the designing in person and solved all problems, big and small, arising in the construction project.

Upholding his noble intentions, soldier-builders of the Korean People's Army created a new construction tempo to successfully build the barrage in a brief period of time.

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CSO: 4100/027

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

SUNCHON VINALON COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION RAPID

SK091026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--The construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex is progressing at fast speed.

The main force of the construction is People's Army soldiers who have proceeded into peaceful construction in accordance with the step of the supreme command of the Korean People's Army.

The soldier-builders set themselves the goal of putting into operation a vinalon production system with a capacity of tens of thousands of tons, a carbide production system and a methanol production process in the first stage project.

The foundation work for the buildings of overall production objects including the vinalona and carbide production systems have already been completed. Now the erection of hundreds of concrete pillars and the assembling of wall blocks, floor blocks and beams are going ahead in full scale.

In the reeling system, the construction of two structures including the raw liquid supplying room scores of metres high has been completed in a short time.

In the carbide production system pillars for five lime kilns have been set up and the body of one of them has been assembled.

And the erection of pillars for two oxygen plants and the assembling of their floor blocks and beams have been completed and the assembling of war blocks is progressing in the final stage.

Meanwhile, the builders of the thermal power plant are accelerating the assembling of the equipment of boiler No 2 in the final stage.

The construction of the outdoor substation, chemical purification ground, the railway lines of the complex and underground facilities and public service establishments are being stepped up energetically.

When the Sunchon vinalon complex is commissioned, 100,000 tons of vinalon for weaving high-quality cloth will be produced out of limestone and anthractie abundant in this region and tens of thousands of tons of methanol and a great quantity of fertilizer and chemical materials and auxiliary chemicals of over 30 kinds will be produced annually.

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CSO: 4100/027

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY URGES MORE EFFICIENT HEAT CONTROL

SK100121 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2118 GMT 6 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 October editorial: "Let Us Bring About a New Turn in the Work of Heat Control"]

[Text] Vigorously carrying out the work of heat control, to thereby bring about a new turn in this work, is one of the important questions in accelerating socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It can be said that heat, as well as electric power, is a basic power source for modern industry and that production begins with heat control.

Guaranteeing the demand for heat in the people's economy by carrying out the work of heat control well is a key factor that determines success in socialist construction. Heat control is the most important work in production and one of the works in economic management that helps to efficiently utilize and conserve fuel and heat. Gains in production greatly depend upon how the work of heat control is carried out. Our party has consistently paid great attention to heat control because of its significance, has helped exchange experiences attained in following the instruction of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on carrying out well the work of heat control, and has helped take measures to make improvements. Because of our party's energetic leadership, great achievements have been brought about in accelerating mechanization and automation of the production and utilization of heat and the self-supply of heat has been further improved.

The heavy task of brightening the meaningful coming year with a high upsurge in production by victoriously pushing through this [word indistinct] battle, while actively struggling to realize the 10-major prospective plans of socialist economic construction, was laid before us. This can only be successfully realized by smoothly guaranteeing the increasing demand for heat, one of the basic power sources of modern industry. Moreover, what is urgently needed in socialist construction sites as it becomes colder with winter just around the corner are fuel and heat. Because of this realistic demand, the party considers heat control as one of the most important works in economic management and pays great attention to this.

All sectors in the people's economy, upholding the party's demands and intentions, must improve the work of heat control in a revolutionary manner. The functionaries must first have a correct view of heat control. As was instructed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it can be said that production begins with heat control. All plants and enterprises use heat and there is no production without heat control. All functionaries must pay great attention to heat control. According to the work method of the great leader, guidance functionaries of party and state economic organizations at all levels and administrative functionaries in plants and enterprises must go among the workers in charge of heat control, must personally burn fuel, and must think what its combustion efficiency is and how to make innovations to smoothly guarantee, with existing fuel and facilities producing heat, the heat necessary as production increases. All the more important is how the responsible functionaries of enterprises deal with this work. The Nampo Smeltery Complex Enterprise could increase the production of goods and save a large amount of coal by installing boilers using waste heat, because its responsible functionaries themselves, correctly recognizing the importance of heat control, took measures, in a revolutionary manner, to make improvements. Managers, chief technicians, and all other responsible functionaries of plants and enterprises must struggle to carry out well the technological management of facilities which produce heat and to utilize existing fuel and heat to the utmost. In addition to this, relevant sectors, correctly reocngizing the importance of heat control, must guarantee the timely production of heat insulating material, (?heat-proof material) and heat-related facilities and parts for them.

A mass movement for technological innovation must be conducted to very substantially save fuel and heat and to efficiently utilize them. Today is the era of science and technology. The greatest and permanent potential for saving fuel and heat lies in adhering to the party's line of technological innovation and vigorously making technological innovations.

All sectors in the people's economy must conduct a mass movement for technological innovations to increase the production of heat and to decrease norms of fuel and heat consumption by strengthening cooperation among the workers, scientists, and technicians. As planned by the party, all sectors and units must correctly map out plans on a yearly basis to save fuel and energy; must sum up the status of their materialization every month, while summing up production; and must make progress in the work of retrieving and utilizing waste heat and [word indistinct], the work of converting production procedures that consume much energy to those that consume less energy, and the work of increasing the ratio of production by using fuel produced in our country and fuel avialable in each local district.

Resources that provide heat must be utilized to the utmost. Natural energy sources, including the sun, the wind, gas from marshes, low calorie coal, low calorie anthracite, and water are abundant and their potentials are also abundant. Experiences from the Chongjusan District, which is resolving well the problem of fuel for automobiles and households by installing facilities to produce gas from marshes; from the Hoeyang County, which is widely utilizing low calorie anthracite in production; and from the Chongson County, which is efficiently utilizing cornstalks in heating show that if they, having the attitude of the master in the country's economic life and based on the principle of self-reliance, widely utilize natural energy resources, functionaries can resolve the problem of heat without the coutnry's supply of coal. Functionaries in all sectors of the people's economy and in all party administrative and economic organizations in provinces, cities, and counties must vigorously struggle, on a popular basis, to mobilize and utilize their own sources which produce heat.

The responsibility of workers in charge of heat control and their role must be further heightened. The result of heat control depends upon them. The faith in and expectations of them of the party and the leader are very big. All workers in charge of heat control, sincerely upholding the lofty intention of the party, must devote their enthusiams and wisdom to heat control. With the attitude of the master in the country's economic life, they must prudently carry out the management of fuel, heat-consuming facilities, and pipes; increase combustion efficiency; not waste heat; and save coal to the utmost. In this way, they must operate heat-consuming facilities to full capacity with a small amount of fuel.

Bringing about new innovations in heat control is an important problem that our party intends to resolve. Party organizations of all levels must make the functionaries and workers thoroughly understand the party's intentions, thereby making more people consciously and positively participate in the work of heat control. With the attention of the entire party and all people, they must also bring about great turns in the work of heat control.

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CSO: 4110/014

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINESE, OTHER FOREIGN MEDIA REPORT ON KIM IL-SONG SPEECHES

SK080459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--The speech of the great leader President Kim Il-song at the banquet given in honour of the participants in the Pyongyang international symposium on literature and the session of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association was reported by the Chinese newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and Radio Beijing.

The Polish News Agency PAP and the Vietnamese paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reported his speech at the banquet welcoming the Polish party and state delegation.

His speech at the banquet given in honour of the participants in the Pyongyany international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula was reported by the Nicaraguan paper EL NUEVO DIARIO and Radio La Voz de Nicaragua, the Pakistani papers LEADER, WAFAQ, FOOGAR, MUSLIM and AMAN and the Pakistani News Agency PPI, the Egyptian paper ARAB YOUTH, the Mali radio and television and the CENTRAL AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY.

His speech at the banquet arranged in honour of the Nicaraguan Party and Government delegation was reported by the Nicaraguan paper EL NUEVO DIARIO, Sandinist Television of Nicaragua and Nicaraguan radios Radio Sandino and La Voz de Nicaragua, the CENTRAL AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY and the MALAGASY NEWS AGENCY ANTA.

The Malagasy Radio and the CENTRAL AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, radio and television reported his speech at the banquet given in honour of Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger.

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CSO: 4100/027

NODONG SINMUN RECONFIRMS DPRK-CHINA RELATIONSHIP

SK090502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorials to the successful conclusion of the official goodwill visit to Korea by Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Li Xiannian in their meeting and talks this time have further deepened the intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and reaffirmed the common desire of the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries to dynamically struggle to develop and strengthen the traditional Korea-China friendship, accelerate socialist construction and safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world, a NODONG SINMUN editorial says:

Indeed, the visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian was a demonstration of the Korea-China friendship which is developing in strength and marked another important occasion in further developing the relations of unity, friendship and cooperation between the parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the big success of visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian and warmly hail it.

As clearly demonstrated during Comrade Li Xiannian's visit to our country, the Korea-China friendship is an indestructible one.

The Korea-China friendship is a solid friendship with a long historical tradition and a friendship sealed in blood.

By frequently visiting each other, the party and state leaders of Korea and China have forged intimacy based on genuine comradeship, deep trust and revolutionary sense of obligation, and established an excellent tradition in discussing matters of common concern and taking necessary common action as required by the situation. In recent years, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping deepened intimacy through their repeated meetings in Pyongyang and Beijing and brought the Korea-China friendship into full bloom.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il paid a visit to China in June 1983 to open a bright prospect for the development and strengthening of the Korea-China friendship generation after generation.

Under the deep care of the party and state leaders of Korea and China, the relations between the two countries are developing onto a new height, recording a brilliant chapter in the history of the glorious Korea-China friendship, and a granite foundation has been laid to bring it into bloom forever through generations.

The Korean people will make all efforts as ever to strengthen the Korea-China friendship.

Everlasting will be the Korea-China friendship.

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CSO: 4100/027

USSR AMBASSADOR AT SOVIET ART SHOW OPENING

SK100941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)--A Soviet art show opened here Thursday.

On display were works of Dashi-nima Dugarov, people's artist of the RSFSR, who is chairman of the Union of Artists of the Buryat Autonomous Republic of the USSR.

The creative activities of Dugarov are closely related to nature of Lake Baikal.

His works give a good representation of the landscape of his home, which changes with seasons and time. Diverse styles and technique are applied in his works.

His works had been well received in the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, France, India and other countries for their succinct and powerful strokes and truthful description.

Typical works are "Arushan Valley", "Winter Around Baikal", "Horses in the Grassland" and "Lake Baikal in a Fog".

The art show which opened at a time when the bonds of friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples are getting deeper and their cultural interchange is becoming more brisk, leaves deep impressions upon the visitors.

Its opening ceremony was attended by Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov and officials of the Soviet Embassy here and the members of the Soviet Artists Union delegation headed by Dashi-nima Dugarov, chairman of the Union of Artists of the Buryat Autonomous Republic of the USSR.

Present there were Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

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CSO: 4100/027

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

O KUK-YOL FETES YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY DELEGATION

SK070606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--The Ministry of People's Armed Forces gave a banquet yesterday evening for the visiting delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army headed by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defence.

O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, spoke first at the banquet. He said:

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people Comrade Yosip Broz Tito had forged particular friendship and deep intimacy, covering a long distance between Asia and Europe, further consolidated the bonds of friendship between Korea and Yugoslavia and brought it to a new, higher stage.

The speaker appreciated the efforts the Yugoslav people and army have made to defend world peace and security and establish equitable international relations, holding fast to chajusong (independence) and pursuing the non-aligned policy.

He expressed positive support to the Yugoslav people in the struggle to eliminate the tensions in Europe and the rest of the world, preserve peace there, establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The Korean people and officers and men of the people's army who value the friendship with the fraternal Yugoslav people and army, will in the future, too, as in the past, wage hand in hand with them the common struggle to build socialism, develop the Non-aligned Movement in scope and defend world peace, the speaker stressed.

Head of the Yugoslav delegation Branko Mamula spoke next.

He said: The Yugoslav people are cincerely rejoiced over the achievements made by the industrious Korean people in the socialist construction of the country under the guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia fully supports proposals advanced by Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Government of the friendly Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of Korea and for a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and the struggle of your people for their realisation.

I am particularly pleased to say that cooperation between the Yuglosav People's Army and the Korean People's Army has entered a new stage and brought a fine fruition.

I take this occasion to underline the fact that the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between us are of common concern and the militancy of our two armies is developing on to a new, higher stage, Branko Mamul declared.

On the same day, O Kuk-yol met the delegation and conversed with it in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on October 6.

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CSO: 4100/027

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

HWANG CHANG-YOP HOSTS PARTY FOR ROMANIAN CP DELEGATION

SK080519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture Tuesday evening in honor of the visiting delegation of the Romanian Communist Party.

Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, spoke at the banquet.

He said the WPK and the RCP are class brothers which have long since established bonds of friendship and closely supported and cooperated with each other in the struggle for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communise.

We note with satisfaction that the traditional Korea-Romania relations of friendship have been expanding and developing on an overall scale on a higher stage since the significant meetings between the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest in June 1984 and in Pyongyang in October, 1985, he stated.

Pointing out that the fraternal Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have registered many successes in different domains in their energetic efforts to build a multilaterally developed socialist society in response to the decisions of the 13th party congress, he said:

We sincerely rejoice over this and warmly hail your achievements.

The next speaker was Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary, of the RCP Central Committee.

He said the delegation's visit this time would contribute to the satisfactory development of militant solidarity, friendship and unity between the two parties and peoples.

He said the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Community Party and president, and Comrade

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the close relations of intimacy between the great leaders are playing a deicsive role in further strengthening and developing the friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

We sincerely rejoice at the great successes made by your people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, he said, and declared:

We are convinced that you will achieve new brilliant successes in the future in implementing the decisions of the 6th WPK Congress and in accomplishing the cause of socialist construction.

The Romanian people, he said, fully support the initiatives and proposals advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song and the party and state of the DPRK with a view to reunifying Korea independently on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way.

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CSO: 4100/027

VARIOUS GROUPS ARRIVE IN, LEAVE DPRK

SK150502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--A delegation of the International Department of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of the department of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang on October 14 for a visit to China.

A delegation of the Soviet-Korean friendship Moscow sovkhoz named after Lenin arrived in Pyongyang on October 13.

A delegation of the Nagano prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Yoshinao Kushihara, Socialist member of the House of Representatives and advisor to the Nagano prefectural headquarters of the party, a delegation of the Japan committee for supporting the reunification of Korea headed by Motofumi Makieta, representative member of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and ex-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Jpan, and a delegation of liberal members of the Fukushima Prefectural Assembly of Japan arrived in Pyongyang on October 14.

The Cuban military delegation, the delegation of the Dresden County Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Chinese sports delegation, the technical delegation of the State Committee of the USSR for Cinematography, the Swiss delegation for the study of the chuche idea and the delegation of the Miyazaki prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party left for home on the same day after visiting Korea.

The groups of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) left Wonsan Monday by the ship "Samjiyon" after visiting the socialist homeland.

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CSO: 4100/027

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS FROM GDR, USSR ARRIVE--Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Dresden County Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) headed by Lothar Stammnitz, member of the SED Central Committee and second secretary of the Dresden County Party Committee, and a technical delegation of the State Committee of the USSR for Cinematography arrived here yesterday. The study tour delegation of Ethiopia left Pyongyang on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 7 Oct 86 SK] /6662

GROUPS DEPARTS ON OVERSEAS TRIP--Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With World People, for a visit to Denmark; a higher education delegation headed by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the education commission, for a visit to Czechoslovakia and Poland; and a trade bank delegation headed by its president Kim Ung-chol for a visit to Bulgaria, left Pyongyang Wednesday. On the same day the North Hamgyong provincial friendship delegation returned home after visiting Heilongjiang Province of China. The Bulgarian public delegation, the delegation of the GDR Academy of Sciences, the education delegation of China, the delegation of scientific and technological cooperation of Mongolia left for home yesterday after visiting Korea. The president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea and his party and the secretary general of the International Federation of Philosophical Societies left Pyongyang on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-GDR SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT--Pyongyang Oct 8 (KCNA)--A Plan for 1986-1990 scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed here Tuesday. It was signed by Chong Ki-chol, president of the DPRK Academy of Sciences, and Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-MONGOLIA SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL--Pyongyang Oct 8 (KCNA)--A protocol of the 15th meeting of the scientific and technical cooperation committee between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on October 7. The protocol was signed by Wo Song-kyun, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and D. Tsedendamba, vice-chairman of the Mongolian State Scientific and Technical Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /6662

YEMEN SUPPORTS PYONGYANG FESTIVAL--Pyongyang Oct 8 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Fattah Youth Union issued a statement in support of the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989. We, it said, express our full readiness to practically participate in the preparations for meeting this fine function of the world youth and students. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA inEnglish 1003 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /6662

BULGARIAN HEALTH MINISTER VISITS--Pyongyang Oct 8 (ICNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, Tuesday met and had a friendly talk with the Bulgarian health delegation headed by Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Present on the occasion were Yi Chong-yul, minister of public health, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to DPRK. Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin on the same day met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the Mongolian scientific and technological cooperation delegation led by D. Tsedendamba, vice-chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /6662

POLISH ARMY DAY CELEBRATED--Pyongyang Oct 8 (KCNA)--A soldiers meeting was held Tuesday at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Chae-yon belongs to mark the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. Invited to the meeting were Mieczyslaw Dedo, ambassador, and Marian Malek, military attache, of the Polish Embassy here. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. Earlier, a soldiers meeting was held at the KPA unit to which Comrade Yim Un-sop belongs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ZAMBIA RECOGNIZES ONLY DPRK--Pyongyang Oct 8 (KCNA)--The Republic of Zambia will as always recognize only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, declared Alex Kaunda Shapi, secretary of state for defence and security of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, who was the head of the Zambian party and government delegation to the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearisation and peace on the Korean peninsula. At a press interview he fully supported all the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for reunification and denounced the "two Koreas' Plot of the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /6662

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY FRIENDSHIP GATHERING--Pyongyang Oct 9 (KCNA)--A friendship gathering with Nicaraguan Embassy officials in Pyongyang was held Wednesday at the Korea-Nicaragua Friendship Or[illegible] Cooperative Farm. Present there on invitation were Ambassador Adolfo Moncada Zepeda and officials of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Pyongyang. The gathering took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

OUTGOING INDIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang Oct 15 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on October 13 met and had a conversation with Indian Ambassador K.C. Lalvunga who paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 15 Oct 86 SK] /6662

GIFT TO SENEGALESE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang Oct 9 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a gift, the documentary film "Visit of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, to Our Country", to Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. Korean Ambassador to Senegal Hwang Chol-su on October 1 conveyed the gift to Bruno Diatta, chief of protocol of the presidential office. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

EGYPTIAN ARMY DAY MARKED--Pyongyang Oct 9 (KCNA)--Mohamed Essam Anwar [name as received], military attache of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a reception at the Ongyu restaurant yesterday evening on the Army Day of Egypt. Presented there on invitation were General Kim Pyong-yul, Major General Kim Tok-hyon and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang. Ambassador Muhyi al-Din al-'Attar and officials of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang were present. Mohamed Essam Anwar and Kim Pong-yul made speeches at the reception. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-BULGARIA HEALTH COOPERATION ACCORD--Pyongyang Oct 9 (KCNA)--A 1986-1987 plan for cooperation in health service and medical science between the Ministry of Public Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ministry of National Health of the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on October 7. The plan was signed by Yi Chong-yul, Korean minister of public health, and Radoy Popivanov, Bulgarian minister of national health. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

YUGOSLAV ARMY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (TANJUG)--DPRK President Kim Il-song received Yugoslav People's Army delegation today, headed by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. The ensuing talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and also were attended on the host's side, by O. Kuk-yol member of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo, and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Armed Forces. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD] /6662

DPRK-USSR RELATIONS MARKED--Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)--Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov arranged a film show and a cocktail party Thursday evening at his embassy on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Present there on invitation were Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; O Kil-pang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; and other personages concerned. Speeches were made at the cocktail party following the appreciation of a Soviet film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

POLISH ARMY FOUNDING DAY--Pyongyang Oct 10 (KCNA)--Marian Malek, military attache of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a cocktail [party] Thursday evening at his embassy on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. Present there on invitation were General Kim Pong-yol, Lieutenant General Kim Ha-kyu, Major Generals Kim

Tok-hyon and Yi Hong-sun, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang. Ambassador Mieczyslaw Dedo and officials of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang were on hand. Marian Malek and Kim Pong-yol made speeches at the cocktail party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ZIMBABWEAN GIFT TO PRESIDENT--Pyongyang Oct 10 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song was presented with a gift by the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The gift was handed to an official concerned by Enos Mzombi Nkala, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and minister of home affairs, on a visit to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

RCP GIFT TO KIM CHONG-IL--Pyongyang Oct 10 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by the visiting delegation of the Romanian Communist Party. The gift was handed to Hwang Chang-yop, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, by head of the delegation Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary, of the RCP Central Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ZIMBABWEAN GIFT TO KIM CHONG-IL--Pyongyang Oct 10 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The gift was handed to an official concerned by Enos Mzombi Nkala, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and minister of home affairs, on a visit to DPRK. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

FLOWERS, GREETINGS FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT--Pyongyang Oct 10 (KCNA)--A basket of flowers and a message of greetings came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. They were handed to an official concerned Thursday by Mustafa Safarini, PLO representative in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES FLOWERS FROM 'ARAFAT--Pyongyang Oct 10 (KCNA)--A basket of flowers and a message of greetings came to the great leader President Kim Il-song from Comrade Yasir Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. The basket and the message were handed to an official concerned by PLO representative in Pyongyang Mustafa Safarini on October 9. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

RECEPTION FOR ETHIOPIAN GROUP--Pyongyang Oct 15 (KNCA)--The Administration Council gave a reception at the Mansudae Assembly Hall last evening in honor of the government economic delegation of Socialist Ethiopia. Present there on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by Minister of Finance of Socialist Ethiopia Tesfaye Dinka and Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the DPRK Fisseha Geda. Also present were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Minister of Natural Resources Development Kim Se-yong and other officials concerned. Kim Pok-sin and Tesfaye Dinka made speeches at the reception. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 15 Oct 86 SK] /6662

SOVIET SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL SHOW--Pyongyang Oct 15 (KCNA)--A Soviet scientific-technical book and photo exhibition opened at the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang on October 14. Displayed there are more than 700 Soviet scientific-technical books and over 200 pieces of photographs showing successes of the Soviet people in hydraulic and atomic power fields and in the development of Siberia under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The exhibition has been organised under the plan for scientific-technical cooperation and exchange between the State Commission of Science and Technology of Korea and the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union. It will contribute to developing scientific and technical exchange between the two countries. The opening ceremony was participated in by Pak Yong-sik, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology of Korea, and members of the Soviet Government scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by Mikhail Kruglov, vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, Yuriy Tyurin, economic counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 15 Oct 86 SK] /6662

MALIAN DELEGATION TALKS WITH WPK--Pyongyang Oct 15 (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on October 14 between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Malian People's Democratic Union. The two sides exchanged views on further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and a series of matters of common concern. Present at the talks on our side were Hwang Chang-yop and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were Sekou Minandiou Traore and Nagozie Ferdinand Berthe, members, and secretaries, of the Central Executive Bureau of the MPDU, Sikiki Diarra, president of the National Assembly of Mali, and Boubacar Toure, Malian ambassador to the DPRK. The talks took place in a friendly atmoshpere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 15 Oct 86 SK] /6662

UGANDAN NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED--Pyongyang Oct 8 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, on October 6 on the 24th anniversary of her national day. The message wishes the Ugandan people greater successes in their endeavours to achieve national unity, the country's stability and economic reconstruction under the leadership of President Yoweri Museveni and expresses the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further strengthen and develop in future. --Pyongyang, Oct 9 (KCNA)--A meeting was held here Wednesday to mark the 24th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Uganda. The meeting was attended by Kang Chong-pal, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and chairman of the Korea-Uganda Friendship Association, Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned and working people in the city. A speech was made and a message of greetings to the Ugandan president was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

YUGOSLAV ARMY DELEGATION BANQUET--The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet on the evening of 6 October in honor of the delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army, now visiting our country. Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and General Chief of Staff of the KPA; General of the KPA Kim Kwang-chin; Colonel General Cho Myong-nok; Major General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers, as well as personages concerned, attended the banquet. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 6 Oct 86 SK] /12232

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